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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

TWENTY-EIGHT VOLUMES.

—*(11.)*—

EAST INDIA.

Session

12 *December* 1854 —— 14 *August* 1855.

VOL. XL.

1854-55.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1854-55.

TWENTY-EIGHT VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE ELEVENTH VOLUME.

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EAST INDIA.

HOME ACCOUNTS

OF THE

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

(Presented pursuant to the Act 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 85.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 8 *June* 1855.

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East India House,
29 May 1855.

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

HOME ACCOUNTS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

— No. 1. —

AN ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the HOME TREASURY of the *East India Company*, from 1st May 1854 to 30th April 1855.

RECEIPTS:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Bills from India, on account supplies to the public service					1,267	14 –
Bills drawn on India for cash received into the home treasury					3,669,677	16 8
From Her Majesty's Government:						
On account expenses of Steam Communication with India	25,000	–	–			
Ditto Egyptian transit duties, paid by the company	5,849	9	2			
In repayment of advances in India on account of the colony of Hong Kong	31,821	17	6			
Ditto on account of the emigration of Coolies	19,500	–	–			
On account expenses of Madras troops employed at Labuan	6,913	2	5			
					89,084	9 1
Net produce of bullion received from India (gold)					412,021	15 6
Poplar fund, and unclaimed prize-money of seamen					9,991	15 3
Fee fund					10,505	– 4
Widows' funds for the home service					26,727	13 6
Interest realized from investment of cash balances; less interest allowed on balances of funds in the company's treasury					69,432	15 3
Indian Railway Companies:						
Instalments of Capital under their respective Deeds of Contract with the East India Company:						
Great Indian Peninsular Railway	282,325	–	–			
East Indian Railway	1,553,670	16	1			
Madras Railway	384,022	10	–			
				2,220,018	6	1
On account of Debenture Bonds issued by the Indian Railway Companies:						
East Indian Railway	1,000,000	–	–			
Great Indian Peninsular Railway	198,700	–	–			
				1,198,700	–	–
					3,418,718	6 1
Claim of the late Commercial Department in China, recovered in England					79	– –
Balance in favour, 1st May 1854					2,410,280	2 4
				£.	10,117,786	8 –

DISBURSEMENTS:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Bills of Exchange from India:						
For principal of India debt (five per cent. transfer loan stock)	3,281	5	–			
„ interest of India debt	39,943	5	4			
„ interest of Tanjore claims adjudicated	3,413	8	9			
„ postage received in India on account of Her Majesty's Government, and other remittances	29,708	12	8			
					76,346	11 9
Principal of five per cent. transfer loan standing on the books in London, paid off under advertisement of the Government of India					78,299	2 7
Dividends on India loan property transferred to the books in England					142,849	4 2
Advances to the civil, military, and other provident funds of India, repayable there					360,660	– 9
Annuities paid in England, chargeable to the Indian civil annuity funds					266,988	7 2
Family remittances; remittances by the administrators-general; payments chargeable against prize funds; and balance of miscellaneous receipts and disbursements on account of India					125,961	12 8
Fee-fund					10,505	– 4
Widows' funds for the home service					28,204	14 5
Poplar Fund, and unclaimed wages and prize money of seamen					6,981	19 4
Unclaimed prize money, applicable to Lord Clive's fund; claims paid thereout					7	9 2
Services chargeable to Her Majesty's Government					191	10 –
				Carried forward £.	1,096,995	12 4

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		1,096,995 12 4
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*		
Indian Railway Companies; engineering expenses and establishment charges, &c.:		
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company - -	71,097 12 3	
East Indian Railway Company - - - -	695,947 16 1	
Madras Railway Company - - - - -	193,832 6 8	
		960,877 15 –
Interest on capital of the Indian Railway Companies, under their respective deeds of contract, including interest on Debenture Bonds:		
To the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company -	23,859 15 6	
„ East Indian Railway Company - - -	87,221 10 4	
„ Madras Railway Company - - -	18,115 19 1	
		129,197 4 11
Principal of Home Bond Debt, paid off under notice from the holders - - - - - - - - -	- - -	5,000 – –
CHARGES ON THE REVENUES OF INDIA:		
Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock - - -	628,334 9 4	
Interest on the home bond debt - - - - - -	153,518 3 3	
Military and other public stores, exported and to be exported	430,483 13 3	
Steam communication with India; coals for depôts and various expenses defrayed, in connexion with the transmission of the mails - - - - - - - -	86,190 9 3	
Her Majesty's Government, on account of the proportion agreed to be borne by the Company, of the amount payable under contract between Her Majesty's Government and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for an extended communication with India and China - - - - - - - - - - -	35,000 – –	
Transport of troops and stores - - - - - - -	89,747 7 7	
Furlough and retired pay to military and marine officers of the Indian establishments, including off-reckonings -	732,092 19 6	
Retired pay and pensions of persons of the late St. Helena establishment, not chargeable to Her Majesty's Government - - - - - - - - - - -	4,524 15 11	
Her Majesty's paymaster-general, for claims accrued against the Company in respect of Queen's troops serving in India	250,000 – –	
Payments under Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 71, on account of retiring pay, pensions, &c. of Her Majesty's troops serving or having served in India - - - - - - -	60,000 – –	
Civil establishments of India; absentee allowances and passage-money - - - - - - - - - -	32,944 7 11	
Ditto - - ditto - - annuities of the Madras civil annuity fund of 1818 - - - - - - - - -	10,800 – –	
Her Majesty's mission to the Court of Persia (portion of the charge payable by the Company) - - - - -	12,000 – –	
Value of arms taken to India by Her Majesty's regiments -	6,240 9 3	
CHARGES, GENERAL, comprising,—		
Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, salaries of the President and Officers of the Board, and superannuation allowances granted by warrant of the Crown, under Act 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 91 -	£. s. d. 29,177 – –	
Indian Law Commission, Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 95, s. 28 - - - - - -	4,450 – –	
Salaries of the Court of Directors - -	10,000 – –	
Carried forward - - - £.	43,627 – –	2,531,876 15 3	2,192,070 12 3

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	43,627 – –	2,531,876 15 3	2,192,070 12 3
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*			
CHARGES, GENERAL—*continued.*			
Contingent Expenses of the Courts of Directors and Proprietors, consisting of repairs to the East India House, taxes, rates and tithes, coals, candles, printing, stationery, book-binding, stamps, postage, and various petty charges - -	33,680 17 8		
Salaries and allowances of the secretaries and officers of the Court of Directors, deducting 4,690 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.* applied from the fee-fund, in part payment thereof -	92,594 4 9		
Annuitants and pensioners, including compensation annuities under Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85 - - - - - -	186,682 16 3		
Haileybury College, net charge - -	14,841 3 –		
Military Seminary at Addiscombe, net charge - - - - - - -	9,227 10 4		
Recruiting charges,—			
Pay of officers and non-commissioned officers of the depôt at Warley and in the recruiting districts; pay of recruits previous to embarkation, bounty, clothing, arms, accoutrements, &c., including expenses of engineer cadets and recruits studying the art of sapping and mining at Chatham, £. 76,536 13 8			
Repairs, alterations and additions to barracks at Warley - - 5,104 – –			
	81,640 13 8		
Passage and outfit of Officers on the Staff, Aides-de-Camp, Chaplain, Company's officers in charge of recruits, officers in Her Majesty's service proceeding to join their regiments, volunteers for the pilot service, and civil engineers and overseers for public works, &c. - - - - -	20,248 3 7		
Charges of the store department, articles for use in inspection of stores, labour, &c.	6,262 8 1		
Lord Clive's fund, net payment for pensions, &c. - - - - - - -	81,018 5 5		
Expenses attending the Exhibitions of the Industry of all Nations, further payments on that account - - -	1,142 12 –		
Law charges - - - - - -	12,989 16 2		
Cultivation and manufacture of cotton, &c. in India (expenses incurred in view to the improvement of) - - - -	9 7 6		
Maintenance of lunatics from India -	6,439 12 2		
Burmah donation Batta - - -	8,745 14 6		
Her Majesty's Postmaster General on account postage of the Company's despatches to and from India - - -	4,234 – 2		
Miscellaneous; comprising cost of war medals for troops, cost of maps and charts for India, donations to Bengal civil fund, and to widows' funds, for the home service, donations for services and relief, &c. - - - - - - -	22,872 1 6		
		626,256 6 9	3,158,133 2 –
		£.	5,350,203 14 3
Balance in favour, 30 April 1855, applicable to the purposes of the Government of India - -		2,046,252 – –	
Balance in respect of deposits of the Indian Railway Companies, held at call to meet their requirments for the purchase of machinery, rails and other expenditure on account of the railways - - - - - - - - -		2,721,330 13 9	
			4,767,582 13 9
		£.	10,117,786 8 –

— No. 2. —

ESTIMATE of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the HOME TREASURY of the *East India Company*, from 1st May 1855 to 30th April 1856.

RECEIPTS:	£.	£.
Remittances from India through Her Majesty's Government, on account of ordinary supplies to Her Majesty's service		120,000
Bills of Exchange; may be drawn upon India		2,500,000
From Her Majesty's Government, in respect of steam communication with India		10,410
Ditto on account Egyptian transit duties		8,120
Indian Railway Companies; may be received under their respective contract deeds		2,150,000
Interest to be realized from investment of cash balances; less interest to be allowed on balances of funds in the Company's treasury		81,000
		4,869,530
Balance of Cash, 1 May 1855		4,767,582
	£.	9,637,112

DISBURSEMENTS:		
Bills of Exchange from India		560,000
Dividends on India loan property transferred to the books in England		80,000
Advances to be made in England to the civil, military, and other provident funds of India, repayable there		360,000
India annuity funds; civil service annuities payable in England		272,000
Family remittances; remittances by the administrators-general; payments chargeable against prize funds, and balance of miscellaneous receipts and disbursements on account of India		143,000
Indian Railway Companies; may be drawn for the purchase of rails, machinery, &c., including charges of establishment, and interest on capital		2,051,949
Egyptian transit duties, recoverable from Her Majesty's Government		8,120
CHARGES ON THE REVENUES OF INDIA:	£.	
Dividends to the proprietors of East India Stock	630,000	
Interest on the home bond debt	155,780	
Military and other public stores, exported and to be exported	662,822	
Coals for the use of the steam vessels in India	48,000	
Proportion of the amount payable under contract between Her Majesty's Government and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for an extended communication with India and China	14,575	
Amount to be paid to Her Majesty's Government, under the new postal arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury	42,711	
Transport of troops and stores	59,100	
Furlough and retired pay to military and marine officers of the Indian establishments, including off-reckonings	791,000	
Retired pay and pensions of persons of the late St. Helena Establishment, not chargeable to the Crown	4,476	
Her Majesty's Paymaster-general, for claims accrued against the Company in respect of Queen's troops serving in India	250,000	
Payments under Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 71, on account of retiring pay, pensions, &c., of Her Majesty's troops serving or having served in India	60,000	
Civil establishments of India; absentee allowances	40,000	
Ditto - - ditto - annuities of the Madras Civil Annuity Fund of 1818	10,800	
Her Majesty's mission to the Court of Persia (portion of the charge payable by the Company)	12,000	
Her Majesty's establishments in China (portion of the charge payable by the Company for the years 1852/53 and 1853/54)	20,000	
Charges, general; being for home establishments and expenses, civil, military, and maritime pensions, recruiting charges, allowances for outfit, &c.	580,000	
		3,381,264
	£.	6,856,333
EXTRAORDINARY:		
Warrants passed the Court, unpaid, and other arrears on the 1st May 1855 (should the whole be demanded) not included in the current year's expenditure above estimated		636,315
	£.	7,492,648
Balance in favour, 30th April 1856		2,144,464
	£.	9,637,112

— No. 3. —

AN ACCOUNT of the DEBTS and CREDITS in *England* of the Government of *India*, on the 1st May 1855.

DEBTS:	£.	£.
Bills of Exchange unpaid from India	58,049	
Dividends on stock of the Five per Cent. Transfer Loan standing in the books in England unpaid	22,528	
Principal of Five per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, payable 25th April 1855, undemanded	353,330	
Warrants passed the Court unpaid	425,398	
Amount owing for export stores	116,461	
Unclaimed prize-money applicable to Lord Clive's Fund (Act 1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 61, and 9 Geo. 4, c. 50), bearing interest at five per cent. per annum	48,423	
Poplar Fund, including unclaimed wages of seamen, bearing interest at four per cent. per annum — £. 225,353		
Unclaimed prize-money, applicable to Poplar Fund (Act 1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 61, and 9 Geo. 4, c. 50), bearing interest at four per cent. per annum — 27,450		
	252,803	
Her Majesty's Government; due per estimate on account charges of Queen's troops serving in India, and other claims	590,845	
Dividends on the capital stock unclaimed	36,099	
Interest on bonds unclaimed, including growing interest	21,186	
East Indian Railway Company; capital remaining in the Company's treasury in England, including receipts on account of Debenture Bonds issued under the guarantee of the East India Company, and after deducting sums drawn in India in excess of capital paid into the Indian treasuries, up to the 28th February 1855, the latest period to which accounts have been received — £. 1,839,890		
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company; capital remaining in the Company's treasury in England, including receipts on account of Debenture Bonds issued under the guarantee of the East India Company, and after deducting sums drawn in India in excess of capital paid into the Indian treasuries, up to the 31st December 1854, the latest period to which accounts have been received — 490,795		
Madras Railway Company; capital remaining in the Company's treasury in England, deducting sums drawn in India in excess of capital paid into the Indian treasuries, up to the 30th November 1854, the latest period to which accounts have been received — 390,645		
	2,721,330	
Home bond debt, charged upon the revenues of India by 9th sec. 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85:		
Principal, bearing interest at £. 4 per cent. per annum — £. 3,894,500		
Principal, not bearing interest — 21,092		
	3,915,592	
		8,562,044
On outstanding accounts of the late commercial branch		8,810
	£.	8,570,854

CREDITS:		
The cash balance on the 1st May 1855	4,767,582	
Stock in the public funds standing in the Company's name, valued at the market prices on the 30th April 1855	888,020	
Military and other public stores remaining in England unshipped, 1st May 1855, including advances on account steam machinery	139,142	
Owing from sundry persons for advances, repayable in England	13,023	
Her Majesty's Government; on account of the Expedition to China, &c.	800,000	
Balances in hands of officers of the home establishment, of sums advanced to pay charges	171	
Computed value of buildings and land; viz.—		
The East India House — £. 270,000		
The East India College at Haileybury, and Military Seminary at Addiscombe — 192,000		
Warley Barracks, near Brentwood, Essex — 38,000		
The Warehouses and Premises in Leadenhall-street and in New-street, Bishopsgate (store department) — 24,000		
	524,000	
	£.	7,131,938

Brought down, Amount of Debts	£. 8,570,854
Ditto - - ditto - - Assets	7,131,938
Debts in Excess	£. 1,438,916

The above, on the one hand, is exclusive of the amount owing to Proprietors for their Capital Stock; and on the other hand, of the guarantee or Security Fund, formed under the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85.

— No. 4.—

A LIST of the several ESTABLISHMENTS of the *East India Company* in *England*, and the SALARIES and ALLOWANCES payable by the Court of Directors in respect thereof, on the 1st May 1855.

	Number.	Salaries and Allowances. £. s. d.
Secretary's Office: consisting of a secretary, deputy secretary, six assistants in the respective branches of minuting and correspondence accounts, pay, audit, marine, and administration, will, and bond; thirty-nine clerks, one superintendent of extra clerks and writers, a conductor of the correspondence relating to the vegetable and other products of India, nine extra clerks, twenty-five writers, one assistant elder, and fifteen messengers	99	46,690 – –
Examiner's Office: consisting of an examiner of India correspondence; an assistant examiner; three assistants to the examiner; two clerks in the Correspondence Department, four senior clerks, eight clerks, one superintendent of writers, one clerk in charge of secret papers, a registrar and assistant registrar of India books and records, seventeen writers, and eight messengers	48	21,956 – –
Office of the Secretary in the Military Department: consisting of a secretary, an assistant, seven clerks, four extra clerks, eight writers, and five messengers	26	12,304 – –
Statistical Office: consisting of a chief and assistant, one clerk, two writers, and one messenger	6	3,258 – –
Library and Museum: the Librarian (who is also Oriental examiner at the East India College and at the Military Seminary), the keeper of the museum, one extra writer, and two messengers	5	1,315 – –
Clerk of ths works, a carpenter, and one messenger	3	598 – –
Storekeeper's Department: consisting of an inspector of stores, one clerk, one sub-inspector, two examiners of cloth, thirteen examiners and assistant examiners of stores, one book-keeper, one examiner of stationery, one extra clerk, four writers, one messenger, and sixty labourers	86	9,961 – –
Standing counsel	1	500 – –
Solicitor	1	500 – –
Examining physician	1	520 – –
Geographer	1	200 – –
Examiner of veterinary instruments	1	100 – –
Chaplain to Poplar Hospital	1	100 – –
Door-keepers and Court-room messengers	5	1,270 – –
Door-porters and firemen, messengers and fire-lighters	24	2,100 – –
Waterman	1	70 – –
Housekeeper and assistant	2	180 – –
Charwoman	8	300 – –
East India College: the principal, eight professors, and forty-six public servants	55	7,005 – –
Military Seminary: the public examiner and inspector, lieutenant-governor, twenty-two professors, masters, staff and other officers, and thirty-five non-commissioned staff and public servants	59	9,279 – –
Military Depôt at Warley: comprising seven officers and thirty-one non-commissioned staff	38	4,517 – –
Recruiting Districts: seven officers and forty-six non-commissioned staff	53	5,422 – –
TOTAL Number	524	128,145 – –

—No 5.—

AN ACCOUNT of New or Increased SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS or PENSIONS, payable in *Great Britain*, Granted or Created between 1st May 1854 and 1st May 1855.

	AMOUNT PER ANNUM.
	£. s. d.
ESTABLISHMENT:	
Secretary's Office: one established clerk added to the correspondence branch of the Office - - - - - - - - - - - - - £.	80 – –
SALARIES:	
Increase of Salary to Mr. William Morgan, assistant to the secretary in the pay branch of his office - - - - - - - - - - -	100 – –
Increase of Salary to Mr. George Browne, assistant to the secretary in the audit branch of his office - - - - - - - - - - -	100 – –
Increase of Salary to Mr. John Stuart Mill, assistant to the examiner - -	200 – –
Increase of Salary to Mr. Edmund Bourdillon, assistant to the examiner in the public department of his office - - - - - - - - - -	110 – –
Increase of Salary to Mr. George Appleton, first clerk in the military department - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	100 – –
Increase of Salary to Mr. Charles T. P. Metcalf, second clerk in the military department - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	100 – –
Increase of Salary to Colonel J. G. Bonner, inspector of stores - - -	200 – –
Increase of Salary to Mr. William Rothney, examiner in the store department -	30 – –
Increase of Salary to Mr. George Bryan, examiner in the store department -	20 – –
Increase of Salary to Dr. John Forbes Royle, conductor of the correspondence relating to the vegetable and other products of India - - - - - -	289 – –
Increase of Salary to Mr. Arthur J. Green, clerk of the works - - - -	100 – –
£.	1,349 – –
PENSIONS:	
Lady Gilbert, as a mark of the Court's sense of the distinguished merits and services of the lamented Lieutenant-general Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, bart., G. C. B., late of the Bengal Army - - - - - - - - - - -	200 – –
Captain Robert Christie, of the Bengal Retired List, in consideration of his state of health, the result of wounds received in action with the enemy, granted a special allowance, in addition to wound pension and retired pay under the regulations - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	30 – –
Carried forward - - - £.	230 – –

An Account of New or Increased Salaries, &c.—*continued.*

	Amount per annum.
	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - - £.	230 – –
Pensions—*continued.*	
The Rev. Walter John Whiting, late a chaplain, Bengal establishment, granted in consideration of his services in the Punjaub a special allowance, in addition to retired pay under the regulations - - - - - - - - -	26 12 6
Mr. Henry Palmer, formerly of the Bengal Civil Establishment; the pension granted to him of 150 rupees per month, made payable to him in England -	180 – –
Mrs. Anne Sophia Nicolay, widow of the late Captain J. F. Nicolay, of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, killed in action at Pegue, on the 8th January 1853; the pensions granted to herself and children by the Bengal Government, made payable to them in England - - - - - - - - - - -	134 – –
Mr. Henricus J. Lay, late an acting mate in the Bengal Marine, in consideration of a wound received while on duty in Burmah - - - - - - -	36 10 –
Mrs. Neal, late housekeeper at the East India College, on account of advanced age and good character - - - - - - - - - - - -	40 – –
Mr. James Longden Stevens, late a lieutenant in the Indian Navy, in consideration of his destitute condition - - - - - - - - - -	50 – –
The pensions granted by the Bengal Government to the under-mentioned widows and children of parties lately belonging to the Bengal Pilot Service, made payable to them in England; viz.:	
Mrs. Ellen Elizabeth Welsh - - - - - - £. 120 3 6	
Henry Thomas R. Ross - - - - - - - 14 8 3	
George Ritherdon - - - - - - - - 13 16 –	
Anne Jane Haggard - - - - - - - - 23 – –	
Mark W. D. Haggard - - - - - - - - 13 16 –	
	185 3 9
Mr. John M'Neil, late master blacksmith at the Bombay Dockyard, whose impaired vision unfits him for the further performance of duty; granted - -	45 12 6
Quartermaster Serjeant Thomas Nightingale, on discharge from the Company's depôt at Warley, after a service of 43 years - - - - - - -	36 10 –
Carried forward - - - £.	964 8 9

An Account of New or Increased Salaries, &c.—*continued.*

	AMOUNT PER ANNUM.
	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - - £.	964 8 9
Pensions—*continued.*	
To the under-mentioned discharged soldiers, who have held the rank of serjeant during the period prescribed by the Regulations, granted pensions of 1 *s.* a day each, in addition to the regulated pensions from the Military Fund; viz.:	
Bengal Establishment. / Madras Establishment.	
John Ruddell. / John M'Carthy.	
Richard Barry. / William Threlfall.	
Laurence Anger.	
William Harding.	
Richard Eustace.	
Seven at 18 *l.* 5 *s.* per annum each - - - -	127 15 –
Robert Kelly, late a gunner in the Bengal Artillery, from date of discharge, on account of insanity - - - - - - - - - - - - -	9 2 6
Pensions of 12 rupees, or 1 *l.* 4 *s.* per month, granted at Bombay to each of the under-mentioned discharged seamen of the Indian Navy, to be paid to them in this country, viz.:—Thomas May, John Anderson, Thomas M'Kessick, William Robinson - - - - - - - - - - - - -	57 12 –
Temporary pension granted to Joseph Cannon, a discharged soldier, lately belonging to the Bengal Establishment, on account of injuries received on duty, viz., for six months - - - - - - - - - - - - -	6 16 10
Michael Kenny, late a gunner in the Bombay Artillery, who is unfit for any employment from paralysis - - - - - - - - - - -	9 2 6
Staff-Serjeant White, of the depôt at Warley, on discharge, after a service of 21 years and six months - - - - - - - - - - -	36 10 –
Sundry small pensions to the widows and children of deceased Elders, extra Clerks, and others of the Home Service, amounting to - - - - -	50 16 –
Mr. Arthur Easton, late Senior Clerk in the Military Department at the East India Board; granted under Her Majesty's Warrant (Act 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 91) -	666 13 4
£.	1,928 16 11

— No. 6. —

ALLOWANCES, COMPENSATIONS, REMUNERATIONS, and SUPERANNUATIONS, granted to OFFICERS and SERVANTS of the *East India Company*, under the 93d Section of the Act 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, between the 1st May 1854 and the 1st May 1855.

NAME.	STATION.	Period of Service.	Age.	Amount of Salary and allowed Emoluments.	Proportion of Income which the Court are empowered to grant.	Amount of Superannuation Allowance granted.
		Yrs. Ms.	*Years.*	£. *s. d.*		£. *s. d.*
Mr. Duncan Campbell.	Clerk in the Accounts Branch of the Secretary's Office - -	24 0	49	400 – –	Two-thirds	266 13 4
John Forbes - -	Messenger in the Library - - -	39 0	62	105 – –	ditto -	70 – –
Mr. Daniel John Goff	Writer in the Military Store Department -	31 0	45	400 – –	ditto -	266 13 4
Mr. Joseph Hull -	Examiner of Clothing Military Store Department - -	31 0	65	135 – –	ditto -	90 – –
William Howell -	Messenger in the Pay Branch of the Secretary's Office - -	16 7	38	120 – –	One-half -	60 – –
Rev. Richard Jones -	Professor of History and Political Economy at the East India College -	19 8	65	700 – –	Two-thirds	400 – –
Lieut.-General Sir Charles Pasley, K. C. B.	Public Examiner and Inspector at the Military Seminary -	15 0	- -	500 – –	One-half -	250 – –

COMPENSATIONS granted between the 1st May 1854 and the 1st May 1855, under the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, s. 7.

— No. 7. —

To the WIDOWS and CHILDREN of deceased OFFICERS and SERVANTS of the *East India Company* in *England*.

To the WIDOWS' FUNDS for the Home Establishment, to make up the deficiency in the Income of those Funds for the year ending the 30th April 1854 - £. 10,094 4 –

East India House, 29 May 1855.

(Errors excepted.)

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

EAST INDIA.

HOME ACCOUNTS

OF THE

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

(Presented pursuant to the Act 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 85.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
8 *June* 1855.

300.

Under 2 oz.

EAST INDIA.

ACCOUNTS

RESPECTING THE

ANNUAL TERRITORIAL REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS

OF

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY,

FOR THREE YEARS,

(1850/51—1851/52—1852/53),

ACCORDING TO THE LATEST ADVICES:

WITH A STATEMENT OF THE SAME FOR THE SUCCEEDING YEAR, PARTLY ESTIMATED.

(Presented pursuant to the Act 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 85, s. 116.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
18 *May* 1855.

LIST OF ACCOUNTS.

No. 1.—AN ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of the Bengal Presidency, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 4–5

No. 2.—AN ACCOUNT of the Cash Transactions of the Bengal Presidency, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 6–7

No. 3.—AN ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of the North-Western Provinces, for Four Years, according to the latest Advices - - - - - - p. 8–9

No. 3A.—AN ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of the Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory, for Four Years, according to the latest Advices - - - p. 8–9

No. 4.—AN ACCOUNT of the Cash Transactions of the North-Western Provinces, including the newly acquired Territory, for Four Years, according to the latest Advices - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 10–11

No. 5.—AN ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of the Madras Presidency, for Four Years, according to the latest Advices - - - - - - - p. 12–13

No. 6.—AN ACCOUNT of the Cash Transactions of the Madras Presidency, for Four Years, according to the latest Advices - - - - - - - - p. 14–15

No. 7.—AN ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of the Bombay Presidency, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 16–17

No. 8.—AN ACCOUNT of the Cash Transactions of the Bombay Presidency, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 18–19

No. 9.—A STATEMENT of the Charges defrayed in England on account of the Indian Territory, in the Years comprised in the preceding Accounts - - - p. 20

No. 10.—GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the Revenues and Charges of India, for the Years comprised in the preceding Accounts, including the Charges disbursed in England - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 21

No. 11.—A COMBINED ACCOUNT of the Cash Transactions of India, for the Years comprised in the preceding Accounts - - - - - - - - - p. 22

No. 12.—AN ACCOUNT of the Public Debts bearing Interest, outstanding at the several Presidencies in the East Indies, on the 30th April 1853; also, of the Rates and Annual Amount of Interest payable thereon - - - - - - - p. 23

East India House,
9 May 1855.

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

ACCOUNTS

RESPECTING THE

ANNUAL TERRITORIAL REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS

OF

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

No. 1.—AN ACCOUNT of the REVENUES and CHARGES of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY, for

REVENUES:	1850/51.	1851/52.	1852/53.	Estimate, 1853/54.
	Co.'s Rs.	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*
Mint Duties	4,31,777	8,85,107	8,82,482	6,27,300
Post-office Collections	4,93,477	4,92,149	4,96,370	4,63,400
Stamp Duties	20,84,592	21,43,965	20,82,269	21,56,700
Excise Duties in Calcutta	2,72,195	2,86,148	3,00,330	3,23,700
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts, including net Gain or deducting net Loss by Exchange operations between India and England	27,71,166	22,93,538	22,02,119	26,39,606
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c.	7,53,721	10,75,531	8,66,125	8,62,400
Land Revenue	3,56,94,086	3,54,18,327	3,54,78,182	3,54,38,800
Sayer and Abkarry	30,68,362	29,78,606	29,30,156	29,25,100
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department	1,95,361	75,522	1,32,686	32,300
Receipts from the Territory ceded by the Burmese (*Co.'s Rs.* 19,32,866 / 25,11,220 / 21,53,046 / 24,91,700)				
Ditto, annexed Provinces of Pegu and Martaban (49,687 / 13,23,900)				
	19,32,866	25,11,220	22,02,733	38,15,600
(Annexed by Proclamation of the Government of India, dated the 20th December 1852.)				
Customs	1,01,45,542	1,14,08,472	93,13,151	76,43,400
Sale of Salt	1,08,88,495	90,45,618	1,18,87,376	1,37,00,000
Sale of Opium	3,09,05,530	3,12,00,944	3,96,01,844	3,81,05,658
Marine and Pilotage Receipts	8,56,401	9,07,261	7,57,126	8,34,130
REVENUES OF PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND, SINGAPORE AND MALACCA:				
Prince of Wales' Island (*Co.'s Rs.* 1,73,688 / 1,82,495 / 1,94,516 / 2,17,965)				
Singapore (4,21,762 / 3,65,889 / 4,46,216 / 4,14,070)				
Malacca (88,379 / 98,937 / 1,17,974 / 1,36,275)				
	6,83,829	6,47,321	7,58,706	7,68,310
Subsidy received from the Nagpore Government	8,00,000	8,00,000	10,00,000	8,00,000
Tributes from the Nizam, Rajpoot and other States	13,93,722	13,17,970	10,95,025	13,43,169
Interest on Arrears of Revenue, &c.	1,60,786	77,138	58,401	32,900
On account net proceeds of Estates administered to by the late Registrar of the Supreme Court (Section I. of the Act of the Government of India, No. 5, of 1851)	5,09,580	1,21,968		45,000
TOTAL GROSS REVENUES	10,35,31,908	10,40,74,417	11,21,67,049	11,25,57,473
Deduct, Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements	26,99,155	26,53,333	24,96,053	23,42,913
	10,08,32,753	10,14,21,084	10,96,70,996	11,02,14,560
CHARGES OF COLLECTING THE REVENUES (including Cost of Salt and Opium):				
Charges of collecting the Stamp Duties (*Co.'s Rs.* 1,17,912 / 1,07,488 / 1,37,649 / 96,000)				
Ditto - Land Sayer and Abkarry Revenues (35,16,120 / 39,48,936 / 43,66,917 / 35,08,700)				
Ditto - Customs (4,85,791 / 4,99,960 / 4,86,698 / 4,77,550)				
Cost and Charges of Salt, including payments made to the French Government under Convention (31,78,518 / 32,38,131 / 24,78,677 / 31,04,847)				
Cost and Charges of Opium (1,03,47,259 / 1,10,89,314 / 1,35,91,400 / 1,48,29,284)				
	1,76,45,600	1,88,83,829	2,10,61,341	2,20,16,381
TOTAL NET REVENUES of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY, after Payment of Allowances and Assignments, and Charges of Collection	8,31,87,153	8,25,37,255	8,86,09,655	8,81,98,179
RECEIPTS FROM THE PRODUCE OF THE COMMERCIAL ASSETS (Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, s. 1 & 4).				
At BENGAL:				
Sale of Commercial Factories and recoveries of Outstanding Commercial Advances	6,382	—	—	—
TOTAL NET REVENUES and RECEIPTS	8,31,93,535	8,25,37,255	8,86,09,655	8,81,98,179
BENGAL DEFICIT	1,45,94,024	1,59,48,649	1,36,53,103	1,75,55,396
TOTAL *Co.'s Rupees*	9,77,87,559	9,84,85,904	10,22,62,758	10,57,53,575

Note.—The Bengal Accounts having formerly included those of the Territories which, under the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, s. 38, became subject to the of the newly acquired Territory, as shown

YEARS.	NET REVENUES, after Payment of Allowances and Assignments and Charges of Collection.				CHARGES.	
	Bengal Presidency.	North-Western Provinces (including Cis and Trans-Sutlej Territory). *Vide* Account, No. 3.	Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory. *Vide* Account, No. 3 A.	TOTAL.	Bengal Presidency.	North-Western Provinces (including Cis and Trans-Sutlej Territory). *Vide* Account, No. 3.
	Co.'s Rs.	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*
1850/51	8,31,87,153	5,06,32,524	1,42,33,293	14,80,52,970	9,77,85,692	1,10,48,266
1851/52	8,25,37,255	5,16,44,284	96,80,654	14,38,62,193	9,84,85,904	1,09,52,280
1852/53	8,86,09,655	5,10,47,068	98,37,891	14,94,94,614	10,22,62,758	1,10,03,039
1853/54, partly Estimated	8,81,98,179	5,13,68,338	96,12,687	14,91,79,204	10,57,53,575	1,18,71,659

Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an ESTIMATE of the same for the succeeding Year.

CHARGES:	1850/51.	1851/52.	1852/53.	Estimate, 1853/54.
CIVIL AND POLITICAL:	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*
Mint Charges	2,58,602	2,84,115	3,17,220	2,69,878
Post-office Charges	5,37,615	5,49,011	5,12,516	4,79,700
Charges of the Civil and Political Establishments, including contingent Charges	92,14,626	93,01,346	87,14,189	91,84,048
Payments to Claimants upon the late Registrar of the Supreme Court, under Section 3, of the Act of the Government of India, No. 5, of 1851	- - -	3,35,129	2,15,327	32,000
TOTAL CIVIL and POLITICAL CHARGES	1,00,10,843	1,04,69,601	97,59,252	99,65,626
JUDICIAL AND POLICE:				
Charges of the Queen's Supreme Court and the other Local Courts within its Jurisdiction, including Law Charges	11,72,488	10,74,472	10,82,305	10,87,932
Ditto - Sudder, Provincial and Zillah Courts	45,26,608	45,89,535	46,90,259	47,35,450
Provincial Police	10,25,961	10,31,386	10,74,502	10,11,000
TOTAL JUDICIAL and POLICE CHARGES	67,25,057	66,95,393	68,47,066	68,34,382
Charges in the Territory ceded by the Burmese (*Co.'s Rs.* 12,00,682 | 14,10,243 | 14,74,891 | 11,71,100)				
Ditto, annexed Provinces of Pegu and Martaban (- - - | - - - | 1,61,725 | 9,30,600)	12,00,682	14,10,243	16,36,616	21,01,700
(Annexed by Proclamation of the Government of India, dated the 20th December 1852.)				
Marine and Pilotage Charges	20,05,578	17,74,576	19,01,791	21,34,700
Buildings, Roads and other Public Works, exclusive of Repairs	3,71,356	2,20,839	7,19,575	8,10,100
CHARGES OF PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND, SINGAPORE AND MALACCA:				
Prince of Wales' Island (*Co.'s Rs.* 4,43,803 | 2,73,606 | 2,92,323 | 3,38,555)				
Singapore (2,46,236 | 2,81,575 | 2,78,880 | 2,89,340)				
Malacca (1,06,312 | 98,107 | 1,00,334 | 87,105)	7,96,351	6,53,288	6,71,537	7,15,000
Military Charges (Bengal and North-Western Provinces) (5,29,51,436 | 5,27,86,420 | 5,27,77,446 | 5,31,11,292)				
Ditto - Buildings (10,99,148 | 18,56,886 | 14,96,856 | 17,59,800)	5,40,50,584	5,46,43,306	5,42,74,302	5,48,71,092
War Charges	9,54,935	6,72,933	32,11,083	49,90,300
TOTAL CHARGES, exclusive of INTEREST on DEBT, and CHARGES of COLLECTION	7,61,15,386	7,65,40,179	7,90,21,222	8,24,22,900
Deduct, Receipts from Rajah Golab Sing, on account of Transfer to him of Territory in the Punjaub. *Vide* 1st and 2d Articles of the Treaty between the British Government and the Rajah, dated 16th March 1846	7,00,000	—	—	—
NET CHARGES, exclusive of INTEREST on DEBT - - *Co.'s Rupees*	7,54,15,386	7,65,40,179	7,90,21,222	8,24,22,900
Interest on Debt	2,23,70,306	2,19,45,725	2,32,41,536	2,33,30,675
TOTAL NET CHARGES of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY, exclusive of Collection, and after deducting Receipts from Rajah Golab Sing	9,77,85,692	9,84,85,904	10,22,62,758	10,57,53,575
EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES consequent upon the DISCHARGE of the BENGAL REMITTABLE DEBT.				
The difference of Exchange on Bills drawn on the Court of Directors, in discharge of the 6 per cent. Remittable Debt; viz., between the rate of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* the Sicca Rupee, at which the Loan was repayable, and the established rate of 2 *s.* the Sicca Rupee, made use of in these Accounts in the conversion of sterling money into Indian currency	1,867	—	—	—
TOTAL - *Co.'s Rupees*	9,77,87,559	9,84,85,904	10,22,62,758	10,57,53,575

Government of the late Presidency of Agra, the aggregate of the Revenues and Charges of those Territories, as shown in Account No. 3, and also in Account No. 3 A, is here inserted.

- - CHARGES.		SURPLUS in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, including the newly-acquired Territory.	Receipts from the Produce of the Commercial Assets.	NET SURPLUS, including Produce of the Commercial Assets.
Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory. *Vide* Account, No. 3 A.	TOTAL.			
Co.'s Rs.	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*
65,62,612	11,53,96,570	3,26,56,400	4,515	3,26,60,915
75,76,430	11,70,14,614	2,68,47,579	- - - -	2,68,47,579
66,20,818	11,98,86,615	2,96,07,999	- - - -	2,96,07,999
75,68,734	12,51,93,968	2,39,85,236	- - - -	2,39,85,236

No. 2.—AN ACCOUNT of the CASH TRANSACTIONS of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY, for

RECEIPTS:

					1850/51.	1851/52.	1852/53.	Estimate, 1853/54.
					Co.'s Rs.	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*
CASH BALANCES in the several Treasuries of this Presidency on 30th April					3,87,06,374	3,31,45,265	3,87,66,138	4,98,73,372
DEBT INCURRED:								
	Co.'s Rs.	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*				
Loans at 4 and 5 per cent.	99,95,600	5,69,700	65,34,000	25,22,32,334				
Treasury Notes issued	29,18,869	12,23,628	27,38,617	87,00,000				
Bills outstanding	- -	36,32,258	- -	6,75,925				
Received on account Civil, Military and other Service Funds	35,42,701	64,89,783	62,21,810	64,20,000				
Miscellaneous Deposits	1,31,25,895	1,28,52,936	1,42,10,744	1,33,84,100				
Gwalior Contingent, under Treaty of 13 January 1844	15,59,723	17,97,267	23,41,494	16,00,000				
TOTAL DEBT INCURRED					3,11,42,788	2,65,65,572	3,20,46,665	28,30,12,359
Advances made by Government repaid, including Tuccavee Advances					25,93,105	32,86,291	27,24,075	24,34,810
SUPPLIES FROM LONDON:								
Transfer Loan Stock, Principal to be discharged in England	- -	- -	- -	46,95,533				
Bills on the Court for Interest of India Debt	6,54,966	5,53,200	5,00,547	2,97,200				
Other Bills on the Court	1,14,205	97,600	90,964	1,10,000				
Dividends on Stock of the 5 per cent. Transfer Loan paid in England	14,47,527	13,96,222	13,70,654	13,64,757				
Advances in England recovered in Bengal	33,76,253	35,58,779	39,69,047	39,08,000				
East Indian Railway Company; Receipts in India on account of Capital under Clause 6 of their Deed of Contract	3,46,868	2,34,726	50,985	62,348				
Miscellaneous, including Credits to Her Majesty's Government, and net loss by Exchange Operations, with reference to the fixed rate of 2 *s.* per Sicca Rupee	6,66,194	6,76,114	3,42,782	3,41,000				
The difference of Exchange between the rate of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per Sicca Rupee, at which the Bills drawn from India, in liquidation of Remittable Debt, were discharged in England, and the fixed rate of 2 *s.* per Sicca Rupee made use of in these Accounts for the conversion of the Indian currency into Sterling Money	1,867	—	—	—				
Invoice value of Copper for Coinage	- -	4,24,799	3,22,503	2,74,000				
TOTAL SUPPLIES FROM LONDON					66,07,880	69,41,440	66,47,482	1,10,52,838
SUPPLIES FROM THE OTHER PRESIDENCIES:								
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES (including the newly-acquired Territories):								
Treasure	1,09,84,904	58,18,905	79,91,487	62,50,000				
Bills drawn	4,22,05,701	4,49,39,784	4,28,08,707	4,54,74,000				
Advances and Disbursements on account Bengal, and Miscellaneous	99,75,333	1,05,87,416	1,09,38,696	1,17,78,500				
	6,31,65,938	6,13,46,105	6,17,38,890	6,35,02,500				
MADRAS:								
Treasure	8,93,965	21,06,017	45,00,018	1,00,00,000				
Bills drawn	3,06,238	23,94,304	8,74,055	14,06,800				
Stores	11,284	35,967	34,959	30,000				
India Loans discharged	12,315	—	—	—				
Advances and Disbursements on account Bengal, and Miscellaneous	50,34,892	45,30,158	47,40,595	57,19,300				
	62,58,694	90,66,446	1,01,49,627	1,71,56,100				
BOMBAY:								
Treasure	6,00,000	- -	3,10,272	1,56,17,800				
Bills drawn	4,92,737	2,35,876	3,54,555	19,00,000				
Stores	6,426	- -	92,469	—				
Advances and Disbursements on account Bengal, and Miscellaneous	40,41,468	39,05,393	37,31,082	41,57,500				
	51,40,631	41,41,269	44,88,378	2,16,75,300				
TOTAL SUPPLIES FROM THE OTHER PRESIDENCIES					7,45,65,263	7,45,53,820	7,63,76,895	10,23,33,900
GRAND TOTAL *Co.'s Rupees*					15,36,15,410	14,44,92,388	15,65,61,255	44,87,07,279

Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an ESTIMATE of the same for the succeeding Year.

PAYMENTS:

					1850/51.	1851/52.	1852/53.	Estimate, 1853/54.
					Co.'s Rs.	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*
DEFICIT of REVENUE, as shown in Account No. 1					1,45,94,024	1,59,48,649	1,36,53,103	1,75,55,396
DEBT DISCHARGED:								
	Co.'s Rs.	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*				
Loans at 5 and 6 per cent.	17,982	51,333	2,10,133	25,78,21,083				
Treasury Notes	29,70,553	17,81,504	19,24,381	88,19,555				
Bills outstanding	16,15,558	—	58,38,352	—				
Payments on account Civil, Military and other Service Funds	32,46,950	56,22,784	59,09,118	59,88,000				
Miscellaneous Deposits	1,44,14,190	1,28,73,049	1,24,03,050	1,32,82,500				
Gwalior Contingent, under Treaty of 13th January 1844	15,82,058	15,12,884	15,88,200	15,50,000				
TOTAL DEBT DISCHARGED					2,38,47,291	2,18,41,554	2,78,73,234	28,74,61,138
Advances made by Government repayable, including Tuccavee Advances					26,91,372	22,52,663	25,62,292	26,64,010
SUPPLIES to LONDON:								
Bills drawn by the Court discharged	2,84,72,487	2,35,47,635	2,89,34,505	3,34,04,541				
Bills on Her Majesty's Government transmitted	3,64,561	5,18,110	2,76,777	2,20,000				
East Indian Railway Company; Payments out of Capital under Clause 7 of their Deed of Contract	3,25,278	15,65,000	18,61,634	32,30,070				
Interest on Capital deposited in the Indian Treasuries	—	9,190	12,148	12,443				
Miscellaneous, including net gain by Exchange Operations with reference to the fixed rate of 2*s.* the Sicca Rupee	22,73,841	18,99,813	17,26,566	24,60,206				
Supplies to Her Majesty's Government, including Charges on account of the Expedition to China, repayable in England	22,04,289	18,45,964	19,12,000	16,43,600				
TOTAL SUPPLIES to LONDON					3,36,40,456	2,93,85,712	3,47,23,630	4,09,70,860
SUPPLIES to the other PRESIDENCIES:								
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES (including the newly-acquired Territories):								
Treasure	86,62,128	57,41,497	13,52,083	16,30,000				
Bills paid	1,16,02,865	1,31,18,317	81,83,751	57,00,000				
Stores	99,972	2,19,736	1,68,264	80,000				
Subscriptions to India Loans	11,44,700	49,300	1,04,000	9,00,000				
Advances and Disbursements on account of the North-Western Provinces, and Miscellaneous	70,38,755	85,90,145	77,86,450	80,90,000				
Amount received from Rajah Golab Sing (credited in Account No. 1)	7,00,000	—	—	—				
	2,92,48,420	2,77,18,995	1,75,94,548	1,64,00,000				
MADRAS:								
Bills paid	8,82,649	20,50,893	12,10,438	46,31,300				
Stores	—	—	—	90,000				
Subscriptions to India Loans	19,01,200	2,61,400	11,46,400	10,91,900				
Advances and Disbursements on account of Madras, and Miscellaneous	45,35,388	40,17,761	58,91,912	59,06,688				
	73,19,237	63,30,054	82,48,750	1,17,19,888				
BOMBAY:								
Treasure	10,00,000	—	—	—				
Bills paid	38,67,148	11,54,954	75,839	2,00,000				
Stores	—	—	89,765	—				
Subscriptions to India Loans	30,81,000	23,100	6,73,700	44,50,000				
Advances and Disbursements on account of Bombay, and Miscellaneous	11,81,197	10,70,569	11,93,022	9,92,000				
	91,29,345	22,48,623	20,32,326	56,42,000				
TOTAL SUPPLIES to the other PRESIDENCIES					4,56,97,002	3,62,97,672	2,78,75,624	3,37,61,888
TOTAL					12,04,70,145	10,57,26,250	10,66,87,883	38,24,13,292
CASH BALANCES IN THE SEVERAL TREASURIES on the 30th April					3,31,45,265	3,87,66,138	4,98,73,372	6,62,93,987
GRAND TOTAL *Co.'s Rupees*					15,36,15,410	14,44,92,388	15,65,61,255	44,87,07,279

No. 3.—AN ACCOUNT of the REVENUES and CHARGES of the NORTH-WESTERN

REVENUES:	1850/51.	1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54.
	Co.'s Rs.	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*
Post-office Collections	6,66,758	6,78,061	6,53,522	6,74,330
Stamp Duties	15,02,736	14,95,416	15,81,613	15,95,142
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts	7,558	5,557	29,854	30,333
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c.	2,43,646	2,12,331	2,21,464	1,93,156
Land Revenue	4,99,01,027	4,98,42,111	4,94,81,928	4,99,86,719
Sayer and Abkarry	30,47,282	32,67,863	31,75,157	31,29,466
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department	1,31,387	5,51,661	1,57,480	1,28,853
Customs	14,37,078	11,85,054	10,75,052	9,57,330
Receipts from Salt (Duties)	39,72,675	47,13,191	48,40,102	46,77,527
Interest on Arrears of Revenue, &c.	5,150	32,483	25,125	21,674
TOTAL GROSS REVENUES	6,09,15,297	6,19,83,728	6,12,41,297	6,13,94,530
Deduct,				
Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements, including those of the King of Delhi	48,65,043	45,35,904	45,29,528	40,72,080
	5,60,50,254	5,74,47,824	5,67,11,769	5,73,22,450
CHARGES OF COLLECTING THE REVENUES:				
	Co.'s Rs.	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*
Charges of Collecting the Stamp Duties	46,696	47,458	89,449	59,967
Ditto Land and Sayer Revenues	44,86,339	47,81,770	47,13,500	50,94,611
Ditto Customs	7,80,435	8,67,175	7,50,401	7,24,171
Ditto Salt Duties	1,04,260	1,07,137	1,11,351	75,363
	54,17,730	58,03,540	56,64,701	59,54,112
NET REVENUE, after payment of Allowances and Assignments, and Charges of Collection — *Co.'s Rupees*	5,06,32,524	5,16,44,284	5,10,47,068	5,13,68,338
Surplus brought down,				
North-Western Provinces (which include the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States)				
Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory: Surplus, per annexed Statement, No. 3 A.				
Total Net Surplus North-Western Provinces, including newly-acquired Territory				

The Military Charges of the North-Western Provinces are included amongst the Military Charges of Bengal.

No. 3 A.—AN ACCOUNT of the REVENUES and CHARGES of the PUNJAUB and

REVENUES:	1850/51.	1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54.
	Co.'s Rs.	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*
Post-office Collections	1,42,203	1,53,738	1,64,712	1,68,911
Stamp Duties	1,04,306	1,30,425	1,38,058	1,58,164
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts	11,178	10,762	81,259	41,362
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c.	77,326	46,852	54,104	69,221
Land Revenue	1,02,08,891	96,53,529	94,45,453	94,73,917
Sayer and Abkarry, including Produce of Salt Mines	21,92,011	19,32,031	24,10,694	27,12,131
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department	26,607	44,498	42,218	29,388
Interest on Arrears of Revenue, &c.	- - -	- - -	- - -	25
	1,27,62,522	1,19,71,835	1,23,36,498	1,26,53,119
Deduct,				
Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements	3,26,998	9,08,946	9,00,967	15,42,169
	1,24,35,524	1,10,62,889	1,14,35,531	1,11,10,950
CHARGES of COLLECTING the REVENUES:				
	Co.'s Rs.	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*
Charges of Collecting the Stamp Duties	4,657	4,256	8,914	6,580
Ditto Land, Sayer, and Abkarry Revenues	13,54,023	15,36,030	16,37,056	17,66,103
	13,58,680	15,40,286	16,45,970	17,72,683
	1,10,76,844	95,22,603	97,89,561	93,38,267
Extraordinary: Value of Property, and Sale Proceeds of Assets of the late Government, including the Sum of Rupees 13,67,960 credited in 1850/51 as refunded Revenue Charges of previous Years	31,56,449	1,58,051	48,330	2,74,420
NET REVENUES (including Extraordinary Receipts), after payment of Allowances and Assignments, and Charges of Collection — *Co.'s Rupees*	1,42,33,293	96,80,654	98,37,891	96,12,687

Note.—The Military Charges of this Territory, with the exception of the Charges of the Local

PROVINCES, for Four Years, according to the latest Advices.

CHARGES:	1850/51.	1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54.
CIVIL AND POLITICAL:	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*
Post-office Charges	5,37,836	6,72,524	6,24,810	5,03,311
Charges of the Civil and Political Establishments, including Contingent Charges	18,58,727	17,52,378	19,31,678	16,44,538
TOTAL CIVIL and POLITICAL CHARGES	23,96,563	24,24,902	25,56,488	21,47,849
JUDICIAL AND POLICE:				
Charges of the Sudder, Provincial and Zillah Courts	42,17,223	41,51,073	41,91,305	40,97,787
Provincial Police	17,84,680	16,97,607	17,23,972	17,04,862
TOTAL JUDICIAL and POLICE CHARGES	60,01,903	58,48,680	59,15,277	58,02,649
Buildings, Roads and other Public Works, exclusive of Repairs	22,50,062	26,47,478	21,58,682	37,36,686
TOTAL CHARGES, exclusive of INTEREST on DEBT	1,06,48,528	1,09,21,060	1,06,30,447	1,16,87,184
Interest on Debt	* 3,99,738	31,220	3,72,592	1,84,475
TOTAL CHARGES	1,10,48,266	1,09,52,280	1,10,03,039	1,18,71,659
North-Western Provinces - SURPLUS	3,95,84,258	4,06,92,004	4,00,44,029	3,94,96,679
Co.'s Rupees	5,06,32,524	5,16,44,284	5,10,47,068	5,13,68,338

1850/51.	1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54.
Co.'s Rs.	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*
3,95,84,258	4,06,92,004	4,00,44,029	3,94,96,679
76,70,681	21,04,224	32,17,073	20,43,953
4,72,54,939	4,27,96,228	4,32,61,102	4,15,40,632

* Includes arrears of Interest on Temporary Loans from the year 1845.

TRANS-INDUS TERRITORY, for Four Years, according to the latest Advices.

CHARGES:	1850/51.	1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54.
CIVIL AND POLITICAL:	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*
Post-office Charges	81,508	1,11,076	1,34,903	1,39,858
Charges of the Civil and Political Establishments, including Contingent Charges	4,89,780	5,61,970	5,92,526	8,19,788
TOTAL CIVIL and POLITICAL CHARGES	5,71,288	6,73,046	7,27,429	9,59,646
JUDICIAL AND POLICE:				
Charges of the Judicial Establishments	8,54,175	9,71,774	9,54,655	9,52,104
Ditto - Civil and Military Police Establishments	15,53,947	29,02,476	23,01,692	25,39,190
TOTAL JUDICIAL and POLICE CHARGES	24,08,122	38,74,250	32,56,347	34,91,294
Buildings, Roads and other Public Works, exclusive of Repairs	1,57,053	2,41,010	3,01,146	8,23,030
Military Charges (the Local Corps only)	30,31,075	27,34,179	23,31,848	22,94,764
CHARGES, ORDINARY	61,67,538	75,22,485	66,16,770	75,68,734
Extraordinary: Arrears of Revenue Establishments of the former Government	3,95,074	53,733	3,976	—
TOTAL CHARGES (Ordinary and Extraordinary)	65,62,612	75,76,218	66,20,746	75,68,734
Interest on Debt	-	212	72	—
	65,62,612	75,76,430	66,20,818	75,68,734
Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory: Surplus	76,70,681	21,04,224	32,17,073	20,43,953
Co.'s Rupees	1,42,33,293	96,80,654	98,37,891	96,12,687

Corps, are included amongst the Military Charges of Bengal.

No. 4.—AN ACCOUNT of the CASH TRANSACTIONS of the NORTH-WESTERN to the latest

					1850/51.	1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54.
RECEIPTS:								
					Co.'s Rs.	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*
Cash Balances in the several Treasuries on the 30th April					3,89,54,508	3,64,25,960	3,59,77,384	3,14,26,719
Surplus Revenue, as shown in Account No. 3					4,72,54,939	4,27,96,228	4,32,61,102	4,15,40,632
DEBT INCURRED:								
	Co.'s Rs.	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*				
Bills outstanding	- -	5,76,965	6,17,143	—				
Miscellaneous Deposits	1,97,82,726	2,38,44,020	2,74,52,006	3,19,65,719				
TOTAL DEBT INCURRED					1,97,82,726	2,44,20,985	2,80,69,149	3,19,65,719
Advances made by Government repaid, including Tuccavee Advances					49,82,728	1,38,40,355	1,40,90,260	1,84,88,611
Supplies from London (Miscellaneous)					- - -	- - -	7,851	52,666
SUPPLIES FROM THE OTHER PRESIDENCIES:								
BENGAL:								
Treasure	82,49,665	57,01,445	13,56,367	4,70,931				
Bills drawn	1,14,46,997	1,31,73,738	77,39,229	62,86,211				
Stores	1,92,656	1,90,556	4,69,497	5,99,097				
Subscriptions received to India Loans	11,44,700	49,300	1,04,000	8,88,053				
Advances and Disbursements on account of the North-Western Provinces, including Receipts from Rajah Golab Sing in 1850/51. *See* Account No. 2	84,87,961	86,48,641	76,48,372	80,63,855				
	2,95,21,979	2,77,63,680	1,73,17,465	1,63,08,147				
MADRAS:								
Miscellaneous	17,997	91,280	66,275	51,900				
BOMBAY:								
Treasure	- -	- -	30,10,000	14,99,965				
Bills drawn	30,102	56,464	79,946	2,65,115				
Advances and Disbursements on account of the North-Western Provinces, and Miscellaneous	67,425	34,347	47,919	63,043				
	97,527	90,811	31,37,865	18,28,123				
TOTAL SUPPLIES FROM THE OTHER PRESIDENCIES					2,96,37,503	2,79,45,771	2,05,21,605	1,81,88,170
GRAND TOTAL — *Co.'s Rupees*					14,06,12,404	14,54,29,299	14,19,27,351	14,16,62,517

PROVINCES, including the newly acquired Territory, for Four Years, according Advices.

					1850/51.	1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54.
PAYMENTS:					*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*
DEBT DISCHARGED:								
	Co.'s Rs.	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*				
Temporary Loans	2,50,375	- -	- -	90,000				
Bills outstanding	4,49,867	- -	- -	5,84,276				
Miscellaneous Deposits	2,05,64,876	2,28,90,291	2,66,09,225	3,27,71,649				
TOTAL DEBT DISCHARGED					2,12,65,118	2,28,90,291	2,66,09,225	3,34,45,925
Advances made by Government repayable, including Tuccavee Advances					99,91,149	1,35,38,954	1,84,33,528	2,15,95,912
SUPPLIES TO THE OTHER PRESIDENCIES:								
BENGAL:								
Treasure	1,13,25,726	52,00,879	70,97,464	58,72,186				
Bills paid	4,28,53,502	4,50,85147	4,07,14,944	4,15,24,580				
Stores	71,845	51,454	- -	75,629				
Interest on India Debt	9,75,416	10,52,337	12,36,367	12,74,485				
Advances and Disbursements on account of Bengal, and Miscellaneous	95,21,496	1,23,25,327	1,19,51,165	1,02,05,767				
	6,47,47,985	6,37,15,144	6,09,99,940	5,89,52,647				
MADRAS:								
Bills paid	10,38,189	4,15,725	5,73,385	26,027				
Advances and Disbursements on account of Madras, and Miscellaneous	14,82,492	14,46,706	15,42,992	14,49,979				
	25,20,681	18,62,431	21,16,377	14,76,006				
BOMBAY:								
Treasure	34,30,030	59,30,634	8,35,822	38,72,360				
Bills paid	2,01,313	94,701	1,18,528	1,37,229				
Advances and Disbursements on account of Bombay, and Miscellaneous	20,30,168	14,19,760	13,87,212	12,04,785				
	56,61,511	74,45,095	23,41,562	52,14,374				
TOTAL SUPPLIES TO THE OTHER PRESIDENCIES					7,29,30,177	7,30,22,670	6,54,57,879	6,56,43,027
TOTAL					10,41,86,444	10,94,51,915	11,05,00,632	12,06,84,864
CASH BALANCES in the several Treasuries on the 30th April					3,64,25,960	3,59,77,384	3,14,26,719	2,09,77,653
GRAND TOTAL *Co.'s Rupees*					14,06,12,404	14,54,29,299	14,19,27,351	14,16,62,517

No. 5.—AN ACCOUNT of the REVENUES and CHARGES of the MADRAS

	1850/51.	1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54.
REVENUES:	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*
Mint Duties	86,543	81,965	1,72,067	1,50,126
Post-office Collections	4,02,498	4,18,319	4,13,021	4,13,922
Stamp Duties	4,70,928	4,98,681	4,82,868	5,28,191
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts, including net Gain by Exchange Operations between India and England	2,53,281	2,99,533	3,80,420	4,35,218
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c.	1,09,710	1,28,870	1,07,968	1,17,784
Land Revenue	3,51,59,696	3,61,06,460	3,68,78,112	3,40,23,335
Abkarry and Small Farms and Licences	24,20,661	24,18,406	24,21,574	24,90,865
Moturpha	11,49,425	11,92,579	11,84,608	11,02,367
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department	2,61,622	2,95,970	2,91,662	1,99,558
Customs	11,07,250	11,56,807	12,07,970	12,65,283
Sale of Tobacco	8,37,929	8,96,775	6,31,621	89,577
Sale of Salt	47,76,305	48,34,277	50,42,653	48,02,139
Marine Duties	76,851	70,658	64,192	66,066
Subsidies from Mysore, Travancore and Cochin	34,46,431	34,46,430	34,46,431	34,46,430
Interest on Arrears of Revenue, &c. (including Interest on Debt due by the Nizam's Government	3,14,204	4,86,395	4,55,610	3,45,023
TOTAL GROSS REVENUES — *Co.'s Rupees*	5,08,73,334	5,23,32,325	5,31,80,777	4,94,75,884
Deduct,	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*
Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements, including those of the Nabob of the Carnatic, the Rajah of Tanjore, and the Mysore Princes	50,96,754	50,41,914	51,63,686	51,20,879
Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds issued to the Creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore	2,81,189	2,81,189	2,81,189	2,81,189
Interest and Charges paid on the Bonds issued to the Creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore	2,20,472	2,14,619	2,12,796	2,20,702
	55,98,415	55,37,722	56,57,671	56,22,770
CHARGES OF COLLECTING THE REVENUES, Including Cost of SALT and TOBACCO:	4,52,74,919	4,67,94,603	4,75,23,106	4,38,53,114
Charges of Collecting the Stamp Duties	56,472	55,607	53,111	51,665
Ditto Land, Abkarry and Moturpha Revenues	54,17,869	57,38,361	62,88,095	68,96,442
Ditto Customs	2,11,921	2,06,579	2,06,713	2,11,241
Cost and Charges of Tobacco	2,40,752	2,40,604	83,431	3,850
Ditto - ditto - Salt	6,81,082	6,13,481	7,19,487	8,97,493
	66,08,096	68,54,632	73,50,837	80,60,691
TOTAL NET REVENUES, after Payment of Allowances and Assignments, and Charges of Collection — *Co.'s Rupees*	3,86,66,823	3,99,39,971	4,01,72,269	3,57,92,423
MADRAS DEFICIT	- - -	- - -	- - -	20,65,317
Co.'s Rupees	3,86,66,823	3,99,39,971	4,01,72,269	3,78,57,740

PRESIDENCY, for Four Years, according to the latest Advices.

	1850/51.	1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54.
CHARGES:	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*
CIVIL AND POLITICAL:				
Mint Charges	1,04,558	1,09,635	1,06,726	1,19,348
Post-office Charges	4,29,932	4,30,119	4,11,891	4,26,946
Charges of the Civil and Political Establishments, including Contingent Charges	31,48,242	30,56,155	41,91,192	43,67,612
TOTAL CIVIL AND POLITICAL CHARGES	36,82,732	35,95,909	47,09,809	49,13,906
JUDICIAL AND POLICE:				
Charges of the Queen's Supreme Court, and the other Local Courts within its Jurisdiction, including Law Charges	4,61,602	4,62,697	4,83,040	4,71,844
Ditto of the Sudder, Circuit and Zillah Courts	21,10,703	20,49,262	20,69,735	21,05,359
Provincial Police	8,51,848	8,65,898	8,62,961	8,76,520
TOTAL JUDICIAL AND POLICE CHARGES	34,24,153	33,77,857	34,15,736	34,53,723
Marine Charges	1,24,826	1,01,635	1,10,303	1,40,038
Buildings, Roads and other Public Works, exclusive of Repairs	2,33,147	2,01,044	2,19,020	5,62,016
	Co.'s Rs.	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	
Military Charges	2,62,01,049	2,66,60,699	2,59,98,923	2,79,94,830	
Ditto Buildings	45,327	1,00,220	1,85,204	2,12,083	
			2,62,46,376	2,67,60,919	2,61,84,127	2,82,06,913
TOTAL CHARGES, exclusive of INTEREST on DEBT	3,37,11,234	3,40,37,364	3,46,38,995	3,72,76,596
Interest on Debt	5,54,523	5,71,678	6,37,720	5,81,144
TOTAL CHARGES	3,42,65,757	3,46,09,042	3,52,76,715	3,78,57,740
MADRAS SURPLUS	44,01,066	53,30,929	48,95,554	—
Co.'s Rupees	3,86,66,823	3,99,39,971	4,01,72,269	3,78,57,740

No. 6.—AN ACCOUNT of the CASH TRANSACTIONS of the MADRAS

					1850/51.	1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54.
RECEIPTS:								
Cash Balances in the several Treasuries of this Presidency on the 30th April					*Co.'s Rs.* 2,67,85,071	*Co.'s Rs.* 2,95,46,572	*Co.'s Rs.* 3,14,82,547	*Co.'s Rs.* 3,39,32,206
Surplus of Revenue, as shown in Account No. 5					44,01,066	53,30,929	48,95,554	—
DEBT INCURRED:								
	Co.'s Rs.	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*				
Treasury Notes issued	20,000	28,000	35,500	36,000				
Received on account Civil, Military and other Service Funds	26,65,696	26,95,724	37,42,938	31,93,662				
Receipts on account of the Bank of Madras, and transactions of the late Government Bank	9,209	10	2,300	—				
Miscellaneous Deposits	52,80,164	47,24,873	47,82,196	1,38,86,613				
Bills outstanding	3,63,969	11,506	9,49,022	—				
Floating Balance	1,72,755	- -	- -	89,899				
Sinking Fund (and Interest thereon) for the redemption of the Bonds issued to the Creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore	3,90,852	4,02,100	4,13,347	4,24,595				
TOTAL DEBT INCURRED					89,02,645	78,62,213	99,25,303	1,76,30,769
Advances made by Government repaid, including Tuccavee Advances					7,69,959	* 52,31,630	14,65,511	44,43,161
SUPPLIES FROM LONDON:								
Bills on the Court for Interest of India Debt	1,44,406	1,30,045	1,41,947	76,749				
Bills on the Court for Interest on Claims of the late Rajah of Tanjore	39,909	37,085	44,345	34,600				
Other Bills on the Court	14,623	65,011	31,732	46,331				
Advances in England repaid	14,74,126	18,49,348	1,626,625	38,98,729				
Miscellaneous, including Credits to Her Majesty's Government	63,197	1,01,289	96,790	1,140				
Copper for Coinage	59,551	47,917	1,05,565	67,400				
TOTAL SUPPLIES FROM LONDON					17,95,812	22,30,695	20,47,004	41,24,949
SUPPLIES FROM THE OTHER PRESIDENCIES:								
BENGAL:								
Bills drawn	8,74,323	20,41,898	12,27,275	92,052				
Stores	34,590	1,11,746	76,417	5,45,530				
Subscriptions received to India Loans	19,01,200	2,47,400	11,46,400	11,03,247				
Advances and Disbursements on account of Madras, and Miscellaneous	39,05,889	36,07,308	50,72,366	77,46,111				
	67,16,002	60,08,352	75,22,458	94,86,940				
Supplies from PRINCE of WALES' ISLAND; Pay of Madras Troops, and Miscellaneous	4,05,671	3,35,693	3,49,845	3,80,366				
	71,21,673	63,44,045	78,72,303	98,67,306				
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES:								
Bills drawn	10,23,934	4,78,804	5,37,663	36,911				
Advances and Disbursements on account of Madras, and Miscellaneous	11,92,218	17,52,665	15,43,567	15,76,453				
	22,16,152	22,31,469	20,81,230	16,13,364				
BOMBAY:								
Bills drawn	55,526	33,119	45,230	41,355				
Stores	60,319	2,19,773	83,822	86,444				
Advances and Disbursements on account of Madras, and Miscellaneous	8,07,307	8,41,912	5,47,174	4,30,859				
	9,23,152	10,94,804	6,76,226	5,58,658				
TOTAL SUPPLIES FROM THE OTHER PRESIDENCIES					1,02,60,977	96,70,318	1,06,29,759	1,20,39,328
GRAND TOTAL *Co.'s Rupees*					5,29,15,530	5,98,72,357	6,04,45,678	7,21,70,413

* Includes the sum of Rupees 42,26,469 in part repayment of Advances made to the Government of His Highness the Nizam.

PRESIDENCY, for Four Years, according to the latest Advices.

PAYMENTS:					1850/51.	1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54.
					Co.'s Rs.	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*
Deficit of Revenue, as shown in account No. 5					- - -	- - -	- - -	20,65,317
DEBT DISCHARGED:								
	Co.'s Rs.	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*				
Treasury Notes	6,500	10,000	24,500	33,500				
Payments on account, Civil, Military and other Service Funds	23,72,611	19,45,226	17,09,212	40,08,016				
Miscellaneous Deposits	49,26,017	46,98,998	49,87,725	1,36,20,181				
Bills outstanding	- -	1,18,195	- -	6,22,611				
Floating Balance	- -	1,09,507	1,37,062	—				
TOTAL DEBT DISCHARGED					73,05,128	68,81,926	68,58,499	1,82,84,308
Advances repayable, including Tuccavee Advances					20,13,810	10,21,919	32,28,170	12,17,815
SUPPLIES TO LONDON:								
Bills drawn by the Court discharged	37,93,439	31,43,515	52,43,541	39,30,772				
Madras Railway Company; Payments out of Capital under Clause 7 of their Deed of Contract	- -	- -	28,528	5,50,986				
Miscellaneous (including net Gain by Exchange Operations with reference to the fixed rate of 2 *s.* per Sicca Rupee)	3,86,790	3,73,893	4,28,152	4,83,347				
Supplies to Her Majesty's Government	1,35,701	34,500	51,785	39,585				
TOTAL SUPPLIES TO LONDON					43,15,930	35,51,908	57,52,006	50,05,190
SUPPLIES TO THE OTHER PRESIDENCIES:								
BENGAL:								
Treasure	20,00,000	35,00,000	20,00,000	91,30,000				
Bills paid	3,26,578	23,21,072	8,03,362	22,26,684				
Stores	- -	- -	- -	35,812				
India Loans discharged	5,000	- -	- -	12,749				
Interest on India Debt	34,22,262	34,35,060	34,42,573	37,44,830				
Advances and Disbursements on account of Bengal, and Miscellaneous	14,48,733	10,72,146	13,19,978	56,25,547				
	72,02,573	1,03,28,278	75,65,913	2,07,75,622				
SUPPLIES TO PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND; Bills drawn, and Miscellaneous	77,367	66,343	68,531	63,945				
	72,79,940	1,03,94,621	76,34,444	2,08,39,567				
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES:								
Miscellaneous	51,744	42,090	35,008	64,991				
BOMBAY:								
Treasure	11,06,000	32,92,000	13,20,560	—				
Bills paid	9,97,041	29,93,260	14,66,253	11,16,245				
Advances and Disbursements on account of Bombay, and Miscellaneous	2,99,365	2,12,086	2,18,532	2,16,623				
	24,02,406	64,97,346	30,05,345	13,32,868				
TOTAL SUPPLIES to the other Presidencies					97,34,090	1,69,34,057	1,06,74,797	2,22,37,426
TOTAL					2,33,68,958	2,83,89,810	2,65,13,472	4,88,10,056
CASH BALANCES IN THE SEVERAL TREASURIES on the 30th April					2,95,46,572	3,14,82,547	3,39,32,206	2,33,60,357
GRAND TOTAL *Co.'s Rupees*					5,29,15,530	5,98,72,357	6,04,45,678	7,21,70,413

No. 7.—AN ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of the BOMBAY Estimate of the same

REVENUES:	1850/51.	1851/52.	1852/53.	Estimate, 1853/54.
	Co.'s Rs.	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*
Mint Duties	2,39,179	3,23,719	4,42,641	3,00,100
Post-office Collections	2,49,977	2,56,883	2,79,352	2,81,000
Stamp Duties	6,11,937	6,10,860	6,29,953	5,99,950
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts, including net Gain by Exchange Operations between India and England	80,397	39,173	27,963	14,980
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c.	79,168	72,634	1,37,441	1,35,680
Land Revenue	2,28,60,746	2,28,96,236	2,23,68,826	2,24,12,650
Sayer	9,56,314	9,75,243	9,09,059	8,95,660
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department	57,797	48,656	82,275	—
Receipts of the Province of Scinde	27,64,007	23,99,138	25,61,261	23,17,450
Ditto - - Sattara State	* 35,17,725	28,86,615	27,60,496	25,86,000
Customs	30,93,784	30,97,301	27,63,630	28,79,220
Receipts from Salt (Duties)	23,55,784	24,06,513	24,40,849	23,00,550
Sale of Opium Passes and Opium	70,47,473	1,13,96,838	1,12,79,999	91,27,000
Marine and Dock Dues	1,44,440	1,63,325	2,26,207	2,26,560
Subsidy from the Cutch Government	2,20,185	2,00,453	1,69,236	2,04,660
Interest on Arrears of Revenue, &c.	28,795	28,427	37,940	30,750
TOTAL GROSS REVENUES	4,43,07,708	4,78,02,014	4,71,17,128	4,43,12,210

Deduct,	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*				
Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements, including those of the Ex-Paishwa and his Minister	17,09,683	9,23,216	8,15,726	8,54,140				
Allowances to District and Village Officers and Enamdars, including Charitable Grants to Mosques, Pagodas, &c.	96,40,030	93,10,453	86,52,222	90,91,740				
					1,13,49,713	1,02,33,669	94,67,948	99,45,880
					3,29,57,995	3,75,68,345	3,76,49,180	3,43,66,330
CHARGES OF COLLECTING THE REVENUES (including Cost of SALT and OPIUM).								
Charges of collecting the Stamp Duties	30,426	29,886	32,444	30,340				
Ditto - Land and Sayer Revenues	29,47,807	29,68,495	30,99,075	31,14,220				
Ditto - Customs	4,21,960	4,30,495	4,48,097	4,24,640				
Ditto - Opium Receipts	1,02,262	1,16,008	1,11,116	1,17,820				
Ditto - Salt Duties	1,76,064	1,80,502	1,86,123	1,73,480				
					36,78,519	37,25,386	38,76,855	38,60,500
TOTAL NET REVENUES, after Payment of Allowances and Assignments, and Charges of Collection					2,92,79,476	3,38,42,959	3,37,72,325	3,05,05,830
BOMBAY DEFICIT					36,42,764	- - -	12,04,940	47,46,917
Co.'s Rupees					3,29,22,240	3,38,42,959	3,49,77,265	3,52,52,747

* Includes Rupees 6,23,815, the Balance of Cash in the Treasuries of the Province of Sattara on 1st May 1850.

PRESIDENCY, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an for the succeeding Year.

	1850/51.	1851/52.	1852/53.	Estimate, 1853/54.
	Co.'s Rs.	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*
CHARGES:				
CIVIL AND POLITICAL:				
Mint Charges	1,79,974	1,74,214	1,71,985	1,60,580
Post-office Charges	3,82,051	4,03,533	4,42,979	4,42,940
Charges of the Civil and Political Establishments, including Contingent Charges	36,33,121	36,04,866	38,42,462	37,99,627
TOTAL CIVIL and POLITICAL CHARGES	41,95,146	41,82,613	44,57,426	44,03,147
JUDICIAL AND POLICE:				
Charges of the Queen's Supreme Court, and the other Local Courts within its Jurisdiction, including Law Charges	5,30,152	5,65,327	6,62,223	6,56,793
Ditto of the Sudder and Zillah Courts	19,91,768	20,20,412	21,31,482	24,01,530
TOTAL JUDICIAL and POLICE CHARGES	25,21,920	25,85,739	27,93,705	30,58,323
Charges of the Province of Scinde; Civil, Military (so far as distinguished), Revenue, Judicial and Police Charges, including Allowances to Ex-Ameers and others, and Charges on account construction of Buildings, and other Public Works	42,72,666	44,49,239	52,37,648	51,64,920
Charges of the Sattara State; Civil, Judicial and Revenue Charges, including Political Stipends and Allowances payable out of the Revenues, and Charges on account construction of Buildings and other Public Works	28,09,348	30,11,381	26,59,239	26,99,267
Indian Navy and Marine Charges	18,30,532	19,44,829	17,51,131	22,14,620
Buildings, Roads and other Public Works, exclusive of Repairs, and of Public Works in Scinde and Sattara	3,34,893	6,52,736	2,72,144	4,90,170
	Co.'s Rs.	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*				
Military Charges (exclusive of the Military Charges debited to Scinde)	1,61,07,026	1,58,98,461	1,69,15,129	1,62,72,300				
Ditto Buildings (exclusive of Buildings in Scinde and Sattara)	1,16,927	1,43,097	1,10,217	1,65,000				
					1,62,23,953	1,60,41,558	1,70,25,346	1,64,37,300
TOTAL CHARGES, exclusive of Interest on Debt					3,21,88,458	3,28,68,095	3,41,96,639	3,44,67,747
Interest on Debt					7,33,782	7,51,852	7,80,626	7,85,000
TOTAL CHARGES *Co.'s Rupees*					3,29,22,240	3,36,19,947	3,49,77,265	3,52,52,747
BOMBAY SURPLUS					-	2,23,012	—	—
TOTAL *Co.'s Rupees*					3,29,22,240	3,38,42,959	3,49,77,265	3,52,52,747

No. 8.—AN ACCOUNT of the CASH TRANSACTIONS of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, succeeding

					1850/51.	1851/52.	1852/53.	Estimate, 1853/54.
RECEIPTS:					*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*
Cash Balances in the several Treasuries of this Presidency on the 30th April					1,98,86,385	2,95,97,912	3,95,94,700	3,86,59,053
Surplus of Revenue, as shown in Account No. 7					—	2,23,012	—	—
DEBT INCURRED:								
	Co.'s Rs.	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*				
Treasury Notes issued	13,500	1,500	41,000	27,000				
Received on account Civil, Military and other Service Funds	19,14,461	20,44,964	20,53,017	19,90,500				
Miscellaneous Deposits	32,99,918	38,56,117	31,32,497	25,12,880				
TOTAL DEBT INCURRED					52,27,879	59,02,581	52,26,514	45,30,380
Advances made by Government repaid, including Tuccavee Advances					11,86,436	17,35,509	10,13,485	6,91,530
SUPPLIES FROM LONDON:								
Bills on the Court for Interest of India Debt	1,12,793	98,812	97,042	1,02,800				
Other Bills on the Court	53,335	81,648	61,737	1,37,900				
Advances in England repaid	12,92,301	13,50,340	12,05,492	12,71,400				
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company; Receipts at Bombay on account of Capital, under clause 6 of their Deed of Contract	5,13,766	4,01,165	1,72,822	1,90,000				
Miscellaneous, including Credits to Her Majesty's Government, and net Loss by Exchange Operations with reference to the fixed rate of 2 s. per Sicca Rupee	46,622	50,000	1,51,000	1,00,500				
Copper for Coinage	2,65,366	—	—	—				
TOTAL SUPPLIES FROM LONDON					22,84,183	19,81,965	16,88,093	18,02,600
SUPPLIES FROM THE OTHER PRESIDENCIES:								
BENGAL:								
Treasure	10,00,288	—	—	—				
Bills drawn	38,74,726	11,71,092	73,689	84,750				
Subscriptions received to India Loans	30,81,000	23,100	6,73,700	43,32,523				
Advances and Disbursements on account of Bombay, and Miscellaneous	7,44,505	5,68,313	17,96,965	7,99,311				
	87,00,519	17,62,505	25,44,354	52,16,584				
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND PUNJAUB:								
Treasure	36,22,483	58,21,811	7,12,757	—				
Bills drawn	1,73,745	2,00,382	1,17,735	1,11,800				
Advances and Disbursements on account of Bombay, and Miscellaneous	21,04,560	13,40,949	13,58,907	52,46,760				
	59,00,788	73,63,142	21,89,399	53,58,560				
MADRAS:								
Treasure, including Bills drawn	40,68,177	62,78,230	27,45,387	8,00,000				
Advances and Disbursements on account of Bombay, and Miscellaneous	1,58,254	1,53,393	1,58,244	2,82,300				
	42,26,431	64,31,623	29,03,631	10,82,300				
TOTAL SUPPLIES FROM THE OTHER PRESIDENCIES					1,88,27,738	1,55,57,270	76,37,384	1,16,57,444
GRAND TOTAL *Co.'s Rupees*					4,74,12,621	5,49,98,249	5,51,60,176	5,73,41,007

for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an ESTIMATE of the same for the Year.

					1850/51.	1851/52.	1852/53.	Estimate, 1853/54.
PAYMENTS:					*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*
Deficit of Revenue, as shown in Account No. 7					36,42,764	- - -	12,04,940	47,46,917
DEBT DISCHARGED:								
	Co.'s Rs.	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*				
Treasury Notes	7,800	10,000	11,500	10,000				
Payments on account Civil, Military and other Service Funds	16,14,776	16,58,714	14,51,021	15,74,700				
Miscellaneous Deposits	27,72,552	31,86,729	24,73,679	21,30,330				
TOTAL DEBT DISCHARGED					43,95,128	48,55,443	39,36,200	37,15,030
Advances repayable, including Tuccavee Advances					28,58,617	20,75,949	29,10,765	14,75,070
SUPPLIES TO LONDON:								
Bills drawn by the Court discharged	3,59,816	2,22,094	5,13,163	1,80,000				
Advances made upon Security of Goods, repayable by Bills drawn in favour of the Court of Directors	2,45,874	—	—	—				
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company, Payments out of Capital, under clause 7 of their Deed of Contract	1,00,627	5,85,300	8,84,865	9,85,000				
Interest on Capital deposited in the Indian Treasuries	- -	47,327	54,971	62,190				
Miscellaneous, including Debits to Her Majesty's Government, and net Gain by Exchange Operations with reference to the fixed rate of 2 *s.* per Sicca Rupee	97,290	2,70,158	2,05,769	1,48,950				
TOTAL SUPPLIES TO LONDON					8,03,607	11,24,879	16,58,768	13,76,140
SUPPLIES TO THE OTHER PRESIDENCIES:								
BENGAL:								
Treasure	6,00,000	- -	- -	1,30,00,000				
Bills Paid	4,62,034	2,51,657	3,29,127	42,17,800				
Interest on India Debt	25,41,146	26,32,423	26,24,951	31,02,800				
Advances and Disbursements on account of Bengal, and Miscellaneous	13,70,600	12,88,110	15,58,502	14,12,020				
	49,73,780	42,22,190	45,12,580	2,17,32,620				
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND THE PUNJAUB:								
Treasure	- -	20,00,000	15,00,000	—				
Bills paid	9,236	58,547	85,138	15,100				
Advances and Disbursements on account of the North-Western Provinces, and Miscellaneous	74,194	68,443	37,755	22,23,860				
	83,430	21,26,990	16,22,893	22,38,960				
MADRAS:								
Bills paid	63,047	30,247	45,295	70,000				
Advances and Disbursements on account of Madras, and Miscellaneous	9,94,336	9,67,851	6,09,682	9,67,500				
	10,57,383	9,98,098	6,54,977	10,37,500				
TOTAL SUPPLIES TO THE OTHER PRESIDENCIES					61,14,593	73,47,278	67,90,450	2,50,09,080
TOTAL					1,78,14,709	1,54,03,549	1,65,01,123	3,63,22,237
CASH BALANCES IN THE SEVERAL TREASURIES on the 30th April					2,95,97,912	3,95,94,700	3,86,59,053	2,10,18,770
GRAND TOTAL *Co.'s Rupees*					4,74,12,621	5,49,98,249	5,51,60,176	5,73,41,007

No. 9.—A STATEMENT of the CHARGES defrayed in ENGLAND on Account of the INDIAN TERRITORY in the Years comprised in the preceding Accounts.

	1850/51.	1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock	636,495	625,059	634,070	632,970
Interest on the Home Bond Debt	144,970	121,022	117,509	112,912
Invoice Value of Stores consigned to India	364,386	188,168	329,131	422,574
Cost of Coals, and various Expenses connected with Steam communication with India, deducting Amount chargeable to Her Majesty's Government	Excess Receipts 5,727	21,451	3,424	10,611
Her Majesty's Government, on account of the proportion agreed to be borne by the Company, of the Amount payable under contract between Her Majesty's Government and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for an extended communication with India and China	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
Transport of Troops and Stores, deducting Freight charged in Invoices	19,769	13,885	16,752	54,642
Furlough and Retired Pay to Military and Marine Officers, including Off-reckonings	641,513	658,253	665,782	683,112
Payments on account of Her Majesty's Troops serving in India	200,000	200,000	203,797	653,693 *
Retiring Pay to Her Majesty's Troops (Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 71)	45,000	60,000	75,000 (including an arrear).	60,000
Charges General, being for the several Home Establishments, and for Civil, Military and Maritime Pensions, Recruiting Charges and Miscellaneous, deducting Charges of Establishments put upon Outward Invoices, and Interest realized on Investment of Cash Balances	526,880	490,214	503,162	495,593
Absentee Allowances to Civil Servants of the Indian Establishments	29,896	27,567	26,121	27,440
Annuities of the Madras Civil Fund of 1818	14,691	13,725	13,901	11,400
Retired Pay and Pensions of Persons of the late St. Helena Establishment, not chargeable to the Crown	3,533	5,033	5,880	4,568
Her Majesty's Mission to the Court of Persia (portion paid by the Company)	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Her Majesty's Establishments in China (portion paid by the Company, for the years 1847/48, 1848/49, and 1849/50, and arrears of 1843/44 to 1846/47)	8,781	- - -	15,558	9,056
Expenses incurred on account of Convicts transported from India to Van Diemen's Land; repaid to Her Majesty's Government	4,999	- - -	5,401	4,606
£.	2,717,186	2,506,377	2,697,488	3,264,277

* This amount includes a payment of £. 441,193, the balance of claims of Her Majesty's Government up to the 31st March 1848, on account of Queen's Troops serving in India.

No. 10.—GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the Revenues and Charges of India, for the Years comprised in the preceding Accounts, including the Charges disbursed in England.

REVENUES:	1850/51.	1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54, partly Estimated.
	Co.'s Rs.	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*
BENGAL - - - - (*See* Account, No. 1)	8,31,87,153	8,25,37,255	8,86,09,655	8,81,98,179
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES and PUNJAUB and TRANS-INDUS TERRITORY:				
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES (*See* Account, No. 3) -	5,06,32,524	5,16,44,284	5,10,47,068	Actual, 5,13,68,338
PUNJAUB & Trans-Indus Territory (*See* Account, No. 3a)	1,42,33,293	96,80,654	98,37,891	Actual, 96,12,687
	6,48,65,817	6,13,24,938	6,08,84,959	Actual, 6,09,81,025
MADRAS - - - - (*See* Account, No. 5)	3,86,66,823	3,99,39,971	4,01,72,269	Actual, 3,57,92,423
BOMBAY - - - - - (ditto, No. 7)	2,92,79,476	3,38,42,959	3,37,72,325	3,05,05,830
Total Net Revenues of India, *Company's Rupees* - -	21,59,99,269	21,76,45,123	22,34,39,208	21,54,77,457
At 2 *s.* per Sicca Rupee - - - £.	20,249,932	20,404,230	20,947,425	20,201,011
Receipts from Produce of the Commercial Assets in India and China:				
BENGAL - - - - (*See* Account, No. 1)	6,382	—	—	—
At 2 *s.* per Sicca Rupee - - - £.	598	—	—	—
Total Net Revenues and Receipts in India - - - - - £.	20,250,530	20,404,230	20,947,425	20,201,011
Deficit (Estimated) - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,654,308
£.	20,250,530	20,404,230	20,947,425	21,855,319

CHARGES:	1850/51.	1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54, partly Estimated.
	Co.'s Rs.	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*
BENGAL (after deducting Receipts from the Rajah Golab Sing)—(*See* Account, No. 1) - - -	9,77,85,692	9,84,85,904	10,22,62,758	10,57,53,575
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES and PUNJAUB and TRANS-INDUS TERRITORY:				
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES (*See* Account, No. 3) -	1,10,48,266	1,09,52,280	1,10,03,039	Actual, 1,18,71,659
PUNJAUB & Trans-Indus Territory (*See* Account, No. 3a)	65,62,612	75,76,430	66,20,818	Actual, 75,68,734
	1,76,10,878	1,85,28,710	1,76,23,857	Actual, 1,94,40,393
MADRAS - - - - (*See* Account, No. 5)	3,42,65,757	3,46,09,042	3,52,76,715	Actual, 3,78,57,740
BOMBAY - - - - - (ditto, No. 7)	3,29,22,240	3,36,19,947	3,49,77,265	3,52,52,747
Total, including War Charges, *Company's Rupees* - -	18,25,84,567	18,52,43,603	19,01,40,595	19,83,04,455
At 2 *s.* per Sicca Rupee - - - £.	17,117,303	17,366,588	17,825,680	18,591,042
Charges consequent upon the Discharge of the 6 per cent. Remittable Debt:				
BENGAL - - - - (*See* Account, No. 1)	1,867	—	—	—
At 2 *s.* per Sicca Rupee - - - £.	175	—	—	—
Total Charges in India - - - £.	17,117,478	17,366,588	17,825,680	18,591,042
CHARGES disbursed in England (*See* Account, No. 9)	2,717,186	2,506,377	2,697,488	3,264,277
Total Charges of India - - - £.	19,834,664	19,872,965	20,523,168	21,855,319
Surplus - - - - - - - - - -	415,866	531,265	424,257	—
£.	20,250,530	20,404,230	20,947,425	21,855,319

No. 11.—A COMBINED-ACCOUNT of the CASH TRANSACTIONS OF INDIA, for the Years comprised in the preceding Accounts.

RECEIPTS:	1850/51.	1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54, partly Estimated.
	Co.'s Rs.	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*
LOCAL INDIAN SURPLUS - -	3,34,19,217	3,24,01,520	3,32,98,613	1,71,73,002
DEBT incurred - - - - -	6,50,56,038	6,47,51,351	7,52,67,631	33,71,39,227
ADVANCES recovered and adjusted -	95,32,228	2,40,93,785	1,92,93,331	2,60,58,112
SUPPLIES from LONDON, including Credits to Her Majesty's Government - - - - - - -	1,06,87,875	1,11,66,493	1,03,90,430	1,70,33,053
UNADJUSTED BALANCE of SUPPLIES between the different Presidencies -	- - -	- - -	43,66,893	—
CASH BALANCES in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th of April, commencement of each year - -	12,43,32,338	12,87,15,709	14,58,20,769	15,38,91,350
Co.'s Rupees	24,30,27,696	26,11,28,858	28,84,37,667	55,12,94,744

PAYMENTS:	1850/51.	1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54, partly Estimated.
	Co.'s Rs.	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*
DEBT discharged - - - - -	5,68,12,665	5,64,69,214	6,52,77,158	34,29,06,401
ADVANCES recoverable - - -	1,75,54,948	1,88,89,485	2,71,34,755	2,69,52,807
SUPPLIES to LONDON, including Debits to Her Majesty's Government - - - - - -	3,87,59,993	3,40,62,499	4,21,34,404	4,73,52,190
UNADJUSTED BALANCE of SUPPLIES between the different Presidencies	11,84,381	58,86,891	- - -	24,32,579
CASH BALANCES in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th of April, close of each year - - - - -	12,87,15,709	14,58,20,769	15,38,91,350	13,16,50,767
Co.'s Rupees	24,30,27,696	26,11,28,858	28,84,37,667	55,12,94,744

No. 12.—AN ACCOUNT of the PUBLIC DEBTS, bearing Interest, outstanding at the several PRESIDENCIES, in the EAST INDIES, on the 30th April 1853; also, of the Rates and Annual Amount of Interest payable thereon.

	DEBTS.	RATES of INTEREST.	Annual Amount of Interest.
BENGAL:			
REGISTERED DEBT:	*Co.'s Rs.*		*Co.'s Rs.*
Loans	36,07,235	6 per cent.	2,16,434
Ditto	28,82,28,332	5 per cent.	1,44,11,416
Ditto	16,58,49,306	4 per cent.	66,33,971
Co.'s Rupees	45,76,84,873		2,12,61,821
Loan transferred from Fort Marlborough	8,972	10 per cent.	897
Treasury Notes	89,61,274	6, 5 and 4 per cent.	4,37,863
Civil and Medical Funds	2,21,26,214	6, 5 and 4 per cent.	13,19,137
Miscellaneous Deposits	11,04,343	4 per cent.	44,174
Co.'s Rupees	48,98,85,676		2,30,63,892
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES: (Including the newly-acquired Territory.)			
Miscellaneous Deposits	2,00,000	4 per cent.	8,000
Temporary Loans	37,33,000	5 per cent.	1,86,650
Co.'s Rupees	39,33,000		1,94,650
MADRAS:			
Loans	1,54,000	8 per cent.	12,320
Ditto	80,500	6 per cent.	4,830
Civil, Military and Medical Funds	94,65,448	6 and 5 per cent.	5,25,554
Miscellaneous Deposits	7,34,262	6, 5 and 4 per cent.	31,730
Treasury Notes	65,500	4 per cent.	2,620
Fund for the redemption of the Bonds issued to the Creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore	33,74,273	4 per cent.	1,34,971
Co.'s Rupees	1,38,73,983		7,12,025
BOMBAY:			
Civil Annuity and other Funds	59,36,619	6 per cent.	3,56,197
Civil Provident and Military Funds	84,49,565	5 per cent.	4,22,478
Miscellaneous Deposits	10,07,601	4 per cent.	40,304
Treasury Notes	44,500	4 per cent.	1,780
Co.'s Rupees	1,54,38,285		8,20,759
TOTAL *Co.'s Rupees*	52,31,30,944	*Co.'s Rupees*	2,47,91,326
At 2*s.* per Sicca Rupee £.	49,043,526	£.	2,324,187

(Errors excepted.)

East India House,
9 May 1855.

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

EAST INDIA.

ACCOUNTS

RESPECTING THE

ANNUAL TERRITORIAL REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS

OF

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY,

FOR THREE YEARS,

1850/51–1851/52–1852/53.

(Pursuant to Act 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 85, s. 116.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
18 *May* 1855.

253.

Under 4 *oz.*

ARMY SCHOOL REGULATIONS (MADRAS).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 27 June 1855;—*for*,

A COPY "of the NEW ARMY SCHOOL REGULATIONS recently published at *Madras*."

East India House, 29 June 1855.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

COPY of the NEW ARMY SCHOOL REGULATIONS recently published at *Madras*.

Fort St. George, 23 March 1855.

No. 82 of 1855.—THE following General Orders by the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council, are republished for the information of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council.

Fort William, 7 March 1855.

No. 308 of 1855.—WITH the view of affording an improved system of instruction in regimental and other schools attached to the European portion of the East India Company's troops at the three Presidencies, and to assimilate as far as practicable the school regulations of the East India Company's army with those of Her Majesty's service, the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council, with the concurrence of the Most Noble the Governor-General, is pleased to direct that the following rules shall have effect at the three Presidencies, from the 30th April next:

ARMY SCHOOL REGULATIONS.

1. There shall be a superintendent of army schools at each Presidency, to be appointed by the local Government.

2. There will be established at each Presidency, attached to some college or school, a normal school, for the purpose of training soldiers and others as schoolmasters for the army.

3. Applications for the admission of soldiers into the normal school, for the purpose of being trained as schoolmasters for the army, are to be transmitted by commanding officers direct to the head of the establishment, who, after examining the several certificates, will apply to the adjutant-general of the army for such of the candidates as he may think most likely to qualify themselves as schoolmasters. Applicants must be unmarried, as a general rule, between the ages of 18 and 25, and must have passed a preliminary examination before the superintendent of schools, or, in his absence, before the chaplain of the station or such officers as may be named from time to time. The exact age, services, character, &c., of candidates must be stated by the commanding officer in the applications.

4. Soldiers, while under instruction in the normal school, will be allowed their full pay as if present with their regiments, and will continue to be borne on the strength of their corps.

5. The sons of soldiers will also, on passing the preliminary examination, be admitted to the normal school to be trained as schoolmasters. They must be of pure European parentage, and not under 16 years of age. They are to be enlisted and attested as soldiers, and will be entitled to the pay of privates of infantry from date of admission, and will be borne on the returns of one of the infantry regiments.

6. The number of students at the normal school will be fixed from time to time, according to circumstances.

7. The names of men who obtain certificates of qualification as schoolmasters or assistant schoolmasters, are to be sent to the adjutant-general of the army for publication in G. O. by the Commander-in-Chief, who will nominate them, as vacancies occur, to regimental and other schools.

8. A portion of trained schoolmasters, when qualified persons are procurable, will be sent out from England, and these are to be first posted to regiments and schools. Schoolmasters trained at the normal school will, in the first instance, if no vacancies exist in the grade of schoolmasters, be appointed as assistant schoolmasters in schools, and their subsequent appointment to the charge of a school will be generally regulated by the date of their obtaining their certificates of qualification as schoolmasters.

9. All assistant schoolmasters (Fourth Class) will be liable to be removed from one regiment or station to another, according as their services may be most required.

10. Army schoolmasters will be divided into four classes, and designated—

First class schoolmaster.
Second class - ditto.
Third class - ditto.
Fourth class (assistant schoolmasters).

11. The first class schoolmasters will be warrant officers, and will rank after the commissioned officers; the second and third class schoolmasters will rank next to the sergeant-major; and the assistant schoolmaster as sergeant.

12. Neither the schoolmaster nor his assistant is to be under the authority of any non-commissioned officer as regards the duty of his office.

13. The assistant schoolmasters will be under the immediate superintendence and control of the schoolmaster of the regiment or station to which they may be attached, and will be liable to obey all directions they may receive from such schoolmaster in regard to their duties in the school, and in preparing returns, &c. connected therewith; subject, of course, to such orders as may be issued by the commanding officers; and such schoolmaster will consider it his duty to advise his assistants as to their general conduct, and will include in his monthly report a report of their conduct, and the manner in which generally they have performed their duties during the previous month. The schoolmaster is at all times to set a proper example to the assistants under his care, and to train them as far as he can for the future, as well as the present duties they have to discharge, and to afford every assistance in his power to advance them in their studies.

14. Schoolmasters on obtaining a certificate of qualification will enter the Third Class, and their advancement to the higher classes will be made by Government upon the recommendation of the superintendent of schools for merit only; and a schoolmaster may be reduced by Government from a higher to a lower class, or from schoolmaster to assistant schoolmaster for misconduct.

15. An assistant schoolmaster before he can be promoted to schoolmaster, must pass a further examination; and generally he will be required to undergo a further course of instruction at the normal school, and this will only be dispensed with when the superintendent of schools certifies to the entire fitness of the assistant for the duties of schoolmaster.

16. All schoolmasters and assistant schoolmasters are enlisted under the provisions of the Mutiny Act, and are amenable to trial for all offences against its provisions. But considering the education and position of the schoolmaster, the Commander-in-Chief is requested to direct that no schoolmaster shall be brought to trial for any misconduct until a report of the facts and circumstances connected with the case has been made to His Excellency for such directions as he shall think fit to give.

17. The pay of schoolmasters will be as follows :—

First Class.	*Per mensem for any month.*		
Pay 7 *s.* per diem, or after deducting 5 *d.* per diem for rations - - - - - - - -	98	2	4
Staff - - - - - - - - - -	35	0	0
Total - - - -	133	2	4

Second

Second Class.	*Per Mensem for any month.*		
Pay 5 *s.* 6 *d.* per diem, or after deducting 5 *d.* per diem for rations	75	12	6
Staff	27	8	0
Total	103	4	6

Third Class.			
Pay 4 *s.* per diem, or after deducting 5 *d.* per diem for rations	53	6	9
Staff	20	0	0
Total	73	6	9

Fourth Class Assistant Schoolmasters.			
Pay 2 *s.* per diem, or after deducting 5 *d.* per diem for rations	23	9	8
Staff	10	0	0
Total	33	9	8

18. Schoolmasters appointed to the charge of army schools will be entitled to the Third Class pay and allowances from the date of joining. If not appointed at once to the charge of a school, though they may have obtained a schoolmaster's certificate, they will only be entitled to the Fourth Class or assistant schoolmaster's pay and allowances from date of joining until they receive charge of an army school. Assistant schoolmasters when in charge of army schools or of schools of wings or of artillery detachments, will be allowed (6) six rupees per mensem, additional staff pay. Travelling allowance at the rate of (4) four annas a mile is authorised for all schoolmasters and assistant schoolmasters, when joining their regiments or stations, or when removed from one regiment or station to another. Schoolmasters will also be entitled to travelling allowance when they visit detachment schools.

19. Schoolmasters will be entitled in cantonments to quarters and on the march to tents, similar to those authorised for warrant officers. When not provided with quarters or tents, an allowance in lieu will be granted to them of rupees (30) thirty per mensem for First Class, and rupees (20) twenty per mensem, for Second and Third Class schoolmasters.

20. On board-ships, the married schoolmaster will be allowed, when practicable, a separate cabin for himself and wife.

21. Assistant schoolmasters will be provided with quarters similar to those allowed for sergeants. On the march, a separate tent will be allowed for the assistant attached to each regiment.

22. Schoolmasters will be entitled to pensions as follows:—

First Class as a Conductor.
Second Class as } Sub-conductors.
Third Class as }
Assistant school-masters as Sergeants.

23. Their widows will also be allowed the pensions authorised by Lord Clive's Fund for the widows of warrant and non-commissioned officers of corresponding grades.

24. First Class schoolmasters will be entitled to leave of absence, furlough, and all other privileges authorised by regulations for warrant officers.

25. Clothing will be provided for all schoolmasters and assistant schoolmasters, and will consist of:

1 Coat
1 Pair of trowsers } To be renewed annually.
1 Pair of boots

1 Pair of shoulder knots
1 Cap } Ditto biennially.
1 Silk sash

26. The wives and children of schoolmasters of the First and Second and Third Classes will not be entitled to any subsistence allowance, but the usual allowance will be issued to both the wives and children of assistant schoolmasters.

27. Army schools are authorised for the several European regiments, the head-quarters of the artillery and for artillery divisions, consisting of two or more European troops or companies, and for such garrisons and depôts as may be determined from time to time.

28. A schoolmaster (First, Second, or Third Class), will be appointed to the charge of each army school.

29. When a regiment is divided into wings, the schoolmaster is to arrange for the establishment of a school in the detached wing, to be under charge of one of the assistant schoolmasters, aided by a proportion of qualified soldier assistants.

30. Detachment schools to be under charge of an assistant schoolmaster will be allowed for all artillery detachments, consisting of from one to two European troops or companies.

31. Such detachment schools are to be under the superintendence of the schoolmasters of the nearest artillery division school, who will be required to visit them quarterly, or more often if necessary.

32. One assistant schoolmaster will be allowed to each regiment of under 500 rank and file, to the head-quarters of the artillery, and to each artillery division of not less than three European troops and companies; and two assistant schoolmasters to each regiment and artillery division of 500 rank and file and upwards.

33. The establishment above authorised is calculated for the instruction of seventy (70) scholars, adults and boys, attending the male department, when a schoolmaster, with one assistant schoolmaster, is allowed, and of one hundred (100) scholars when a schoolmaster and two assistant schoolmasters are authorised. When the scholars attending the school reach those numbers, one soldier assistant will be allowed for every additional (30) thirty scholars.

34. In schools of wings and artillery divisions or detachments, when but one schoolmaster or one assistant schoolmaster is sanctioned, the authorised proportion of soldier assistants will be allowed when the number attending the school amounts to (40) forty.

35. Each schoolmaster is required to train two or more soldiers to act as assistants in case of need. Such soldiers will be appointed as assistants by the commanding officer on the recommendation of the schoolmaster, and they are to be exempted from all duty during the period of their employment.

36. Each soldier while employed as an assistant will, in addition to his pay, be allowed rupees (6) six per mensem.

37. To enable the soldiers to qualify themselves in the native language for situations in native regiments and in the several departments, a Hindostanee class may be established in each army school, to be under charge of the regimental moonshee, who, for this extra duty, will be allowed rupees (10) ten per mensem in addition to his ordinary pay. When the services of the regimental moonshee cannot be made available for the purpose, a moonshee will be specially allowed for the charge of the school, on a salary not exceeding rupees (30) thirty per mensem.

38. Each army school will be provided with a complete set of books and materials, and such further supplies as may be required will be furnished on indents, which are to be prepared by the schoolmaster, and countersigned by the commanding officer, and are to be submitted annually on the 1st of January, accompanied by the report of a committee on any condemned articles.

39. These annual indents are to include books and materials, as also blank forms for the general use of the school, and small quantities of stationery for the use of the schoolmaster; and all books and materials must be applied for in the precise terms by which they are designated in the authorised list.

40. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier who may commit any damage to the school property, either wilfully or by carelessness, will be required to pay the value of the injured article.

41. The expense of conveying school property from one station to another is to be charged in a contingent bill, vouched in the usual manner.

42. The

42. The following rates are to be paid by non-commissioned officers and soldiers attending the school:—

Sergeants, 8*d.*, or 5 annas 3 pie per mensem.
Corporals, 6*d.*, or 4 annas per mensem.
Drummers, half-pay drummers, bugler trumpeters, and privates, 4*d.*, or 2 annas and 6 pie ditto.

And those who attend the Hindostanee department will be required to pay the following sums, which, in case of their attending both classes, will be in addition to the above:—

Sergeants - - -	4 annas.
Corporals - - -	3 „
Other ranks - - -	2 „

N.B.—Any part of a month is to be paid for as a whole month.

43. The amount of school fees is to be charged to the men monthly, and remitted to the paymaster by the commanding officer, accompanied by a roll to be prepared by the schoolmaster, showing the names of the men who have attended the school during the preceding month.

Female School.

44. Attached to each army school will be established a female school, under charge of a schoolmistress, for the purpose of affording instruction to the daughters of non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

45. The younger boys will also receive instruction in the female schools in reading and writing, until they shall be able to read words of two syllables at least, or attain the age of six years.

46. The female school will be conducted in a room quite separate from the ordinary school-room.

47. In addition to the ordinary course of instruction the female children are to be instructed daily in knitting, sewing, and household occupations.

48. The children of staff sergeants and of drummers of European parentage attached to native regiments and Government departments, and of pensioners, and any orphans of warrant, non-commissioned officers, soldiers, or pensioners residing at or in the vicinity of a station where an army school is established, will, on application to the commanding officer, be allowed to attend the female schools, the boys being transferred to the male department when they have made sufficient progress.

49. No charge is to be made for the instruction of any child of a non-commissioned officer or soldier, or of a staff sergeant or drummer attached to a native corps or department, or of a pensioner, or of any orphan of any warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier, or pensioner.

50. The children of warrant officers and of European residents at the station may, on application to the commanding officer, be admitted to the female department of any army school, on payment of rupees (4) four, per mensem, for one child only; rupees (3) three per mensem for each child, if two of the same family attend; rupees (2) two per mensem for each child, if three or more of the same family attend.

N. B.—Any part of a month is to be paid for as a whole month.

51. A separate account is to be kept of these payments, one-half of which is to be remitted to the paymaster on account of Government, to meet the expense of the extra assistants necessary for the instruction of such children, and for the use of books, materials, &c.; the other half is to be divided by the commanding officer between the schoolmaster and schoolmistress for their trouble in instructing these children.

52. The authorised books, materials, &c., will be included in the general indent for the schools. The necessary materials and implements for work will, when practicable, be procured on the spot, and estimates of the cost, prepared by the schoolmistress and countersigned by the schoolmaster and commanding officer, must be submitted annually with the indents for books, &c. On the estimates being sanctioned, the schoolmistress is to procure the articles, the cost of which is to be charged by the commanding officer in a contingent bill vouched in the usual manner.

 53. A trained

53. A trained schoolmistress, who must be in possession of a certificate of qualification from some training school, will, when practicable, be appointed to each female school.

54. One monitress, to be selected from the eldest and most proficient of the girls, will be allowed for every 30 children attending the school.

55. It will be the duty of the schoolmistress to train a few of the eldest girls as assistant schoolmistresses, in order that one may always be available to act in the school or with detachment schools when necessary.

56. An assistant schoolmistress will be allowed with detached wings of regiments and with artillery detachment schools, when the number of children of a proper age to attend amounts to (20) twenty, when under that number, the children, both female and the younger boys, are to be instructed by the assistant schoolmaster in charge of the school, but in a room apart from the ordinary schoolroom.

57. The pay of a schoolmistress will be rupees (40) forty per mensem in quarters. When not the wife of the schoolmaster or assistant schoolmaster, she will be provided with quarters near the school, and on the line of march, with a separate tent.

58. An assistant schoolmistress will be allowed rupees (25) twenty-five per mensem, and will be provided with quarters near the school.

59. The above rates of pay, if the schoolmistress or assistant schoolmistress be married to a soldier, will be inclusive of her subsistence allowance as a soldier's wife.

60. Each monitress will be allowed rupees (5) five per mensem, in addition to her subsistence allowance as a child.

61. All children above four years of age, for whom the Government subsistence allowance is drawn, are required to attend the school regularly, unless prevented by sickness, failing which the allowance is forfeited.

62. The schoolmaster is to examine the female school once a quarter, and furnish a report of its state and progress to the commanding officer of the regiment or garrison.

63. A half-yearly examination of the whole school is to be held in presence of the commanding officer, and of such other officers and persons as may wish to attend, after which the prizes authorised are to be distributed by the commanding officer of the regiment or garrison.

N. B.—The above rules, from 1 to 63, apply solely to schools to which a trained schoolmaster or schoolmistress has been appointed.

64. The commanding officer shall fix the hours for instruction in the school according to the season of the year, and the time most convenient for the soldiers to attend.

65. The school is to be opened daily with prayers, and all on the rolls of the school who do not object, upon religious grounds, to attend prayers, the reading of the Scriptures and the Scripture Lessons, are required to be present.

66. All children whose parents do not, on religious grounds, object to their attending at prayers, &c., with the schoolmistress and assistant schoolmistress, are to attend each morning at prayers in the ordinary schoolroom.

67. All soldiers, who are Roman Catholics or dissenters from the Church of England, may, on signifying their wish to that effect to the commanding officer or to the schoolmaster, if the commanding officer should so direct, absent themselves during the time devoted to prayers, the reading of the Scriptures and the Scripture Lessons, which shall take place at the time fixed before the school opens for general instruction ; and all soldiers, who are Roman Catholics or dissenters from the Church of England, who have so absented themselves, are required to attend at the time appointed for opening the school for general instruction.

68. In like manner the children of Roman-catholic soldiers, or of soldiers dissenting from the Church of England, will be allowed to absent themselves at the time when religious instruction is afforded, provided their parents signify their wish to the effect in writing to the schoolmaster or schoolmistress, and such children must attend at the opening of the school for general instruction.

No. 309 of 1855.—With reference to Government General Order, No. 308, of this date, the present school establishments with European corps of the East India Company's service will be continued under the following rules:—

1. The existing schoolmaster sergeants, school assistants, and schoolmistresses, will be continued on their present allowances until otherwise disposed of.

2. No new appointment of a schoolmaster sergeant, school assistant or schoolmistress, is to be made in any regimental or other schools after this date; but until a trained schoolmaster is appointed, the most competent persons may be selected by the commanding officer to carry on the duties of the schools on the allowances heretofore authorised.

3. Any of the existing schoolmaster sergeants and assistants, on passing a preliminary examination, will be allowed to enter the normal school as soon as it is opened, for the purpose of receiving instruction, and will, during such time, be entitled to his full regimental pay and half staff allowance of his appointment, the person acting for him receiving the other moiety. At the expiration of 12 months he will be required to pass an examination. If he fail, he must rejoin his regiment, and will be liable to be removed from his situation in the school on the appointment of a trained schoolmaster; but if he obtain a certificate of qualification, either as a schoolmaster or assistant schoolmaster, he will be available for appointment at the discretion of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to any army or other school in which there may be a vacancy, and will be entitled from the date of joining to all the advantages authorised by these regulations.

4. Schoolmistresses will also, on passing a preliminary examination, be allowed to join for 12 months any female normal school, and will be entitled, during such time, to their full pay. The rules for their rejoining their regiments and for their appointment to an army school will be similar to those above laid down for schoolmasters.

5. During the absence of a schoolmistress, an acting schoolmistress, who will be allowed the full salary heretofore sanctioned, may be appointed to carry on the female school.

6. Intimation will be given in General Orders at each Presidency as soon as arrangements are completed for opening the normal schools.

(signed) *F. D. Atkinson,*
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department.

PHILIP MELVILL,
Sec. Mil. Dep.

ARMY SCHOOL REGULATIONS (MADRAS).

COPY of the NEW ARMY SCHOOL REGULATIONS recently published at *Madras*.

(*Mr. Swift.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
2 *July* 1855.

356.

Under 1 *oz.*

EAST INDIA (ANNEXATION OF JHANSI).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 17 July 1855;—*for*,

COPIES "of a TREATY between *Ramchund Rao*, Soubadar of Jhansi, and the British Government, concluded in the Year 1817:"

"And, of all REPORTS and CORRESPONDENCE relative to the ANNEXATION of the TERRITORY of JHANSI to the British Territories."

East India House, 26 July 1855.

JAMES C. MELVILL.

(*Mr. Cayley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 27 *July* 1855.

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East India House,
26 July 1855.

T. L. Peacock,
Examiner of India Correspondence.

COPIES of a TREATY between *Ramchund Rao*, Soubadar of Jhansi, and the British Government, concluded in the Year 1817: And of all REPORTS and CORRESPONDENCE relative to the ANNEXATION of the TERRITORY of JHANSI to the British Territories.

TREATY with *Rao Ramchund*, Soobadar of Jhansi, dated the 17th November 1817.

Treaties, &c., Bombay.

WHEREAS a Treaty of defensive alliance was concluded between the British Government and the late Sheo Rao Bhaoo, Soobadar of Jhansi, under date the 6th February 1804, (or 10th of Phalgoon Vud 1860, Sumvut), when the said Soobadar was in the condition of a tributary to His Highness the Peshwa; and whereas the whole of the rights of His Highness the Peshwa over the Principality of Jhansi have since that period, been transferred to the British Government, in virtue of the Treaty concluded between the Government and the Peshwa, under date the 13th June 1817,* (corresponding with the 14th Ashadh 1874, Sumvut), and in consequence of that transfer, the relations established by the former Treaty between the British Government and Jhansi have become virtually extinct; and whereas the British Government, in consideration of the very respectable character borne by the late Soobadar, Sheo Rao Bhaoo, and his uniform and faithful attachment to the British Government, and in deference to his wish expressed before his death, that the Principality of Jhansi might be confirmed, in perpetuity, to his grandson Ramchund Rao, to be conducted during the minority of the said Rao Ramchund Rao by Rao Gopal Rao Bhaoo, manager nominated by the late Bhaoo, and confirmed by the British Government; on these considerations, and in the confident reliance of the continuation of the same friendly disposition on the part of the Government of Jhansi, and of its strict adherence to the engagements comprised in this Treaty, the British Government has consented, on certain conditions, to constitute Rao Ramchund the hereditary chief of the lands actually held by the late Rao Sheo Bhaoo at the commencement of the British Government in Bundelkhund, and now possessed by the government of Jhansi. The following Articles have, accordingly, been concluded between the British Government and Rao Ramchund Rao, under the direction and with the concurrence of his said manager, Gopal Rao Bhaoo.

* *Vide* pp. 530 to 536.

Article I. THE treaty concluded between the British Government and the late Sheo Rao Bhaoo, under date the 6th February 1804 (or 10th of Phalgoon Vud 1860, Sumvut), is hereby confirmed, excepting such parts as are altered or rescinded by the provisions of this treaty.

Art. II. The British Government, with a view to confirm the fidelity and attachment of the Government of Jhansi, consents to acknowledge, and hereby constitutes Rao Ram Chund, his heirs and successors, hereditary rulers of the territory enjoyed by the late Rao Sheo Bhaoo at the period of the commencement of the British Government, and now in the possession of Rao Ram Chund, excepting the pergunna of Mote, which being held by the Jhansi Government in mortgage from Raja Bahadoor, will continue on its present footing, until a settlement of the mortgage takes place between the parties. The British Government further engages to protect the aforesaid territory of Rao Ram Chund from the aggression of foreign powers.

Art. III. The British Government having, by the terms of the foregoing Article, engaged to protect the Principality of Jhansi from the aggressions of foreign powers, it is hereby agreed between the contracting parties, that whenever the Government of Jhansi shall have reason to apprehend a design on the part of any foreign power to invade its territories, whether in consequence of any disputed claim, or any other ground, it shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will interpose its mediation for the adjustment of such disputed claim; and the Jhansi Government, relying on the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If the apprehended aggression shall be referable to any other cause, the British Government will endeavour, by representations and remonstrances, to avert the design; and if, notwithstanding the Soobadar's acquiescence in the award of the British Government, the other power shall persist in its hostile designs, and the endeavours of the British Government should fail of success, such measures will be adopted for the protection of the Soobadar's territories as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

Art. IV. In consideration of the guarantee and protection afforded by the two foregoing Articles to Rao Ram Chund, the chief of Jhansi, that chief hereby binds himself to employ his troops, at his own expense, wherever required to do so, in co-operation with those of the British Government, on all occasions in which the interests of the two Governments may be mutually concerned. On all such occasions, the Jhansi troops shall act under the orders and control of the commanding officer of the British troops.

Art. V. Rao Ram Chund hereby agrees to submit to the arbitration of the British Government all his disputes between other States, and implicitly to abide by its award.

Art. VI. Rao Ram Chund engages at all times to employ his utmost exertions in defending the roads and passes of his country against any enemies or predatory bodies who may attempt to penetrate through it into the territories of the Honourable Company.

Art. VII. Whenever the British Government may have occasion to send its troops through the dominions of Rao Ram Chund, or to station a British force within his territories, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach or station its troops, and Rao Ram Chund shall give his consent accordingly. The commander of the British troops which may thus eventually pass through or permanently occupy a position within the Jhansi territories shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Jhansi Government. Whatever materials or supplies may be required for the use of the British troops during their continuance in the Jhansi territories, shall be readily furnished by Rao Ram Chund's officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price current of the bazaar.

Art. VIII. Rao Ram Chund hereby binds himself to maintain no correspondence with foreign States, without the privity and consent of the British Government.

Art. IX. Rao Ram Chund engages to give no asylum to criminals nor to defaulters of the British Government, who may abscond and take refuge within his territories; and should the officers of the British Government be sent in pursuit of such criminals and defaulters, Rao Ram Chund further engages to afford such officers every assistance in his power in apprehending them.

Art. X. This treaty, consisting of 10 Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and Rao Ram Chund, through the agency of John Wauchope, Esq., in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Most Noble the Governor-general, on the one part, and Narayun Bulwunt Rao, the Vakeel, on the other, Mr. Wauchope and the said Vakeel have signed and sealed two copies of the treaty in English, Persian, and Hindee, one of which, after being ratified by the seal and signature of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-general, will be returned to the said Vakeel; and the said Vakeel having

having obtained the ratification of the Soobadar to the other copy, engages to deliver it within the same time to Mr. Wauchope.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Pipree, on the 17th day of November 1817 (corresponding with the 24th Kartik 1874, Sumvut, and 7th of Mohurrum 1233, Hijree).

(signed) *J. Wauchope,*
Superintendent Political Affairs.

Signature of Nana Bulwunt Rao.

MEMORANDUM.—Ratified by His Excellency the Governor-general, in camp at Pipree, on the 18th day of November 1817.

(signed) *G. Swinton,*
Persian Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT Foreign Letter from India, dated 4th March (No. 21) 1854.

2. THE chief of the State of Jhansi, which was created by the British Government a tributary and dependent principality, adopted a son the day before his death. We have decided, in accordance with a precedent in the case of this same State, that this adoption shall not be recognised as conferring any right to succeed to the rule of the principality, and that as the chief has left no descendants, and no descendants of any preceding chief of this State are in existence, the State has lapsed to the British Government.

Fort William, Foreign Department, 29 April (No. 39) 1854.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

WE have the honour to transmit herewith copies of the further correspondence which has taken place subsequent to the despatch of our letter, No. 21, dated 4th March last, in regard to the affairs of the State of Jhansi.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Dalhousie.*
J. Dorin.
J. Low.
Fred. Jas. Halliday.

Fort William,
29 April 1854.

EXTRACT Political Letter to India, dated 2 August (No. 34) 1854.

2. The Raja of Jhansi adopted one of his cousins as his son, and his widow has demanded that this boy should be acknowledged as the future ruler of the principality; but after full consideration of our relations with this State, you have determined not to recognise the adoption as conferring any right to the succession.

3. In 1804 a treaty was concluded with Sheo Row Bhow, Subadar of Jhansi. That engagement was merely personal. In 1817 the British Government "resolved to declare the territory of Jhansi to be hereditary in the family of the late Sheo Rao Bhow, and to perpetuate with his heirs the treaty concluded with the late Bhow. Accordingly a treaty was made with Rao Ram Chund, grandson of Sheo Row Bhow, by the second Article of which the British Government consents to acknowledge, and hereby constitutes, Rao Ram Chund, his heirs and successors, hereditary rulers of the territory enjoyed by the late Rao Sheo Bhow." By an indulgent construction of this engagement, it was held not to be confined to the lineal descendants of Rao Ram Chund, but to extend to the lineal descendants of Sheo Row Bhow. There is no such

descendant now living; and we have no hesitation in approving your intention to annex the territory of Jhansi to the British possessions; and you will make such provision for the widow or widows of Gungadhur Rao as you may deem expedient.

No. 24 of 1853.

From Major *D. A. Malcolm*, Political Agent, Gwalior, Bundlecund, and Rewah, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, Foreign Department, Fort William.

It is with much regret I have to report, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-general in Council, that Gungadhur Rao, the Maharajah of Jhansi, died on the 21st instant at that place.

2. The day previously to this event the Maharajah adopted a boy five years of age, named Damoodur Gungadhur Rao, *alias* Anund Rao, whom he styles his grandson (Naheerah Khood), but who is in reality, I believe, the fifth in descent from their common ancestor, Rajhoonath Rao, and would, by our mode of reckoning degrees of consanguinity, be denominated his fifth cousin.

3. Copies of Major Ellis's letters and enclosures, reporting his interview with the Maharajah on the 20th instant, and the Maharajah's demise on the following day, are herewith enclosed for his Lordship's information. A copy and translation, also, of the Maharajah's khareeta to my address of the same date, detailing the reasons which had induced him to adopt the boy Anund Rao, will also be found among the annexed papers.

4. The sudden resolution of the chief of Jhansi to adopt a successor on his deathbed has, I believe, taken every one at his court by surprise. It was understood that he would probably make an attempt to induce us to allow him to leave his estate in the hands of his widow during her lifetime; but, from the circumstance of there being no heir male existing in the line of Sheo Rao, the Soobadar of Jhansi, with whom our first treaty was concluded, or no near relative of any description, the question of adoption was, I believe, considered one which was not ever likely to be brought forward.

5. I annex, for the information of Government, a rough genealogical tree of the Jhansi family, which may, I believe, be considered correct. From this it will be seen that the boy now adopted is descended from Rughonath Rao, the great great grandfather of the late Maharaja of Jhansi, and great grandfather of Sheo Rao, the Subadar of that State, with whom our first treaty was concluded.

6. Major Ellis has proceeded to act under the instructions conveyed in my letter of the 2d instant, a copy of which was submitted to Government on the 3d idem; and he will, of course, abstain from taking any notice of the adoption made by the late Rajah pending the instructions of Government as to the course to be adopted in regard to the affairs of the State.

7. A short sketch of our relations with the Jhansi family may, perhaps, prove acceptable to Government in this place, and assist it in forming a definite opinion as to the right, which appears to me very questionable, of the Rajah to nominate by adoption an heir to his principality.

8. On our first connexion with Bundlecund in 1804, we formed a treaty with Sheo Rao Bhow, as a servant and a tributary of the Paishwa, and in 1817, when the whole of the rights of the Paishwa over the Jhansi principality were transferred to the British Government by treaty, we acknowledged his grandson Rao Ram Chunder as the hereditary ruler of the State, with reversion to his heirs and successors; and subsequently, in 1832, we conferred the title of Raja upon him in lieu of that of Soobadar, which he had held under the Paishwa Government, and under our own subsequent to the treaty of 1817.

9. On the demise of Rao Ramchunder in 1835, without male heirs, the question of resuming the State was, I believe, discussed, but as it was found that there

there were still two sons of Sheo Rao alive, namely, Rughonath Rao and Gungadhur Rao, the State was allowed to continue in that line, which has now been brought to a close by the death of the late Raja, Gungadhur Rao.

10. I may here mention, that on the demise of Rao Ramchunder, in the year 1835, two individuals laid claim to the State, one on the plea of adoption by the late Rajah, the other by his widow, but that both were rejected as inadmissible. The records of that period are not at present with me; but the correspondence which took place on the subject will be found in your office, and a reference to it will probably show that the terms under which the State of Jhansi was held under us, precluded, in the opinion of Government, the Raja or his widow from making any adoption to the prejudice of the paramount power.

11. The widow of the late Gungadhur Rao, in whose hands he has expressed a wish that the government should be placed during her lifetime, is a woman highly respected and esteemed, and I believe fully capable of doing justice to such a charge; but as, under all the circumstances of the case, I do not consider it probable that Government will forego its right to resume this State, I trust that I may be allowed to assure her that she will be allowed to retain all the personal property of her late husband, and the palace situated in the town of Jhansi, and that such an allowance will be made for herself and the old adherents of the family as will maintain them in comfort and respectability during the remainder of their lives.

12. It is difficult for me to assign a sum which may be considered sufficient for the wants of the Ranee; but as this is the last of the Maharatta families settled in Bundlecund, and the funds derived from the Peshwa and Venaik Rao are no longer available for purposes of charity, many adherents of these chiefs will probably look to her for maintenance and support, and as Government, taking all these things into consideration, will probably wish that a liberal settlement should be made upon her, I would respectfully submit, for its consideration, that the stipend assigned to her should not be less than 5,000 rupees per mensem.

13. With regard to the adherents of the family, I have no means at present before me of stating their numbers or the amount they have hitherto received from the late Rajah; but their case can be left for future consideration, when a list of them has been prepared.

14. The State of Jhansi was for many years under our control, and so little deviation has been made in the mode in which it was managed by Major Ross, that I believe, should Government decide on resuming it, very little difficulty will be experienced in placing it on the same footing as the districts we manage for Scindia in its immediate vicinity.

15. Should Government deem it advisable that I should assume charge of it, I shall of course be prepared to do so; but as neither Major Ellis, my assistant, or myself, have any experience in revenue matters, and are much occupied with our political duties at Gwalior and Bundlecund, which will frequently require our presence in distant parts of the country, I would respectfully beg to suggest, as the preferable course, that the State of Jhansi should be incorporated with the districts in Bundlecund, now under the charge of Captain Erskine, Commissioner at Jubbulpore.

I have, &c.

(signed) *D. A. Malcolm,*
Political Agent, Gwalior, Bundlecund, and Rewah.

Political Agency Office, Camp Puna,
25 November 1853.

To Major *Malcolm*, Political Agent for Bundlecund, Camp.

Sir,

With reference to the instructions contained in your letter, dated 2d instant, I have the honour to forward a khurreeta, in original, delivered to me this morning by the Raja of Jhansi, stating that he had adopted Wamand Rao Gungadhur, *alias* Anund Rao, a boy of five years of age, a descendant of his grandfather, to be his successor, and appointed his widow to manage affairs during the minority, and begging that the sanction of Government might be obtained to the arrangement.

I returned from camp this morning, at the request of the Rajah, in consequence of finding himself worse, and when Captain Martin and myself visited him, as we did at his own request, I regret to state that we found him in what appeared to us to be the very last stage of existence; the khurreeta was read over in his presence, and it was scarcely finished before he was seized with a fit of convulsion, when we left the room, and shortly afterwards returned home.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. R. W. Ellis,*

Jhansi, 20 November 1853. Political Assistant for Bundlecund.

Translation of a Khareeta from *Maharaja Gunga Dhur Rao* of Jhansi, to the address of Major *Ellis*, Political Assistant in Bundlecund and Rewah; dated 19th November 1853.

After Compliments,

The manner in which my ancestors were faithful to the British Government previously to the establishment of its authority (in Bundlecund?) has become known even in Europe, and it is well known to the several agents here that I also have always acted in obedience to the same authority.

I am now very ill, and it is a source of great grief to me that notwithstanding all my fidelity and the favour conferred by such a powerful Government, the name of my fathers will end with me; I have therefore, with reference to the 2d Article of the treaty concluded with the British Government, adopted Damoodhur Gungadhur Rao, commonly called Anund Rao, a boy of five years old, my grandson through my grandfather (Nabeerah Juddee*).

I still hope that by the mercy of God and the favour of your Government I may recover my health, and as my age is not great I may still have children, and should this be the case I will adopt such steps as may appear to be necessary. Should I not survive, I trust that in consideration of the fidelity I have evinced towards Government, favour may be shown to this child, and that my widow during her lifetime may be considered the Regent of the State (Malikeh) and mother of this child, and that she may not be molested in any way.

(True translation.)

(signed) *D. A. Malcolm,*

Political Agent, Gwalior, Bundelkund, and Rewah.

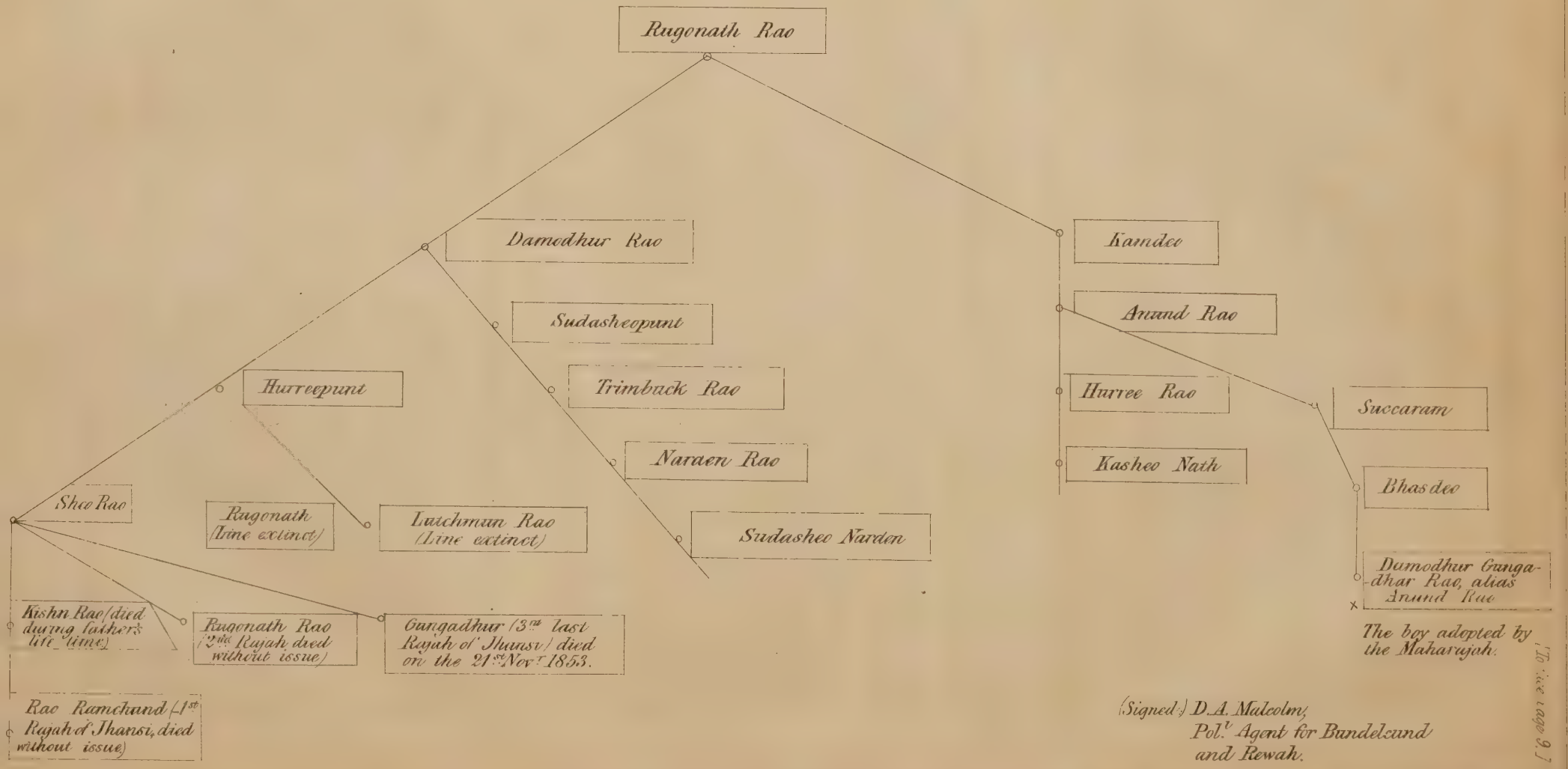
To Major *D. A. Malcolm*, Political Agent for Bundelkund.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, I have the honour to inform you that I went to see the Rajah a second time yesterday evening, accompanied on this occasion by Dr. Allen, the medical officer at Jhansi; we were met on the road to the palace by a sowar telling us that the Rajah was in a fainting fit and could not receive us, in consequence of which we were returning home when a second sowar came after us, saying that the Rajah had heard of our intention to visit him, and begged that we would return and do so. We did so accordingly, and on arrival at the palace found that since the morning he had been removed from the upper storied apartment which he then occupied to one on the ground floor adjoining the female apartments as a sign that his attendants considered his end to be near at hand. He appeared however to have rallied a good deal since the morning, and entered into a detal of his ailments to Dr. Allen, from which it appeared that he was suffering from dysentery; he has consented to take any medicines which Dr. Allen might send him, provided the liquids were mixed

* This is a term used to denominate cousins in the third and fourth degrees, tracing their descent by the male line to a common ancestor.

Genealogical Tree of the late Rajah of Jhansee Gungadhur Rao, and of the Boy Anund Rao he has adopted.



(Signed) D.A. Malcolm,
Pol.l Agent for Bundelcund
and Rewah.

To face page 9.

mixed up with Ganges water by his own Brahmin attendants. We retired home, and a native doctor was sent to remain during the night at the palace with the medicines likely to be required, but the Rajah in the meantime changed his mind and refused to take any of the medicines, and the native doctor was in consequence withdrawn.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Ellis,*
Jhansi, 21 November 1853. Political Assistant for Bundelkund.

To Major *D. A. Malcolm,* Political Agent for Bundelkund, Camp.

Sir,

I REGRET to have to report, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-general of India, that his Highness the Maharajah Gungadhur Rao expired to-day at 1 p. m.

I shall be guided by the instructions contained in your letter, dated 2d instant, requiring me to assume charge of the State pending the receipt of further orders from Government, and will report further as occasion may require.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Ellis,*
Political Assistant for Bundelkund.

Jhansi, 21 November 1853.

TRANSLATION of a Khareeta from *Maharaja Gungadhur Rao* of Jhansi, to the Address of Major *D. A. Malcolm,* Political Agent for Gwalior, Bundelkund, and Rewah ; dated 20th November 1853.

After Compliments,

THE manner in which my ancestors were faithful to the British Government previously to the establishment of its authority (in Bundlecund?) has become known even in Europe, and it is well known to the several agents here that I also have always acted in obedience to the same authority.

I am now very ill, and it is a source of great grief to me that notwithstanding all my fidelity, and the favour conferred by such a powerful Government, the name of my fathers will end with me; I have therefore, with reference to the following 2d Article of the treaty concluded with the British Government, adopted Damoodhur Gungadhur Rao, commonly called Anund Rao, a boy five years old, my grandson through my grandfather (Nabeerah Juddee).*

The article of the treaty above referred to, is this:

"The British Government, with a view to confirm the fidelity and attachment of the Government of Jhansi, consents to acknowledge, and hereby constitute, Rao Ramchunder, his heirs and successors, as hereditary rulers of the territory enjoyed by the late Sheo Rao Bhow at the period of the establishment of the British Government in Bundlecund, and now in the possession of the Jhansi Government."

In compliance with my request Major Ellis and Major Martin, the officer commanding the troops, waited upon me, and I explained to them all that I have written in this paper, and I gave them a letter which I prepared to the above effect intimating my having nominated my grandson (Nabeerah i Khoord) in my place, and I feel assured that these gentlemen will forward it to you.

I still hope that by the mercy of God and the favour of your Government I may recover my health, and as my age is not great I may still have children, and should this be the case I will adopt such steps as may appear to be necessary. Should I not survive, I trust that, in consideration of the fidelity I have evinced towards Government, favour may be shown to this child, and that my widow during her lifetime may be considered the Regent of the State (Malikeh) and mother of this child, and that she may not be molested in any way.

(True translation)
(signed) *D. A. Malcolm,*
Political Agent,
Gwalior, Bundelkund, and Rewah.

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* This is a term used to denominate cousins in the third and fourth degrees, tracing their descent by the male line to a common ancestor.

No. 26 of 1853.

From Major *D. A. Malcolm*, Political Agent for Gwalior, Bundelcund, and Rewah, to *J. P. Grant*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William.

Sir,

I BEG to submit, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-general in Council, the accompanying copies of letters, with enclosures, received to my address from Major Ellis, Political Assistant in Bundlecund, reporting the steps adopted by him on the demise of the late Rajah of Jhansi, and offering an opinion in regard to the number of troops which he thinks would be required in the event of our assuming the permanent management of the country.

2. When the country was formerly under our charge there were I believe several zemindars at large, who gave us considerable trouble, and required to be strictly watched, but as they have either been placed in confinement, or brought under complete subjection, the necessity of permanently employing the same number of troops in the country appears no longer to exist.

3. Still, as it is, I believe, the intention of Government to retain only a wing of native infantry at Jhansi, and this small force will be unable to furnish detachments to garrison the fort of Jhansi and Kureira, both of which should be occupied for a short time if we assume the permanent charge of the country, I would suggest that in the event of no Company's troops being available for that purpose, I should be authorised to retain the wing of the 6th Regiment, Scindiah's Contingent, now at Jhansi, till further orders, in addition to the wing of the Regiment of Bengal N. I., now on its march from Mooltan to this place.

4. As the latter force will not probably reach Bundelcund for some weeks to come, I would suggest as a temporary measure, and pending their arrival, that Brigadier Parsons, commanding the Contingent, should be directed to detach to Jhansi four additional companies of infantry from Moovar, with which a garrison of two companies might be furnished for the fort of Jhansi, and two for that of Kureira.

5. Whatever may be the decision of Government in regard to the estate of Jhansi, I do not contemplate that any disturbance will be excited against us by any members of the late Rajah's Government; but as a measure of precaution against the zemindars of the districts, it will, I think, be as well for a few months, till our Government is established, that our force at Jhansi should not be less than a regiment of Native Infantry and one of Irregular Cavalry.

I have, &c.
(signed) *D. A. Malcolm*,
Political Agent for Gwalior, Bundelcund, and Rewah.

Agency Office, Camp Sahawul,
1 December 1853.

To Major *Malcolm*, Political Agent for Bundelcund and Rewah.

Sir,

IN continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, reporting the death of the Rajah of Jhansi, I have the honour to report that immediately on receipt of the above intelligence I proceeded to the palace, accompanied by Captain Martin, the officer commanding the station, and attended by an escort of Irregular Cavalry, and offered my condolence to the Lakshim Bai, the widow of the Rajah, on the occasion.

2. I then proceeded to the fort, where the greatest part of the public treasure is lodged, and where all the prisoners are kept, and in the presence of the Killadar and Jevala Nath, pundit, on the part of Jhansi, placed seals on the locks of the apartment, where Government treasure to the amount of *Rs.* 2,45,738. 15. in

in gold and silver in different currencies is said to be deposited, and left a guard, as per margin, from the 6th Regiment, Scindia's Contingent, inside the fort, in possession of the gates, with orders to co-operate with the Jhansi troops in the protection of the place.

1 Subadar.
1 Jemadar.
5 Havildars.
5 Naicks.
2 Drummers.
100 Sepoys.

3. For four days previous to the death of the Rajah, I had held several interviews with Lahori Mull, Nara Singh, Rai Appa, and Futtaychund, and had warned them of the necessity of their adopting effectual measures for preventing any outbreak on the part of the prisoners, or attempt to release them, consequent upon the death of the Rajah, and I am happy to be able to add, that the very best results attended these precautions, and that everything here continues in a state of profound tranquillity.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Ellis,*
Political Assistant for Bundelcund.

Political Assistant's Office, Jhansi,
22 November 1853.

To Major *D. A. Malcolm,* Political Agent for Bundelcund and Rewah, Camp.

Sir

With reference to your letters dated 27th ultimo and 2d instant, I have the honour to report that in pursuance of these instructions I have assumed charge of the Jhansi State in consequence of the death of the Rajah, and that affairs will be conducted as usual under the existing system of management pending the receipt of further orders.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Ellis,*
Political Assistant for Bundelcund.

Political Assistant's Office, Jhansi,
23 November 1853.

To Major *D. A. Malcolm,* Political Agent for Bundelcund and Rewah, Camp.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward copies of the corrrespondence as per margin, regarding the present temporary occupation by our troops of the Fort of Jhansi in co-operation with those in the service of the late Rajah, and if the measure is likely to be considered permanently necessary, would beg leave to suggest that the wing of the 6th Regiment, Scindiah's Contingent, now stationed here, should be increased to the strength of a full regiment, and that military detachments should likewise be stationed in the fort of Kurrara, also at Mhow, Ranipore, Moyapore, and other places where they were stationed during the former period of Jhansi having come under our rule in 1838.

No. 24, dated 22 instant, from Captain Martin, commanding at Jhansi. Reply from Major Ellis, dated 23d instant.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Ellis,*
Political Assistant for Bundelcund.

Political Assistant's Office, Jhansi,
23 November 1853.

No. 24.

To Major *R. R. W. Ellis,* Political Assistant, Jhansi.

Sir,

I have the honour to bring to your notice that from the number of men belonging to the Jhansi Raj employed in the fort guarding property of the State, the large guard necessary over 250 prisoners, and also from the size of the fort and the numerous buildings in it, I consider the company of the Gwalior

Contingent placed on duty there yesterday quite inadequate, n case of any disturbance, and that it can in reality only be considered as nominal, to show that the Raj is now under the protection of the British Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. P. Martin*, Captain,
Jhansi, 22 November 1853. Commanding at Jhansi.

To Captain *A. P. Martin*, Commanding at Jhansi.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 24, of yesterday's date, and in reply, to inform you that the occupation of the fort of Jhansi by our troops, in co-operation with those of the late Jhansi Rajah, is intended to give public confidence, by showing that the territory is under the protection of the British Government, and that any attempt to create disturbances will be punished accordingly.

2. Copy of your letter and my reply has been forwarded to Major Malcolm for such further instructions as he may consider necessary.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Ellis*,
Political Assistant's Office, Jhansi, Political Assistant for Bundelcund.
23 November 1853.

(True copies.)
(signed) *R. R. W. Ellis*,
Political Assistant for Bundelcund, &c.

MINUTE by the Honourable the President of the Council of India.

Adoption of the Raja of Jhansi.

I DO not think this adoption can be supported, but it is a case that had better lie over for the consideration of the Most Noble the Governor-general. Meanwhile the political agent may be cautioned not to commit the Government in any manner whatever, and informed that its ultimate orders will be communicated to him hereafter.

(signed) *J. Dorin.*

9 December 1853.

THE question should lie over, I think, till the return of the Governor-general; public tranquillity being in the meantime preserved under the immediate authority and orders of the political agent, without his altering any of the native modes of administration, and neither confirming nor rejecting the adoption, as was done at Kerrowlee.

10 December 1853. (signed) *J. Low.*

12/12. (signed) *Fred. Jas. Halliday.*

MINUTE by the Honourable the President of the Council of India.

State of Jhansi.

I DO not think the Jhansi question can be settled without reference to the Governor-general, but meanwhile the political agent may be instructed to keep all quiet, and, if necessary, apply for such military aid as he may require to Brigadier Parsons.

(signed) *J. Dorin.*

12 December.

I concur entirely.

12 December. (signed) *J. Low.*

12/12. (signed) *Fred. Jas. Halliday.*

No. 5,305.—Foreign Department.

From *J. W. Dalrymple*, Esq., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, to Major *D. A. Malcolm*, Political Agent, Bundlecund and Rewah.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches, dated the 25th ultimo, No. 24, and the 1st instant, No. 26; and in reply, I am directed by the President in Council to acquaint you that the orders of Government respecting the disposal of the Jhansi estate will be communicated to you hereafter. Meanwhile, you will take due measures to preserve public tranquillity. No change should be made in any of the native modes of administration; and you will be careful not to commit the Government regarding the adoption, either by confirming or rejecting it.

2. Should additional military aid be required, his Honour in Council authorises you to apply for it to Brigadier Parsons.

I have, &c.

Fort William,
16 December 1853.

(signed) *J. W. Dalrymple*,
Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 28 of 1853.

From Major *D. A. Malcolm*, Political Agent for Bundlecund and Rewah, to *J. P. Grant*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William.

Sir,

I BEG to submit, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-general in Council, the copy of a letter, under date the 4th instant, which I have received from Major Ellis, giving cover to a khurreeta (with translation) from Lukshmee Baee, the widow of the late Maharaja of Jhansi, to his Lordship's address, soliciting the sanction of Government to Anand Rao, styled Damodhur Rao Gungadhur, the boy adopted by her husband before his death, being recognised as his successor in the rule of the Jhansi principality.

2. I also beg to transmit a genealogical tree of the Jhansi family, as prepared by Major Ellis, from information derived from the Jhansi durbar.

3. This document agrees entirely with the paper I forwarded to Government on the 25th ultimo, with the exception of making Anand Rao, the boy adopted by the late Raja, the representative of the elder branch of the family, and the sixth in descent from their mutual ancestor, Rughonath Rao, instead of the fifth, as stated in the document above referred to.

I have, &c.

Agency Office, Camp, Bhilsia,
15 December 1853.

(signed) *D. A. Malcolm*,
Political Agent for Bundlecund and Rewah.

No. 6.

From Major *R. R. W. Ellis*, Political Assistant for Bundlecund, to Major *D. A. Malcolm*, Political Agent for Bundlecund and Rewah, Camp.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward a khurreeta, with English translation, from the Lukshmi Baee, the widow of the late Maharaja of Jhansi, to the address of the Most Noble the Governor-general of India, soliciting the sanction of Government to Anand Rao, styled Dumodhur Rao Gungadhur, the son of Basdeva,

Basdeva, a boy of five years of age, adopted by her husband before his death, being recognised as his successor in the rule of the Jhansi principality.

I have, &c.

Political Assistant's Office, Jhansi,
4 November 1853.

(signed) *R. R. W. Ellis*,
Political Assistant for Bundlecund.

(True copy.)

(signed) *D. A. Malcolm*, Political Agent.

TRANSLATION of Khareeta from Her Highness the Lukshmi Baee, the Widow of *Gungadhur Rao*, the late Maha Raja of Jhansi, to the Address of the Marquis of *Dalhousie*, the Most Noble the Governor-General of India.

After Compliments,

THE services rendered by Sheo Rao Bhao, the father of my late husband, to the British Government, before its authority in this part of the country was established, are recorded, with other State documents, and have been amply rewarded by the unceasing flow of benefits which his family have derived from the acknowledged favour and protection of such a mighty power.

The concluding article of the treaty with my late husband, signed by Colonel Sleeman in 1842, guarantees to the Jhansi Government the continued existence of all the benefits claimable by virtue of a former treaty made with Ramchand Rao in 1817, not specifically cancelled by the terms of the new agreement then made.

This treaty was declaredly made in consideration of the very respectable character borne by the late Subadar Sheo Rao Bhao, and his uniform and faithful attachment to the British Government, and in deference to his wish expressed before his death, that the Principality of Jhansi might be confirmed in perpetuity to his grandson, Ramchand Rao.

As the means of effecting this, and with the view to confirming the fidelity and attachment of the Government of Jhansi, the second article acknowledges and constitutes Rao Ramchand, his heirs and successors, hereditary rulers of the territory enjoyed by the late Sheo Rao Bhao; thereby meaning that any party whom he adopted as his son to perform the funeral rites over his body necessary to ensure beatitude in a future world would be acknowledged by the British Government as his successor, and one through whom the name and interests of the family might be preserved.

The Hindu Shastras inculcate the doctrine that the libations offered to the manes of a deceased parent are as efficacious when performed by an adopted as by a real son, and the custom of adoption is accordingly found prevalent in every part of Hindustan. My husband, therefore, upon the evening of the 19th November last, sent for Dewan Nara Sing, Rao Appa, Lalla Lahori Mull, and Lalla Tatti Chund, the ministers, and myself, and told us to consult with the Shastra, and select a duly qualified child from his own "Gote" (clan), to succeed him as ruler of Jhansi, as he found himself getting worse, and the medicines doing him no good.

Ramchund Baba was in consequence summoned, when, at his recommendation, out of several children of the Gote, it was agreed that Anand Rao, a boy of five years of age, the son of Basdiva, was the best qualified for the purpose. My husband then ordered the shastri to perform the rites of adoption. The next morning Benaik Rao, pundit, performed the sangkalpa, when Basdiva, the father of Anand Rao, having poured water on my husband's hands with the usual ceremonies, the boy was named Damodhur Rao Gungadhur, when the ceremony was completed.

The ministers, by order of the Raja, wrote to Major Ellis, who was encamped at Sayer, six coss from Jhansi, and to Major Martin, the officer commanding the station, requesting their attendance at the palace, with the view of bearing witness to what had been done. These two gentlemen came to the palace at 10 a. m. the next morning, the 20th November, when my husband delivered a letter to Major Ellis, requesting him to obtain the sanction of Government to the adoption, which was read over in their presence, when Major Ellis promised that he would make known his wishes to your Lordship.

The next day, Monday, the 21st November, my husband expired; the different funeral rites required to be performed by a son have all been discharged by Anand Rao, styled Damodhur Rao Gungadhur.

My late husband before his death made the boy over to the protection and favour of the British Government; and as the adoption made by Parakshata, the late Raja of Datia, that of Bala Rao, the last chief of Jalown, and that of Tej Sing, the last Raja of Urcha, have all been sanctioned by Government, I hope that the present adoption will also be sanctioned by your Lordship, the more strongly as the term ("Dawana") perpetuity, made use of in the treaty with the Jhansi State, is not mentioned in theirs.

(True translation.)

(signed) *R. R. W. Ellis*,
Political Assistant for Bundlecund.

Note.—Correct with regard to Urcha and Jalown, but not so as to Dattia; *vide* page 211 De Cruz's Political Relations.

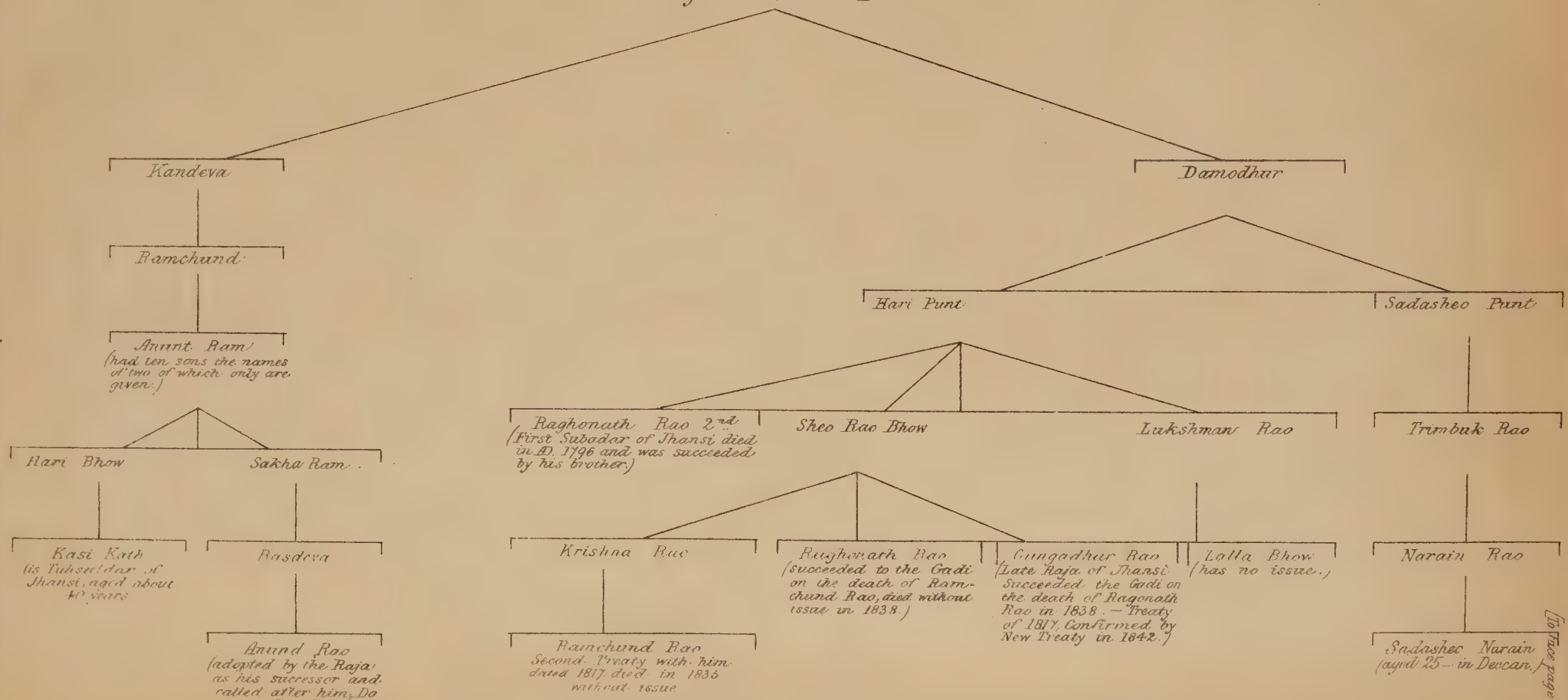
(signed) *R. R. W. Ellis.*

Tray & Son Lithrs to the Queen

No. 131. Ordered by The House of Commons to be Printed 27th July 1855.

Henry Hansard, Printer

Genealogical List of Anund Rao, styled Damodhur Rao, Gungadhur Rao, son of Basdevoo, adopted by Gungadhur Rao, late Maharaja of Jhansi.


Raghonath Rao 1st.
Kandeva
Damodhur
Ramchund
Hari Punt
Sadasheo Punt
Anunt Ram
(had ten sons the names of two of which only are given.)
Raghonath Rao 2nd.
(First Subodar of Jhansi died in A.D. 1796 and was succeeded by his brother.)
Sheo Rao Bhow
Lukshman Rao
Trimbuk Rao
Hari Bhow
Sakha Ram
Krishna Rao
Raghonath Rao
(succeeded to the Gadi on the death of Ramchund Rao, died without issue in 1838.)
Gungadhur Rao
(Late Raja of Jhansi Succeeded the Gadi on the death of Ragonath Rao in 1838. — Treaty of 1817, Confirmed by New Treaty in 1842.)
Lalla Bhow
(has no issue.)
Narain Rao
Kasi Kath
(is Tuhseeldar of Jhansi, aged about 40 years)
Basdeva
Ramchund Rao
Second Treaty with him dated 1817 died in 1835 without issue
Sadasheo Narain
(aged 25 — in Deccan.)
Anund Rao
(adopted by the Raja as his successor and called after him, Damodhur Rao Gungadhur.)

[To Face page 14.]

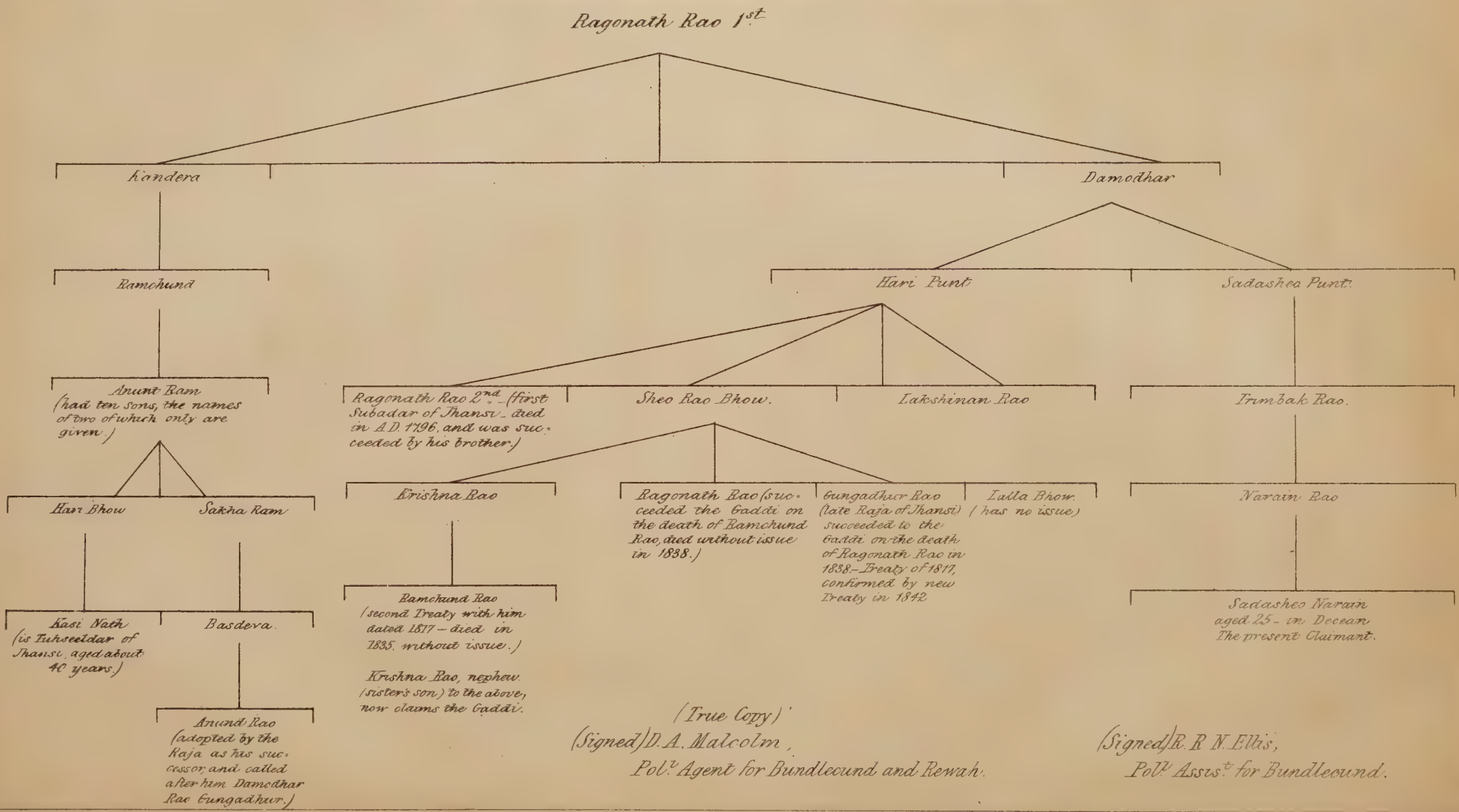
(Signed) D. A. Malcolm,
Pol.l Agent for Bundlecund and Rewah.

Dup. to Sec. Lab. to the Queen.

No. 431. Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 27th July 1855.

PAPER — EAST INDIA (ANNEXATION OF JHANSI.)

Genealogical list of Anund Rao styled Damodhar Rao, Gungadhur Rao, son of Basdeva, adopted by Gungadhur Rao, late Maharaja of Jhansi.


Ragonath Rao 1st
Kandera
Damodhar
Ramchund
Hari Punt
Sadashea Punt
Anund Ram (had ten sons, the names of two of which only are given.)
Ragonath Rao 2nd (first Subadar of Jhansi - died in A.D. 1796, and was succeeded by his brother.)
Sheo Rao Bhow.
Lakshinan Rao
Trimbak Rao.
Hari Bhow
Sakha Ram
Krishna Rao
Ragonath Rao (succeeded the Gaddi on the death of Ramchund Rao, died without issue in 1838.)
Gungadhur Rao (late Raja of Jhansi) succeeded to the Gaddi on the death of Ragonath Rao in 1838 - Treaty of 1817, confirmed by new Treaty in 1842
Lalla Bhow. (has no issue)
Narain Rao
Kasi Nath (is Tuhseeldar of Jhansi, aged about 40 years.)
Basdeva.
Ramchund Rao (second Treaty with him dated 1817 - died in 1835. without issue.)
Krishna Rao, nephew. (sister's son) to the above, now claims the Gaddi.
Sadashea Narain aged 25 - in Deccan. The present Claimant.
Anund Rao (adopted by the Raja as his successor, and called after him Damodhar Rao Gungadhur.)

(True Copy)

(Signed) D. A. Malcolm,
Pol.l Agent for Bundlecund and Rewah.

(Signed) R. R. N. Ellis,
Pol.l Assis.t for Bundlecund.

No. 34 of 1853.

From Major *D. A. Malcolm*, Political Agent, Gwalior, Bundlecund, and Rewah, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William.

Sir,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 16th instant, a copy of which has been forwarded to Major Ellis, for his information and guidance.

2. Since the death of the Raja of Jhansi two persons have advanced claims of right of succession to the Gadi, namely, Kishen Rao, and Sadasheo Narain.

The first is a nephew (sister's son) of Ramchunder Rao, the Raja of Jhansi, who died in the year 1835. The claims of this individual were then, I believe, rejected as totally inadmissible, and his present appeal appears to be deserving of no consideration.

The second individual is a person called Sadasheo Narain, now in the Deccan. It will be seen, from the enclosed letter from Major Ellis, that he considers this man's claims also inadmissible; but on an examination of the genealogical tree herewith enclosed, it will be seen, that if the claims of heirs male of the ancestors of the late Raja are admitted, this individual is actually the nearest relative left to claim the Gaddi on these grounds.

I have, &c.

(signed) *D. A. Malcolm*,
Political Agent,
Gwalior, Bundlecund, and Rewah.

Political Agency Office, Camp Kotra,
31 December 1853.

To Major *D. A. Malcolm*, Political Agent for Bundlecund and Rewah, Camp.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for such orders as you may deem necessary, a khureeta to your address from Sadasheo Narain, the son of Narain Rao, of Parola, in the Dekhan, regarding his pretensions to the Jhansi succession, and which appear to me to be utterly void of all just foundation.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. R. W. Ellis*,
Political Assistant for Bundlecund.

Political Assistant's Office, Jhansi,
14 December 1853.

(True copy.)

(signed) *D. A. Malcolm*,
Political Agent,
Gwalior, Bundlecund, and Rewah.

No. 4 of 1854.

From Major *D. A. Malcolm*, Political Agent, Gwalior, Bundlecund, and Rewah, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William.

Sir,

I FIND I have neglected to send, along with my letter of the 31st ultimo, No. 35, from Camp Kotra, a copy of Major Ellis's letter to my address of the 24th idem. I now beg to transmit it, and to request you will have the goodness to place it on the file of the enclosures sent with my letter above referred to.

I have, &c.
(signed) *D. A. Malcolm*,
Political Agent,
Gwalior, Bundlecund, and Rewah.

Political Agency Office, Camp Antree,
13 January 1854.

No. 36.

To Major *D. A. Malcolm*, Political Agent for Bundlecund and Rewah, Camp.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No. 71, dated 20th instant, I beg leave to observe that we have a treaty of alliance and friendship with the Jhansi as well as the Urcha State, and that I cannot discover any difference in the terms of the two which would justify our withholding the privilege of adoption from one State and allowing it to the other.

2. The right of the Native States to make adoptions is most clearly acknowledged in paragraphs 16 and 17 of despatch No. 9, dated 27th March 1839, from the Honourable the Court of Directors; and it appears to me that it would be opposed to the spirit of enlightened liberality which dictated those orders, if the privilege was to be now refused to families created by ourselves as a reward for the services rendered to the British Government, on the grounds that they were not of so ancient an origin as others.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Ellis*,
Political Assistant for Bundlekund.

Political Assistant's Office, Jhansi,
24 December 1853.

(True copy.)
(signed) *D. A. Malcolm*,
Political Agent,
Gwalior, Bundlecund, and Rewah.

NOTE.

Jhansi adoption.

MAHARAJAH GUNGADHUR ROW of Jhansi died without issue on the 21st of November last. A day before his death he very unexpectedly adopted a boy of five years of age, named Damooda Gunga, a distant cousin, and the recognition of this adoption is solicited by the widow.

Major Malcolm reports that this adoption by the late chief of Jhansi, on his deathbed, has taken every one at his court by surprise, and that officer does not appear to recognise the right of the Rajah to nominate an heir to his principality by adoption.

Besides the adopted son, two other claimants to the succession have since come forward.

The claim of one of them, Krishna Rao, appears to Major Malcolm to be deserving of no consideration. He is stated to be the son of a sister of Raja Ramchand Rao, who died in 1835; and Major Malcolm observes, that his claim was then put forward, and rejected.

The

The other claimant, Sudasheo Narain, belongs to a branch of the family, none of the members of which have ever shared in the succession; but if the claims of heirs-male of the ancestors of the late Raja are admitted, the political agent states that this individual is actually the nearest relative left to claim the guddee on these grounds.

The following history of our relations with Jhansi, and of the origin of this chiefship, will show that in this State the grant of the British Government goes no further back than Ramchand Row, the third Subahdar, and that the extreme point to which succession has been extended, is to the descendants of the two first Subahdars; also, that adoption in this family has been very decidedly not recognised.

In 1804 a treaty of friendship and amity was concluded with Sheo Rao Bhow, Subadar of Jhansi. As afterwards explained by Government, this "treaty with the Bhow, as distinctly implied in the terms of the preamble, was, in fact, concluded by the British Government on the part of the Peishwa, under the sanction of whose nominal authority indeed our operations and measures in Bundlecund were undertaken and conducted." The Subahdar in 1812 wished this treaty to be renewed in favour of his grandson, Rao Ramchand; but the British Government declined to do so, inasmuch as it would encroach on the rights of the Peishwa, whose subject the Subadar was. The Governor-general in Council pronounced that the British Government were not entitled to declare the subahdaree of Jhansi "to be hereditary, without the consent of the Peishwah." The former treaty was declared to be strictly personal.

Vide Cons. 3d March 1804, No. 238/240.

On this occasion the Governor-general in Council reviewed the past history of the Bhow's relations with the Peishwa, and distinctly explained the position of that Subahdar. He showed that the "tenure of the Bhow has been more that of an aumil or governor of the Subadaree of Jhansi, than of a chief possessing a proprietary right in the soil." The Governor-general in Council remarked, that "several of the papers furnished by the Bhow designate the person vested with the charge of the district of Jhansi by the title of collector; and the accounts which he has transmitted of receipts and disbursements correspond with that designation."

Orders of Govern ment of 17th Jul 1812.

Sheo Rao Bhow died in 1814, and was succeeded by his grandson, Rao Ram Chand, who applied to the British Government for a khelat of investiture, which was refused, in the following terms: "The Governor-general is of opinion that, under the present state of suspense as to the confirmation of Rao Ram Chunder by the Peishwa, the investing of him with a khelat might imply the recognition of his title by the British Government, and might have the effect of giving umbrage to the Peishwa, by appearing to bar his pretensions to the superiority of the "Soubah of Jhansi."

Orders of Govern ment, 24th Marc 1815.

In 1817 the Peishwa having ceded to the British Government all his rights, feudal, territorial, and pecuniary, in the province of Bundlecund, the British Government, adverting to the fidelity and attachment of the Subadhars of Jhansi, "resolved to declare the territory of Jhansi to be hereditary in the family of the late Sheo Rao Bhow, to perpetuate with his heirs the treaty concluded with the late Bhow, and to relinquish all claim to tribute, on condition of the chief furnishing at all times, when required by the British Government, a small body of good horse." The Governor-general in Council directed that the above stipulations should "be reduced to the form of a supplemental article, professedly founded on the transfer to the British Government of the Peshwa's supremacy over Jhansi, and reciting the motives for the concessions in favour of the chief of that State."

Letter dated 29th July 1817.

Government orde of 29th July 181

The treaty concluded with Rao Ram Chund, of 17 November 1817, is of the above tenor. The 2d Article "constitutes Rao Ram Chund, his heirs and successors, hereditary rulers of the territory."

In 1832 the title of Rajah was conferred by the Governor-general on the Subadar of Jhansi.

In 1835 Rao Ram Chund died, without issue. Four claimants appeared: Rao Rugnath Rao (second son of Sheo Rao Bhow, and therefore paternal uncle of the late Raja), was considered the rightful successor to the estate by the agent, Mr. Begbie. His succession was accordingly recognised by the Supreme Government, "it being presumed that he was able to establish his authority, and that his succession would be acknowledged by disinterested parties at Jhansi."

On this occasion the lawful heir by blood, descended of the body of Sheo Ram Bhow, was recognised as successor to the Raj, to the disallowance of a boy alleged to have been adopted, or nominated as successor by the late Raja the day before his death, who, if adopted, would have been unquestionably the heir to any property of his adoptive father, to the exclusion of the uncle; and this was done without inquiry into the fact of adoption or nomination (which was doubtful), as though it was an immaterial circumstance. Rugnath Rao died in April 1838.*

The following persons advanced their claims to succeed to the Raj; viz.

1st. Gungadhur Rao, who grounded his claims upon his natural right, as the only surviving son of Sheo Rao Bhow.

2d. Krishna Rao, the alleged adopted son of the late Rajah's predecessor, Rao Ram Chund.

3d. Allee Bahadoor, an illegitimate son of Rugnath Rao.

4th. The widow of the late Rajah.

A commission, composed of Lieutenant-colonel Speirs, Resident at Gwalior, Mr. Simon Fraser, and Captain D. Ross, were appointed by the Governor-general to examine into the rights of these several claimants to the chiefship of that State.

The attention of the commission was particularly drawn to the fact that, though the treaty strictly confirmed the succession of the Raj of Jhansi to the heirs and successors (or descendants) of Rao Ram Chund, the Government seemed to have waived this strict limitation by the admission of Rugnath Rao in 1835. Lord Auckland was therefore disposed to adopt the more liberal construction, which would admit to a right of inheritance all the descendants of Sheo Rao Bhow.

The commissioners declared an opinion in favour of Gungadhur Rao's right to succeed. This was a confirmation of the principle acted upon in 1835, Gungadhur Rao being the younger brother of the late Rajah.

This history will show that Jhansi unquestionably falls within the class of those who hold by gift from a sovereign or paramount power, and whose grants therefore, "the power which granted, or the power standing in its place, would have a right to resume on failure of heirs male of the body," according to Sir C. Metcalfe's Minute on the question of adoption in respect of Bundlecund chiefs, dated the 28th of October 1837.

There is now no male heir of the body of any Rajah or Soobadar of Jhansi.

Rughoonath Row was a leper, and was an incapable ruler. The late Raja Gungadhur Rao was kept out of real power till 1843, owing to his incompetency and the bad state of the country. The revenues of Jhansi once yielded 18 lacs, but had fallen in 1832 to 12 lacs; and in 1838, owing to gross mismanagement, to three lacs. Under our management it rose next year to seven lacs and a half. Territory to the value of 2,27,458 rupees was ceded in 1843, in lieu of the maintenance of half the Bundlekund legion. The settlement of 1844–45, for the remainder of the territory, was at a jumma of 5,91,970 rupees.

ee De Cruz's ook, p. 27.

Amongst the papers now laid before Government is a letter from the widow of the late Raja of Jhansi, asking for the acknowledgment of her late husband's adopted son, and his succession to the Raj. She cites the cases of adoption allowed in Oorcha, Dutteea, and Jaloun as examples in favour of her claim.

The cases of the States of Oorcha and Dutteea are not in point, because they were neither granted by the British Government nor the Peshwah. They were independent States before the Mahrattas entered Bundlecund, and on that ground the Government recognised the adoption of sons by Rajas of those States.

The case of Jaloun is not quite the same, either with the cases of Dutteoa and Oorcha or with that of Jhansi. It belonged to a Mahratta family who emigrated from the Deccan. In 1806 we made a treaty with the chief of Jaloun, as though he were independent, without reference to the Peshwah, guaranteeing to him his territory as an hereditary possession; and taking in exchange territory from him, also without reference to the Peshwah. But in 1817

* Agra Narrative of Proceedings, for the fourth quarter of 1838, pp. 10 to 32; and first quarter of 1839, p. 18.

1817 a treaty was made with the same chief, in which he was certainly described as having been subordinate to the Peshwah, whose right of supremacy was stated, and in that second treaty the right of the chief was assured in the following words: "The British Government moreover acknowledges, and hereby constitutes, Nana Govind Row, his heirs and successors, the hereditary rulers of the territory at present in the Nana's actual possession."

In 1832 the ruler died without issue; and his widow adopted a son, whom we recognised, because it was agreeable to the wishes of the people.

The State, however, has since, in 1840, on the death of the adopted son, lapsed to Government. In 1832 its revenue was stated at 15 lacs, but under the adopted minor successor the rule was extremely disastrous. The Governor-general, Lord Auckland, thus described it: "Its Rajah, at 11 years of age, was under the tutelage of his sister and her minister. In the course of nine or ten years the lands had been most profusely alienated; debts to the amount of more than 30 lacs had been contracted; extensive districts had been mortgaged as security for them; there was neither order nor security in the territory; every village was exposed to the attacks of plunderers; cultivation was deserted, and a country which had been fruitful and prosperous, was day by day becoming desolate." To rescue the territory from ruin, we assumed the management in 1838. In 1839 the revenue amounted to seven lacs and a half; in 1843–44 it had risen to upwards of 12 lacs.

As the paramount power has it, in any case, in its discretion to authorise an adoption if it conceives that measure best for the public good, the fact of authorisation in the case of any particular State is no proof that authorisation was accorded as of right; far less can it be accepted as a proof that authorisation can be claimed as a right in the case of any other State.

As to the question of whether the grant to an adopted son of succession to the rule of a Bundela State be or be not a measure likely to be the best for the public good, so far at least as the people of the State itself are concerned, the case of Jaloun, relied on by the widow, may perhaps appear to his Lordship in Council very much to the point.

(signed) *J. P. Grant,*
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

MINUTE by the Most Noble the Governor-General of India.

Jhansi.

1. MAHARAJAH GUNGADHUR RAO, the Rajah of Jhansi, died in the end of the month of November 1853. He left no child; but on the day before he died he adopted a son, and his widow, the Luchsmee Baee, now solicits the Government of India to recognise the adopted son as the successor to the Raj of Jhansi.

2. The note prepared by the Secretary has given a full and clear exposition of the relations between the British Government and the State of Jhansi. Having carefully considered these statements, and having examined the correspondence that has passed since we first came into communication with Jhansi, I have the honour to submit the opinion I have formed regarding the proper disposal of the territory lately ruled by the Raja of Jhansi.

3. It is my opinion that this territory, which has lapsed to the British Government, should be retained by it, in accordance equally with right and with sound policy.

4. The principles which must govern the disposal of Jhansi have very recently been fully considered and discussed in connexion with the case of Nagpore and Tehree. Guided by them, I have no hesitation in concluding that the right of the British Government to retain Jhansi, as a lapse or escheat, is clear, both under the general principle laid down by the Honourable Court in 1849, regarding dependent States, and on the particular principle laid down by the Lieutenant-governor, Sir Charles Metcalfe, and accepted by the Supreme Government, in 1837, regarding the petty States in Bundlecund.

5. For the sake of perspicuity, I will quote again the terms in which those principles have been communicated.

The Honourable Court of Directors declared, that "by the general law and custom of India, a dependent principality like that of Sattara cannot pass to an adopted heir without the consent of the paramount power; that we are under no pledge, direct or constructive, to give such consent; and that the general interests committed to our charge are best consulted by withholding it."*

Minute, 28th Oct. 1837. Printed Papers, p. 141.

In reference to the chiefs of Bundlecund, Sir Charles Metcalfe wrote thus:—"The question is, whether chiefs and princes, not having heirs of the body, have a right to adopt a successor to the exclusion of collateral heirs, or of the supposed reversionary rights of the paramount power, and whether the British Government is bound to acknowledge the adoption."

"In the disposal of this question there is a wide difference, to which Mr. S. Fraser has not adverted, between sovereign princes and jageerdars, between those in possession of hereditary sovereignties in their own right and those who hold grants of land or public revenue by gift from a sovereign or paramount power." * * * * *

"In the case, therefore, of Hindoo sovereign princes, I should say, that in failure of heirs male of the body, they have a right to adopt to the exclusion of collateral heirs; and that the British Government is bound to acknowledge the adoption, provided that it be regular, and not in violation of Hindoo law." * * * * *

"With respect to chiefs who merely hold lands or enjoy public revenues under grants such as are issued by a sovereign to a subject, the power which made the grant, or that which by conquest or otherwise has succeeded to its rights, is certainly entitled to limit succession according to the limitations of the grant, which in general confirms it to heirs male of the body, and consequently precludes adoption. In such cases, therefore, the power which granted, or the power standing in its place, would have a right to resume on failure of heirs male of the body."

6. Jhansi is a "dependent principality," in like manner as, and even more distinctly than Sattara; it was held by a chief under very recent grant from the British Government as sovereign; it is, therefore, liable to lapse to the Government that gave it on the failure of heirs male.

7. The dependent nature of the chiefship of Jhansi does not admit of dispute. It never was a sovereign State, even in the sense in which Tehree was so regarded; it was, in fact, a portion of Tehree, separated from it by the Peishwa, the superior of Tehree, and placed under the superintendence of a Soubadar.†

Cons. 3d March 1804.

In 1804, a treaty, which recited that the "Soobedar of Jhansi is a tributary of his Highness," was formed by the British Government with Sheo Rao Bhow.

Government of India, Cons. 17th July 1812, para. 2.

Subsequently the Government, in reference to the treaty, observed, that "Sheo Rao Bhow," in the wajib-ool-urz which he transmitted to the late Commander-in-chief, Lord Lake, in 1803, and which formed the basis of the existing treaty, distinctly acknowledges that he held his country under the authority of the Peishwa; "on whose part the treaty with the Bhow, as is distinctly implied in the terms of the preamble, was, in fact, concluded by the British Government."

Para. 4.

Accordingly, in reply to the application made by Sheo Rao Bhow to have the treaty confirmed to his grandson as his successor, the Government of India stated that it was "not" . . . . . "entitled to declare it (the State of Jhansi) to be hereditary without the consent of the Peishwa."

Cons. 17th July 1812, para. 4.

In the course of this correspondence the real position of the Soobedar of Jhansi was clearly ascertained and defined.

Letter, 25th June 1812, para. 3.

The agent to the Governor-general in Bundlecund stated thus: "From the documents produced, it appears that the tenure of the Bhow has been more that of an aumil, or governor of the Soubedaree of Jhansi, than that of a chief endowed with proprietary right to the soil; and that the sole claim of this chief to retain his possession, or tenure, whatever it may be termed, rests upon his demand on the Poonah Government."

The Governor-general in Council observing that this statement is consistent with

* Court of Directors to Government of India, No. 4, 24th January 1849, para. 8.
† Political Relations, De Cruz, p. 27; also Consultation, 17th July 1812.

with "what is known of the history of Bundlecund," further illustrates the definition given by the agent of the position of the Subadar of Jhansi in these words: "Several of the papers furnished by the Bhow designate the person vested with the charge of the district of Jhansi by the title of collector; and the accounts which he has transmitted of receipts and disbursements correspond with that designation." Cons. 17th July 1812, para. 3.

Throughout the whole of this record the Soobedaree of Jhansi is viewed as a dependent chiefship, entirely under the authority of the Peishwa, with whom rested the option of "continuing the succession to the Soobedaree of Jhansi in the family of the Bhow." Cons. 17th July 1812, para. 6.

The British Government, acting consistently on this principle, refused to acknowledge the succession of Rao Ram Chund, in 1815, by investing him with a khellat, lest "it might imply the recognition of his title by the British Government, and might have the effect of giving umbrage to the Peeshwa, by appearing to bar his pretensions to the superiority of the Soobah of Jhansi." Cons. 24th March 1815, para. 2.

In 1817, "the whole of the rights of his Highness the Peeshwa over the principality of Jhansi" were transferred by treaty to the British Government. That Government, however, did not recognise the Soobedar Ram Chund as being in his own right the hereditary chief of Jhansi; but in consideration of the attachment of the late Sheo Rao Bhow to the British Government, and in deference to his wish, it "consented, on certain conditions, to constitute Rao Ram Chund the hereditary chief of the lands actually held by the late Sheo Rao Bhow at the commencement of the British Government in Bundlecund, and now possessed by the Government of Jhansi." Accordingly the second article of the treaty of 1817 "constitutes Rao Ram Chund, his heirs and successors, hereditary rulers of the territory enjoyed by the late Sheo Rao Bhow." . . . . . Treaty, 17th Nov. 1817.

The chief thus made hereditary retained, however, his inferior position, and was not named a Rajah until 1832.

In 1835, Rao Ram Chund died. Although he had adopted a boy as his successor the day before his death, the adoption was not recognised; and his uncle, Raghonath Rao, was declared to be Rajah. In 1838, Raghonath Rao having died, the succession was granted to his brother, Gungadhur Rao, the Rajah just deceased.

8. Gungadhur Rao has left no heir of his body. There is no male heir of Rao Ram Chund, on whom the hereditary chiefship was conferred. There is no male heir whatever of any Rajah or Soobedar of Jhansi, who has ruled since the first relations of the British Government with that State were formed. There is, therefore, no male heir whatever existing to the hereditary chiefship of Jhansi. *See* Genealogical Tree, in letter from Agent, 31st Dec. 1853.

9. The boy whom the late Rajah adopted on the day before his death, as will be seen from the genealogical table, is but a very distant relation of the late Raja. The adoption of a boy by any man when he is almost in the last agonies is liable to suspicion; it is, in the present case, more than usually so, for it was well known beforehand that the Rajah had never contemplated making an adoption. The Political Agent, when reporting the death of the Rajah and the adoption made by him, observed, "The sudden resolution of the chief of Jhansi to adopt a successor on his deathbed has, I believe, taken every one at his court by surprise. It was understood that he would probably make an attempt to induce us to allow him to leave his estate in the hands of his widow during her lifetime; but, from the circumstance of there being no heir male existing in the line of Sheo Rao, the Subadar of Jhansi with whom our first treaty was concluded, or no near relation of any description, the question of adoption was, I believe, considered one which was not ever likely to be brought forward." 25th Nov. 1853, para. 4.

10. The Ranee, in a khurreeta which she has addressed to the Governor-general in Council, solicits a recognition of the adoption, on the ground that adoption has been recognised in Tehree, in Duttia, and in Jaloun, States of Bundlecund.

Tehree and Duttia are independent States, the succession to which forms no precedent for the course of succession in dependent States, such as Jhansi.

In Jaloun, a dependent State, an adoption was allowed; but it is to be observed, that a concession by the British Government of the privilege to adopt

on any particular occasion, from motives of friendship or of policy, by no means involves the admission of a right to adopt, on the part of the rulers of that or of any other State. It certainly was not so regarded in the case of Jaloun itself; for Jaloun has, since the adoption in question, been treated as a lapse by the British Government.

11. Still less can it be conceded, as the Ranee contends, that the present adoption should be recognised, because, in the second article of the treaty of 1817, constituting Rao Ram Chund, his heirs and successors, hereditary chiefs of Jhansi, the British Government meant "thereby . . . . that any party who he adopted as his son . . . . would be acknowledged by the British Government as his successor."

Letter from Agent, 15th Dec. 1853.

There is no need of, and no room for argument on this head. The historical facts on record negative the Ranee's assertion conclusively; for Rao Ram Chund did adopt a boy, but the British Government did not acknowledge the boy as successor, and it nominated another person to be the Rajah.

12. It has thus been established in the preceding paragraphs, that the territory of Jhansi is a dependent State; that the Raja is one of those "chiefs," in Bundlecund, "who merely hold lands or enjoy public revenue under grants, such as are issued by a sovereign to a subject;" with respect to which, "the power which made the grant, or that which by conquest or otherwise has succeeded to its rights, is certainly entitled to limit succession according to the limitations of the grant, which in general confines it to heirs male of the body, and consequently precludes adoption;" that there is no heir of the body of the late Raja; that there is no heir whatever of any Rajah, or of any Soobedar of Jhansi, with whom the British Government has at any time had relations; that the late Raja was never expected by his own people to adopt; and lastly, that a previous adoption by the Rajah whom the British Government constituted hereditary chief of Jhansi, was not acknowledged by the British Government.

Sir C. Metcalfe, 28th Oct. 1837, para. 7.

Wherefore it follows, that the right of the British Government to refuse to acknowledge the present adoption by the late Rajah Gungadhur Rao is placed beyond question, equally by the existence of precedent, by the general principles regarding adoption laid down by the Honourable Court of Directors, and by the particular rules laid down for successions in Bundlecund by Sir C. Metcalfe, who has himself been quoted as an authority generally favourable to the recognition of adoptions made by Hindoo rulers in certain specified cases.

13. The sound policy of regarding Jhansi as a State lapsed by failure of heirs male, is not less clear than our right to do so.

The British Government will not derive any material advantage from the possession of this territory, for it is of no great extent, and the revenue is inconsiderable; but as it lies in the midst of other British districts, the possession of it as our own will tend to the improvement of the general internal administration of our possessions in Bundlecund. That its incorporation with the British territories will be greatly for the benefit of the people of Jhansi, a very brief reference to the results of experience will suffice to show.

14. Since Rao Ram Chund, who received the grant of hereditary succession in Jhansi, there have been two rulers recognised as successors. The first, Raghonauth Rao, was a leper, and during his short rule of three years, from 1835 to 1838, he proved himself altogether incapable of governing. The revenue of Jhansi, which was once 18 lacs, and which had fallen even in the time of Rao Ram Chund, did not exceed three lacs on the death of Rughoonath Rao.

The British Government permitted Gungadhur Rao to succeed him, but so incapable was he also of governing, that the management of affairs was assumed by us, and was not made over to the Raja for many years afterwards.

15. Our experience of the results of recognising succession by adoption is not more favourable in the case of Jaloun, the precedent to which the Ranee now solicits this Government to conform.

In 1832, when the adoption was permitted in that State, the revenues amounted to 15 lakhs of rupees. Eight years afterwards the revenue had fallen to less than one-half, and the Governor-general thus described the condition to which the State had been reduced, in the Minute quoted by the Secretary :—

"Its

"Its Rajah, at 11 years of age, was under the tutelage of his sister and her minister. In the course of nine or ten years the lands had been most profusely alienated; debts to the amount of more than 30 lacs had been contracted; extensive districts had been mortgaged as security for them; there was neither order nor security in the territory; every village was exposed to the attacks of plunderers; cultivation was deserted; and a country which had been fruitful and prosperous was from day to day becoming desolate." 24th Feb. 1840.

16. Such were the results of the policy of permitting adoptions and irregular successions in Jaloun and Jhansi.

Warned by these results, I hold that sound policy combines with duty in urging that the British Government in the present case of Jhansi should act upon its right, should refuse to recognise the adoption by Gungadhur Rao, and should take possession of Jhansi as an escheat.

The Ranee should be liberally provided for in the manner suggested by the Political Agent; and the administration of the district should ultimately be made over to the Lieutenant-governor with the other districts lately transferred to him.

(signed) *Dalhousie.*

27 February 1854.

MINUTE by the Honourable *J. A. Dorin.*

I AM of opinion, that the State of Jhansi is one of those dependent possessions which the British Government has the absolute right to resume in failure of heirs male of the chieftain, and that as the failure on the present instance is complete, and the paramount power is under no obligation to recognise any adoption, even if that adoption were unequivocal, and in favour of a collateral descendant of the original grantee, which is not now the case, this Government is at liberty to resume the lapsed territory of Jhansi, and is justified in doing so by considerations of sound policy. Jhansi.

(signed) *J. A. Dorin.*

28 February 1854.

MINUTE by the Honourable Colonel *J. Low*, C. B., concurred in by the Honourable *F. J. Halliday.*

WITH reference to the similarity which exists in respect to power, and (according to general estimation) in respect to political position also, between petty chiefs in Bundlecund, such as the rulers of Jhansi and Chuttercote, and petty princes in Rajpootana, such as those of Kerowlee and Serobee; and adverting also to some of the general considerations stated in my Minute on Nagpore affairs, dated the 10th ultimo, I should have preferred it if the Governor-general had pursued a similar course towards Jhansi to that which we lately adopted towards Chuttercote and Kerowlee, making some modifications in the terms of our engagement with Jhansi in order to prevent future misrule. Jhansi. Minute by the Governor-general, dated 27th Feb. 1854.

But the facts and the reasoning now recorded by the Most Noble the Governor-general in his Minute of the 27th ultimo have combined to bring entire conviction to my mind that the native rulers of Jhansi were never sovereigns; that they were only subjects of a sovereign, first of the Peishwah, and latterly of the East India Company. For those reasons, and for others, also, which are clearly stated by his Lordship, I consider that the Government of India has now a full right, if it chooses to exercise that right, to annex the lands of Jhansi to the British dominions, and, therefore, I have nothing more to say on the subject.

(signed) *J. Low.*

1 March 1854.

I entirely concur with the Most Noble the Governor-general.

2 March 1854. (signed) *Fred. Jas. Halliday.*

No. 19 of 1854.

From Major *D. A. Malcolm*, Political Agent, Gwalior, Bundlekund, and Rewah, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William.

Sir,

I BEG to submit, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-general in Council, the accompanying khareeta to his Lordship's address from Lutchmee Baee, the widow of the late Gungadhur Rao Raja of Jhansi.

2. Lutchmee Baee, it will be seen, advocates the right of her late husband to adopt an heir to the principality of Jhansi, on the grounds that by the treaty of 1817 the insertion of the term "joh nasheenan," or successors in general, as opposed to the term "warrisan," or heirs of the body or collateral heirs, warranted his doing so, and also that the fidelity evinced by the Jhansi chiefs towards our Government in past years ought to be taken into consideration by us in coming to a final decision on the fate of the principality.

3. The term above referred to by the Baee is to be found in the second article of the treaty of 1817, but in the preamble the words "nuslun baad nuslun" are used as laying down the terms on which the successor to the principality is to be acknowledged by our Government. The term "joh nasheenan," in a subsequent part of the treaty, undoubtedly of itself implies successors in general; but as the term "bilirs" is used previous to the introduction of the words "warrisan wo joh nasheenan," it is a question for Government to decide whether the latter term conveys any permission on the part of our Government to the Raja to nominate whom he pleased to succeed him on the Gadi, or that the term "bilirs" restricted the succession to persons who were legal heirs to the same.

4. The Baee in her khareeta does not I believe in the slightest degree overestimate the fidelity and loyalty all along evinced by the State of Jhansi towards our Government, under circumstances of considerable temptation before our power had arrived at that commanding position which it has since attained.

I have, &c.
(signed) *D. A. Malcolm*,
Political Agent, Gwalior, Bundlecund, and Rewah.

Political Agency, Gwalior,
28 February 1854.

TRANSLATION of a Khureeta from Her Highness the *Lakshmi Bai*, the Widow of *Gungadhur Rao*, late Maharajah of Jhansi, to the Address of the Marquis of *Dalhousie*, the Most Noble the Governor-General of India, dated Jhansi, 16th February 1854.

After Compliments,

Distress at recent affliction when I addressed your Lordship upon the 3d December last prevented my entering as fully as I ought to have done into the circumstances of the adoption made by my late husband, an omission which I now beg leave to supply.

It was the good fortune of Sheo Rao Bhao, the father of my late husband, to be the first of the chiefs in this part of the country who tendered their allegiance to the British Government, which he improved by subsequent exertions in inducing them to follow his example; at which Lord Lake was so pleased that he directed him to submit a paper of requests as to the manner in which the interests of himself and family could be best served. In obedience to these orders a paper, wajib ul urz, containing seven different articles, was submitted, through Captain John Baillie, the political agent for Bundelakund, which were all sanctioned by order of the Most Noble the Governor-general of India. Sheo Rao Bhao having omitted to define certain requests in the wajib ul urz, which he was anxious to make, and having in the meantime had an opportunity of rendering further services, his Lordship entered into a new agreement, for the purpose of rectifying this omission, and thereby becoming an additional pledge of fidelity and attachment on his part to the Government. The new agreement consisted of nine articles, in which the benefits of two new articles were added to those already derivable from the seven articles of the wajib ul urz, and having been duly signed and sealed by the Governor-general, was delivered to him by Captain John Baillie, at Kotra.

In the 6th article of the wajib ul urz, Sheo Rao Bhao reports that the Rajas of Urcha, Duttia, Chanderi, and other neighbouring States, are ready to tender their allegiance to the British

British Government, provided the different places then in their possession was confirmed to them, and prepared to pay their accustomed tribute to the British Government. Upon which an order was passed, to the effect that any chief who imitated his example in showing obedience and attachment to the British cause should be confirmed in possession of all the advantages then belonging to them; moreover, that other marks of friendship might be expected from service in such a cause.

It was from the same desire to reward past services like these that the British Government entered into a treaty, in 1817, with Rao Ramchundra Rao, the grandson of Sheo Rao Bhao, the second article of which acknowledges Rao Ram Chundra Rao, his heirs and successors, as hereditary rulers in perpetuity of the Jhansi principality, and guaranteed its protection to them from foreign aggression.

During the Burmese war in 1824, Rao Ram Chundra Rao advanced upwards of 70,000 rupees to branjarahs employed in carrying grain to the troops in Burmah. Mr. Ainslie reported his having done so in favourable terms to the Governor-general, who ordered the money to be repaid; but Rao Ramchunda Rao having declined repayment on the grounds that he was an ally of the British Government, and that the interests of the two States were identical, the Governor-general was pleased to send him a dress of honour, with a complimentary khareeta, thanking him for his services upon the occasion. I regret to say that this khareeta has been mislaid, and would esteem it a favour if your Lordship would kindly order my being furnished with a copy of it.

Shortly afterwards, during the siege of Wharutapoor, the city Kalpi, in the British territory, being threatened with an attack from Nannay Pandit, at the time in rebellion against Jaloun, Mr. Ainslie, the agent, called upon Bhikraji Nana, Kamdar of Jhansi during the minority, to despatch troops with the utmost expedition to Kalpi, with the view to protect the Kooneh district from plunder; in consequence of which, Bhikraji Nana made immediate arrangements for sending off 2 guns, 400 sowars, and 1,000 foot soldiers, to Kalpi, and which arrived in time to save Kalpi from being plundered, and proved the means of restoring general confidence to the people in the Kooneh district. Copies of letters from Mr. Ainslie to Ramchundra Rao, the minor Raja, and Bhakaji, his kamdar, thanking them for their services upon this emergent occasion, are submitted with the view of showing that the Jhansi State was always foremost in the field when opportunity occurred for displaying its loyalty to the paramount power.

When Lord William Bentinck was at Jhansi in 1832, he visited Rao Ram Chunder Rao in the fort on the evening of the 19th December, and conferred upon him the title of Maharaj Dhiraj Fidmi Badshah Janujah Englistan, Maharajah Ram Chunder Rao Bahadur, ordering him to have it engraved upon his seal, investing him at the same time with the insignia of the Nakara and Chonar, with permission to adopt the British flag, telling him, in open durbar, that of all the chiefs of Bundelakund, his uncle, Sheo Rao Bhao, had done the best service, and that the honours now conferred were the reward of his meritorious services to the British Government. On arrival at Saugur, his Lordship was further pleased to send him a complimentary letter in English, having a gold-leaf border, dated 20th December 1832, copy of which is forwarded, repeating what he had stated in durbar, and adding, that the letter then issued would serve ever afterwards as the patent of his rank and authority.

Raghoonath Rao, who succeeded his nephew, Ram Chundra Rao, in 1835, died in 1838, when the right of my husband to the succession was acknowledged; but owing to the State being in debt at the time, it was placed under the superintendence of Captain D. Ross for a period of three years, at the expiration of which it was restored to him, with an agreement on his part by which he ceded Dulioh, Talgong, and other districts, valued at 2,55,891 Jhansi rupees, as payment towards a legion to be employed for the purpose of coercing any of his turbulent feudatories who might set his authority at defiance; and one on Colonel Sleeman's part, dated 1st January 1843, confirming to the Jhansi State all the advantages guaranteed to it by virtue of former treaties.

It cannot be denied that the terms warisan, " heirs," and janisinan, " successors," made use of in the second article of the treaty with Ram Chundra Rao, refer to different parties; the term warisan being confined in meaning to national or collateral heirs, while janishinan, on the contrary, refers to the party adopted as heir and successor to the estate, in the event of there being no national or collateral heir entitled to the succession. Treaties are studied with the utmost care before ratification; and it is not to be supposed that the term janishinan used in contradistinction to warisan was introduced in an important document of this kind, of the authority almost of a revelation from Heaven, without a precise understanding of its meaning, the advantages of which are further explained by the clause declaring the gift then made to have been one in perpetuity to the family. It was with this understanding of the terms of the treaty that my husband, the day before his death, summoned Major Ellis and Captain Martin, the officer commanding the station, to the palace, and with his dying breath, in full durbar, made over Anand Rao, his adopted son, to the care and protection of the British Government, delivering at the same time a kharita, or testament, further declaratory of his wishes on this solemn occasion for communication to your Lordship.

I take the liberty of enclosing a list of some of the precedents which have occurred in Bundelakund in which the right of the native chief or his widow to adopt a successor to the gadi, in default of national heirs, has been sanctioned; and as it is the firm reliance which they feel in the integrity and justice of the British Government which enables them to pass their days in peace and quietness, without other care than how to prove their loyalty,

venture to express a hope that the widow of the son of Sheo Rao Bhao will not be considered undeserving of that favour and compassion which others similarly situated have been declared entitled to.

(True translation.)

(signed) *R. R. W. Ellis,*
Political Assistant for Bundelkund.

Enclosure 1.

FOUR precedents quoted in favour of the adoption of Anand Rao being sanctioned.

1. Bijaya Bahadur, the present Raja of Duttia, was a foundling, of unknown caste, picked up on the road by Parikshat, the last Raja; this adoption was sanctioned.

2. The last Chief of Jaloun, like the Jhansi State, a Brahmin family, was adopted by his sister, the widow of Bala Rao, Chief of Jaloun, after his death; and this adoption from a different gote or clan was sanctioned.

3. The last Raja of Urcha, Sujan Singh, was an adopted son of Tej Singh, the former Raja; and this adoption was sanctioned.

4. In 1839, Khanday Rao, a Brahmin Jagirdar, of Algi, but not connected in alliance with the British Government, died without leaving issue; Mr. Fraser confiscated his estate, as having lapsed, but Colonel Sleeman, taking a more liberal view of the case, obtained the sanction of Government to his widow being allowed to adopt. She adopted the son of a very remote ancestor; when the revenue collections for the four years, during the period that it had been confiscated, were made over to her.

Enclosure 2.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from *M. Ainslie,* Esq., Agent to the Governor-General for Bundelkhund, dated 16 December 1824, to *Ram Chunder Rao,* Minor, Raja of Jhansi.

My Friend,

I HAD the gratification of bringing your good conduct regarding the Brandjarahs to the notice of the Most Noble the Governor-general of India; and I have much pleasure, by his directions, in sending you a khilaut, with a letter from his Lordship, thanking you for your services upon this occasion.

Enclosure 3.

TRANSLATION of a Perwanah from *M. Ainslie,* Esq., Agent Governor-General, dated 11 January 1825, to *Bhikaji Nanee,* Kamdar of Jhansi.

YOUR letter, stating that the Jhansi State, in compliance with my requisition, had detached troops under the command of Abaji Bakshi to Kooneh, for the purpose of protecting it against attacks of Minnay, Pandit of Parasan, has come to hand, and has afforded me much satisfaction, as showing your zeal in the British cause. You will have heard of the arrival of the British troops, and those from Jhansi can be recalled.

Enclosure 4.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from *M. Ainslie,* Esq., Agent Governor-General for Bundelakund, to *Ram Chunder Rao,* Minor, Raja of Jhansi, dated 22 January 1825.

My Friend,

YOUR letter, reporting that you had ordered Bhikaji Nanah to send a force to Kooneh has arrived; but previous to its arrival I had informed Bhikaji Nana, as you will have heard, that it was no longer required. I feel much gratified by what Mir Ahmud Ali, your vakil, has made known to me.

(True translation.)

(signed) *R. R. W. Ellis,*
Political Assistant for Bundlecund.

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. Williams,* Head Clerk.

No. 1036 of 1854.—Foreign Department.

From *J. W. Dalrymple*, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, to Major *D. A. Malcolm*, Political Agent for Bundlecund and Rewah.

Sir,

In reply to your letter dated 28th ultimo, No. 19, submitting a khureeta from the widow of the late Rajah of Jhansi, in which she advocates the right of her late husband to adopt an heir to the Principality of Jhansi, I am directed by the Governor-general in Council to refer you to the letter to your address, dated 7th instant, No. 881, on the subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. W. Dalrymple*,
Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, 17 March 1854.

No. 24 of 1854.

From Major *D. A. Malcolm*, Political Agent, Gwalior, Bundlecund, and Rewah, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William.

Sir,

I have been favoured with your despatch of the 7th instant, No. 881, conveying to me the decision of the Most Noble the Governor-general in Council, in regard to the State of Jhansi, and directing me to adopt measures for taking possession of the same as British territory.

2. I beg you will do me the favour to submit, for the information of his Lordship, the papers noted in the margin *, which will apprise him of the steps I have taken to give effect to his wishes.

3. It will be seen that I have directed Major Ellis to assume charge of the country, and as the simplest mode of carrying on the duties of its Government during the short period which I presume it will remain under my supervision, to adhere to the rules and regulations introduced by Major Ross, the late Superintendent at Jhansi, with which the people are, I believe, perfectly familiar.

4. I have directed Major Ellis to pay up and discharge the small party of the irregular troops still in the service of the Jhansi State. These men, I think, if they peaceably take their discharge, should receive a donation to enable them to reach to their homes; and if it meets the approval of Government, I will direct Major Ellis to advance two months' pay to each soldier for that purpose.

5. The State of Jhansi has been under our supervision since the death of the late Raja, on the 21st of November 1853; but as there has been no reduction made in the establishment, and everything has been carried on in the native manner, I would beg to suggest the most liberal, and at the same time most simple mode of adjusting the accounts of the State, that all the receipts and disbursements should be made up to the close of the present official year, 1st May 1854 (six weeks hence), on account of the Jhansi Government, and that the British Government should commence from that period to collect the revenues of the country.

6. This will enable the Jhansi Government to pay up and discharge its troops and establishments without any inconvenience, and enable us to enter with the year 1854–55 on the Government of the country, without mixing ourselves

* 1. Letter to Major Ellis, dated 15th March 1854.
2. Proclamation issued to the inhabitants of Jhansi and its dependencies.

ourselves up with the collections for the short period which is still required to complete the present official year.

7. In my letter of the 25th November last I recommended, for the consideration of Government, that a liberal provision of 5,000 Company's rupees per mensem should be made to the Ranee during her lifetime, and I presume the sanction of Government to the above proposition is contained in the second paragraph of your letter; but as the amount is not quoted, I have refrained from mentioning the sum in the khareeta which I have addressed to the Ranee.

8. I therefore beg to submit, for the consideration and sanction of Government, the following proposition in regard to this lady, who bears a very high character, and is much respected by every one at Jhansi:

1st. That a pension of 5,000 Company's rupees should during her lifetime be paid to her monthly from the treasury at Jhansi, or at any place at which she may choose to reside.

2d. That the palace at Jhansi should be made over to her for her residence, and to be considered as her private property.

3d. That during her lifetime she and her personal female attendants should be exempted from arrests and from the processes of our courts.

4th. That in compliance with her husband's last request, all the State jewels and private funds, and any balance remaining in the public treasury after closing the accounts of the State, should also be considered as her private property; and, finally, that a list of the old adherents of the family should be prepared and submitted to the Government of India, with the view to their obtaining during their lifetime some stipends for their support.

9. I do not anticipate that any obstructions will be thrown in our way in giving effect to the wishes of Government in regard to the State of Jhansi; and now that all anxiety in regard to Tehri has been removed by the late orders of Government, I am of opinion that one entire regiment of native infantry will be sufficient for the present for the duties of Jhansi itself.

10. It will be seen that I have directed three companies to occupy the fort of that place, and two companies to be detached from Sipree to Korara. I have adopted the first of these measures, both as a matter of precaution, and also to afford the men of Scindiah's Contingent now at Jhansi shelter during the hot winds, to which they would otherwise be exposed in tents, when the wing of the 12th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry occupy the lines at that place.

11. Should any symptom of disaffection show itself, which I do not anticipate, Captain Hennessy can, in one forced march, reach the Jhansi territories from Sipree with 500 men, two guns, and a troop of cavalry; and Brigadier Hill can also, on any emergency, furnish a detachment of two regiments of native infantry, with cavalry and guns in proportion, at a few days' notice.

12. Before closing this report, I beg to call the attention of Government to the 15th paragraph of my letter of the 25th of November 1853, No. 24, in which I requested, in the event of this State lapsing to the British Government, the charge might be placed in the hands of Captain Erskine, the commander at Jubbulpore. At this distance it is difficult for me to supervise in a satisfactory manner the management of so extensive a charge; and Major Ellis has so many other duties to attend to, that if it is intended that any length of time should elapse before the district is made over to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, an assistant should be allowed him to aid in carrying on the duties of the office.

13. Much inconvenience would, however, I think, be avoided by making over the management of this district at once to the Lieutenant-governor of the North-Western Provinces, who, by placing them on the same footing as the other districts in the charge of the Commissioner for the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, would avoid all the bad effects which a transfer from one system to another must naturally tend to produce.

14. As a change has to be made from the present system to that in force in our districts in the neighbourhood, it appears to me that it would be better that it should be made at once than that it should pass through an intermediate stage,

stage, which will be the case if it is allowed to remain in my hands without any separate establishment to enable me to place it on the footing on which it is intended permanently to remain.

I have, &c.
(signed) *D. A. Malcolm,*
Political Agent, Gwalior, Bundlekund and Rewal.

Political Agency, Gwalior,
16 March 1854.

No. 67 of 1854.

From Major *D. A. Malcolm,* Political Agent, Gwalior, Bundlekund, and Rewah, to Major *Ellis,* Political Assistant for Bundlekund and Rewah, Jhansi.

Sir,

I BEG to forward, for your information and guidance, the copy of a despatch which I have received from the Government of India, intimating to me that the Most Noble the Governor-general in Council declines to recognise the adoption by the late chief of Jhansi as conferring any right to succeed to the rule of that State, and that his Lordship in Council has resolved to take possession of the principality of Jhansi as British territory.

2. I beg to transmit a khareeta to the address of the widow of the late chief, intimating to her the decision of his Lordship in her case, and I beg you will do me the favour to cause it to be delivered into her hands as early as practicable.

3. You will be so good as to assure the Ranee that a liberal provision will be made for her support, and that she will be treated with respect and consideration.

4. The Government having directed me to adopt measures for taking possession of the State of Jhansi as a lapse to the British Government, I have to request that you will, on the receipt of this, assume charge of it in addition to your other duties.

5. A proclamation, under my hand and seal, intimating to the inhabitants of Jhansi and its dependencies the changes which are about to take place, is herewith enclosed; copies of it should be immediately prepared and transmitted to every part of the Jhansi territories.

6. One of the first steps which you should adopt is to pay up and discharge the regular troops in the service of the late Maharaja. I shall apply to the Government of India for permission to grant these men two months' extra pay to enable them to return to their homes; but in the meanwhile the amount should be ascertained and liquidated from assets to be provided by the late Government of Jhansi.

7. In regard to the establishments to be maintained for carrying on your new duties, and the number of Seebundees to be employed in the districts, you cannot do better than to be entirely guided by what was considered necessary by Major Ross while he held a similar charge.

8. It is understood that the regulations in force during Major Ross's incumbency are in a great measure still adhered to. In this case very little change will now be necessary; but should I, however, be mistaken, I beg you will, as a general rule, in all cases, whether civil or criminal, be guided as much as practicable by the rules and regulations adopted by that officer.

9. I would not wish to interfere with you in any way in the selection of the officers you may wish to employ; but where it is not likely to interfere with the interest of Government, I think it will be advisable that as many of the old servants of the late Government as you may consider deserving of trust should be employed on the new establishments, especially in the revenue department.

10. The family and adherents of the late Raja have so much at stake in the present occasion, that I do not anticipate that we shall experience any obstructions from them in carrying out the orders of Government we have now received;

but, as a precautionary measure, I think it will be advisable that the detachment now in the fort of Jhansi should be increased to three companies, and that two or more companies should be posted in the fort of Kurara.

11. The former garrison you can obtain from the 6th Regiment Scindia's Contingent, now at Jhansi; and the latter, by a communication addressed to Captain Hennessy, commanding at Sipree, who has been requested to attend to any requisition you may address to him, to the amount of 500 men, two guns, and a troop of cavalry.

12. I have applied to Government to be allowed to withdraw to Morar on the arrival of the wing of the 12th Native Infantry, a wing of the regiment of Scindiah's Contingent now at Jhansi, as I think, with the reinforcement you can command from Sipree, a complete regiment of native infantry, a corps of cavalry and guns will be found, now that the Tehri question is settled, ample for any duties which we may require of them. Should any symptom of disaffection show itself, an additional force can immediately be detached from this to any part of the country where its presence may be required.

13. There are several points connected with winding up the affairs of the late Government, and the provision to be made for the widow of the late Raja and her adherents, on which I am about to address Government, and will communicate the result to you as early as practicable.

14. In the meanwhile I feel assured, from my knowledge of the conciliatory spirit by which your proceedings have always been characterised, that you will have no difficulty in establishing the authority of Government, and carrying on your new duties without opposition throughout the territories now made over as a temporary measure to your immediate charge.

I have, &c.

Political Agency, Gwalior,
15 March 1854.

(signed) *D. A. Malcolm,*
Political Agent, Gwalior, &c.

(True copy.)

(signed) *D. A. Malcolm,*
Political Agent, Gwalior, Bundlekund, and Rewah.

TRANSLATION of a General Proclamation issued by Major *D. A. Malcolm,* Political Agent, Gwalior, Bundlekund, and Rewah, for distribution in the Jhansi Territories, dated 13 March 1854.

WHEREAS the Maha Raja Gungadhur, Rao of Jhansi, having departed this life on the 21st of November 1853, and having previously to his death adopted Damodhur Rao as his heir, and whereas a letter has been received by me this day from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated the 7th instant, informing me that the Most Noble the Governor-general in Council had, for several reasons, declined to confirm and sanction the said adoption, and had directed that the principality of Jhansi should be taken under the charge of the British Government, the present proclamation is issued to all, to notify that the said principality has been assumed by the British Government, and that I have for the present placed Major Ellis, the political agent in Bundlekund, in charge of the same. It is therefore incumbent on all the subjects of the said principality to consider themselves under the authority of the said Government, and, paying the revenue due by them to Major Ellis, remain happy and contented.

(True translation.)

(signed) *D. A. Malcolm,*
Political Agent, Gwalior, Bundlekund, and Rewah.

MINUTE by the Most Noble the Governor-General of India.

1. THE view of the Political Agent seems to be quite correct as to the expediency of transferring the principality of Jhansi at once to the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor, with whom it is intended ultimately to rest. Jhansi.

The Lieutenant-Governor should be addressed accordingly, and his opinions should be solicited as to the arrangements which he would wish to make.

2. Major Malcolm should be informed that this had been done, and that he will be again addressed, when a reply shall have been received from the Lieutenant-governor.

3. All the proposals of Major Malcolm regarding the Ranee, &c. at Jhansi were very proper, and may be approved subject to one exception, which is an important one. He proposes that all the property of the late Rajah should be given to the Ranee; but I apprehend that it is beyond the power of the Government so to dispose of the property of the Rajah, which by law will belong to the son whom he adopted. The adoption was good for the conveyance of private rights, though not for the transfer of the principality.

4. The gratuity to the discharged soldiers should be, as usual, six months' pay.

25 March 1854. (signed) *Dalhousie.*

27 March. (signed) *J. Dorin.*

(I concur.)

27 March. (signed) *J. Low.*

20 March. (signed) *Frederick James Halliday.*

No. 1381 of 1854.—Foreign Department.

From *J. P. Grant*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to Major *D. A. Malcolm*, Political Agent for Bundlecund and Rewah.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, dated the 16th instant, No. 24, forwarding copies of papers reporting the measures adopted by you for taking possession of the Jhansi State as British territory, and submitting certain proposals in regard to that territory, and the Ranee and her dependants.

2. In reply, I am directed to acquaint you that the Governor-general in Council approves of the proposals which you have made, with the exception of your proposal that all the property of the late Rajah should be given to the Ranee. His Lordship in Council apprehends that it is beyond the power of the Government so to dispose of the property of the Rajah, which by law will belong to the son whom he adopted. The adoption, if regularly made, was good for the conveyance of private rights, though not for the transfer of the principality.

3. His Lordship in Council sanctions your paying up and discharging the small party of the regular troops still in the service of the Jhansi State, with a gratuity of six months' pay to each soldier, which is the usual gratuity in such cases, instead of two months' pay, as proposed by you.

4. His Lordship in Council concurs with you as to the expediency of transferring the principality of Jhansi at once to the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-governor of the North-Western Provinces, with whom it is intended ultimately to rest. His Honour has been addressed accordingly, and he has been asked

what arrangements for this purpose he would propose to make. When the Lieutenant-governor's reply is received, you will be addressed again on this subject.

I have, &c.

Fort William,
31 March 1854.

(signed) *J. P. Grant,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1383 of 1854.—Foreign Department.

From *J. P. Grant*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to *W. Muir*, Esq., Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

Sir,

THE Government of India having determined to place the Jhansi State, which has lapsed to the British Government, under the control of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, I am directed by the Governor-general in Council to request that his Honour the Lieutenant-governor will favour the Government of India with his opinions as to the arrangements which he would wish to make for carrying out the object.

2. A copy of a despatch from Major Malcolm, No. 24, dated the 16th instant, and of the reply to it under this date, are enclosed for his Honour's information.

I have, &c.

Fort William, 31 March 1854.

(signed) *J. P. Grant.*

(True copies.)

(signed) *T. L. Peacock,*
Examiner of India Correspondence.

EAST INDIA (ANNEXATION OF JHANSI).

COPIES of a TREATY between *Ramchund Rao*, Soubadar of Jhansi, and the British Government, concluded in the Year 1817; and of REPORTS and CORRESPONDENCE relative to the ANNEXATION of the TERRITORY of JHANSI to the British Territories.

(*Mr. Cayley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
27 *July* 1855.

[*Price* 1 *s.*]

431.

Under 8 *oz.*

EAST INDIA (ANNEXATION OF KAROULY).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 23 July 1855;—*for*,

COPIES "of DESPATCH of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL of *India* in Council, and MINUTES of the MEMBERS of Council, respecting the ANNEXATION of *Karouly*:

"And, of DESPATCH of the COURT of DIRECTORS in reply thereto."

East India House,
3 August 1855.

J. D. DICKINSON,
Deputy Secretary.

(*Sir Erskine Perry.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
4 *August* 1855.

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East India House,
3 August 1855.

T. L. Peacock,
Examiner of India Correspondence.

COPIES of DESPATCHES of the Governor-General of *India* in Council, and MINUTES of the Members of Council, respecting the Annexation of *Kerowlee*:—And, of DESPATCHES of the Court of Directors in reply thereto.

No. 56 of 1852.

Fort William, Foreign Department, 7 September 1852.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

WE have the honour to transmit a copy of a correspondence with the Governor-general's agent in Rajpootana, respecting the succession of the chiefship of Kerowlee, together with copies of the minutes recorded thereon, as noted in the margin.

From Agent Rajpootana, dated 29 June. To Agent Rajpootana, dated 20 July. From Agent Rajpootana, dated 17 July. From Agent Rajpootana, dated 21 July. From Agent Rajpootana, dated 22 July. From Agent Rajpootana, dated 24 July. Minute by the Governor-general, dated 30 August. Minute by the Hon. Sir F. Currie, dated 31 August. Minute by the Hon. J. Lowis, dated 2 Sept. Minute by the Governor-general, dated 3 September.

2. Maharajah Nursinghpal, the young chief of Kerowlee, died on the 10th of July, adopting, on the day before his death, a boy who is a distant kinsman. Colonel Low has strongly recommended that the adoption should be recognised, and he has urged that the recognition should be declared at once; but, with advertence to the orders of your Honourable Court respecting adoptions by native princes, as communicated to us in your despatch dated 24th January 1849, and to the principle laid down therein, it has become a question whether we were at liberty to confirm this adoption without your previous sanction.

3. Your Honourable Court will observe, that the Governor-general and Mr. Lowis considered the arguments adduced by them, in their minutes, to preponderate in favour of declaring Kerowlee a lapsed State, while Sir Frederick Currie is against such a measure. We beg to refer your Honourable Court to the several minutes in which both the right and the policy of the proposed arrangements are fully discussed, and we shall await your instructions, which we hope to receive at an early date. Meanwhile, the Governor-general's agent in Rajpootana has been informed that we have referred the decision of the question to your Honourable Court, and Colonel Low has been instructed to enjoin on all the leading persons of this State, the observance of the most perfect tranquillity until the decision of your Honourable Court be received.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Dalhousie.*
F. Currie.
J. Lowis.

Fort William,
7 September 1852.

Political Department, 26 January (No. 1.) 1853.

Our Governor-General of India in Council.

Succession to the State of Kerowlee

Para. 1. WE now reply to your letter in the Foreign Department, dated 7th September (No. 56) 1852, in which you report the death of Nursing Pal, the young Raja of Kerowlee, after adopting as his son and successor a boy who is a distant kinsman, and request our instructions whether the adoption should be recognised.

2. Colonel Low gave his opinion in favour of recognising the adoption, and Sir Frederick Currie supported the proposal. The Governor-general, with whom

whom Mr. Lowis expressed his concurrence, inclined rather to declaring the state a lapse to the British Government.

3. The Governor-general has given a fair and impartial statement of the arguments on both sides of this important question. After having given the fullest consideration to the circumstances of this case, we have come to the decision that the succession of Bhurt Pal to the raj of Kerowlee, as the adopted son of Nursing Pal, should be sanctioned.

4. In coming to this conclusion, we do not intend to depart from the principle, as laid down in our despatch of the 24th of January 1849, relative to the case of Sattara, which is referred to by the Governor-general, that there is no validity in an adoption for conveying succession to a throne, and to the rights of sovereignty in a dependent principality in India, unless the adoption shall have received the sanction of the supreme power. But it appears to us that there is a marked distinction, in fact, between the cases of Sattara and Kerowlee, which is not sufficiently adverted to in the minute of the Governor-general. The Sattara State was one of recent origin, derived altogether from the creation and gift of the British Government, whilst Kerowlee is one of the oldest of the Rajpoot States, which has been under the rule of its native princes from a period long anterior to the British power in India. It stands to us only in the relation of a protected ally, and probably there is no part of India into which it is less desirable, except on the strongest grounds, to substitute our Government for that of the native rulers.

5. In our opinion such grounds do not exist in the present case, and we have therefore determined to sanction the succession of Bhurt Pal. The country will continue, as at present, to be administered by a British officer, and we trust that before the expiration of the minority, the State will be freed from debt, and restored to prosperity.

We are, &c.

London, 26 January 1853. (signed) *J. W. Hogg.*
R. Ellice.
&c. &c.

No. 12.

Fort William, Foreign Department, 4 February 1854.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

WITH reference to previous correspondence,* we have the honour to forward copies of correspondence as detailed in the accompanying abstract,† and of minutes recorded thereon, relative to Kerowlee affairs.

* Our Letter, No. 56, dated 7 Sept. 1852. Our Letter, No. 69, dated 6 Nov. 1852. Our Letter, No. 8, dated 21 Jan. 1853. Hon. Company's Despatch, No. 1, dated 26 Jan. 1853. Our General Letter, No. 25, dated 2 April 1853, paras. 9 and 10. Hon. Company's Despatch, No. 32, dated 17 August 1853, para. 6.

† Abstract, No. 3 to 24.

2. In your Honourable Court's despatch of 26 January 1853, you sanction a recognition of the adoption of Bhurt Pal, by the late Maharajah of Kerowlee as his successor. In the interim, however, doubts had arisen whether the adoption was a valid one, and it had become apparent that the reigning family, the chiefs and the people of Kerowlee, objected to the professed adoption of Bhurt Pal, and desired to have as Maharajah, Muddun Pal, as being a successor of maturer years, and a nearer relative than Bhurt Pal.

Dated 17 Nov. 1853.

3. Upon this, further inquiry was directed, and the report from the agent to the Governor-general (transmitted herewith) contains the result.

4. Applying in the 32d para. of his report the principles he had expounded regarding adoption in Rajpootana, Sir H. Lawrence gave it as his decided opinion that Muddun Pal, as nearest of kin, as accepted by the Ranees, by the nine most influential Thakoors, by three-fourths of the lesser feudal chiefs, and, "as far as can be judged, by the almost general feeling of the country," should be recognized

recognised by the Britssh Government as the Maharajah of Kerowlee, in the absence of any valid adoption by the late Maharajah, Nursing Pal.

5. Although your Honourable Court have sanctioned the recognition, as Maharajah of Bhurt Pal by name, we apprehended that we should be acting in conformity with your wishes, though we should now recognise Muddun Pal. The question that was at first referred to your Honourable Court, was not a personal one between the two kinsmen, but one regarding the recognition of any adoption. Your Honourable Court having determined that adoption shall be permitted, we considered that we should be fulfilling the intentions of your Honourable Court, if we now permitted the adoption and succession of Muddun Pal, who had been found to be the proper successor, since the name of Bhurt Pal was first brought forward.

6. The unsettled state of the succession being objectionable, we have instructed the agent to the Governor-general at once to recognise Muddun Pal as successor to the Kerowlee chiefship, and to take the necessary steps for his installation.

7. We have directed that the administration of the Government should be, at the same time, relinquished by the Political Agent; but that he should continue at Kerowlee for the present. We are however doubtful as to the expediency of maintaining a permanent Political Agent there; our decision on this point will be communicated to your Honourable Court hereafter.

8. It having appeared to us necessary to take an engagement for the punctual payment of the debt of 94,312 rupees by instalments, before the administration of the State was made over to Muddun Pal, the agent has been directed openly to inform him, that any breach of promise for the regular payment of the required annual instalment would render him liable to have one or more of his districts taken possession of for a time by the British Government, and managed exclusively by a British officer, till the whole of the debt should be liquidated.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Dalhousie.*
J. Dorin.
J. Low.
Fred. Jas. Halliday.

Fort William,
4 February 1854.

Political Department, 5 July (No. 30) 1854.

Our Governor-General of India in Council.

1. The communications noted in the margin relate to Kerowlee affairs.

Foreign Letter, dated 4 Feb. (No. 10) 1854, paras. 139 to 142.
Foreign Letter, dated 4 Feb. (No. 12) 1854, entire.

2. Before replying to these communications, we have again perused your despatch of the 7th of September 1852, and the papers which accompanied it. It seems to us, that at the time, both your local officers and yourselves entertained and expressed the opinion that the circumstances attendant upon the adoption of Bhurt Pal by Nursing Pal, as fully reported by Lieutenant Monck Mason, were of a character to make that ceremony valid and effectual for all purposes, provided that the British Government consented to the political recognition of it.

3. This was the view which we took in 1853, and, acting upon that view, we, by our letter of the 26th of January, not only directed that the State of Kerowlee should continue under a native ruler, but sanctioned specifically the succession of Bhurt Pal.

4. Lieutenant Mason is still favourable to the pretensions of that boy; but all the other opinions contained in the papers accompanying your letter of the 4th February 1854, are in favour of the claims of Muddun Pal, a chief of mature years.

5. Sir Henry Lawrence, the present agent of your Government in Rajpootana, offered his "recommendation, that, as nearest of kin to Nursing Pal, and as

accepted by the Ranees of Kerowlee, and by all the nine most influential Thakoors, who, under a strictly native *régime*, would probably be the electors, also by more than three-fourths of the 38 feudal chiefs, who in Lieutenant Mason's opinion, are alone entitled to vote in important State matters, and as far as can be judged, by the almost general feeling of the country, he (Muddun Pal), be nominated by the Governor-general in Council to the raj of Kerowlee, and that Maharanee Warsoo Kejee, the senior widow of Maharajah Pertab Pal, be permitted, according to the existing customs of the country, to adopt him as her son, in succession to Nursing Pal."

6. Colonel Low now admits that "satisfactory proofs have been obtained that certain forms, and also the sanction of certain individuals which are, strictly speaking, required for a legitimate adoption, were omitted by the late Raja and his advisers, which omissions caused the adoption of Bhurt Pal to be invalid, according to the rules by which such matters are generally judged in Rajpoot families."

7. And the Governor-general says, that Muddun Pal "has been found to be the proper successor, since the name of Bhurt Pal was first brought forward."

8. In consequence of this change of opinion, you, on the 16th of January 1854, directed Sir Henry Lawrence to "at once recognize Muddun Pal as successor to the Kerowlee chiefship, and take the necessary steps for his installation."

9. On this decision we must remark, that you should have waited for our previous sanction. So far as we had given an opinion, our opinion had been given in favour of Bhurt Pal; and there was no necessity for immediate action, as the people of Kerowlee would not have suffered by the continuance of British management for a few months longer.

10. We cannot help observing also, that if you had in 1852 intended only to ask whether Kerowlee was to be considered as a lapse to the paramount power or not, you would have done well to have put that question simply before us, without any mention of Bhurt Pal, and not have led us to sanction a course, on your representations, which eventually you have seen good reason to refrain from adopting.

11. We hope that your previous opinion has not been made known at Kerowlee, otherwise we should regret exceedingly such an appearance of the want of sufficient consideration on the part of the Government.

12. Muddun Pal being of mature years, you are doubtful of the necessity of retaining a political agent at his Court. We observe, however, that, in the opinion of Colonel Low, the agency should be maintained for at least two years longer. You will, of course, inform us of the result of your deliberation on the subject.

13. The agent has very properly been directed to state to the new Raja that the annual instalment of the debt due to your Government must be paid regularly, and that, in the event of failure, one or more of his districts will be attached until the debt is paid.

14. The measures taken against the rebellious garrisons of Potghur and Nerowlee were proper; and we are glad to observe that the object was in both cases attained without bloodshed.

We are, &c.

London, 5 July 1854. (signed) *J. Oliphant.*
E. Macnaghten.
&c. &c.

Extract Foreign Letter from India; dated 8 February (No. 14) 1855.

17. * * * Your Honourable Court, in your Despatch on Tehree, incidentally observe that the home authorities should have been allowed an opportunity of pronouncing an opinion on the Kerowlee case, before the succession of

of Muddun Pal was allowed. But a separate despatch, dated 5th July last, on the subject of Kerowlee, has been received, and in the 9th and 10th para. of it you take exception to the course followed by the Government, observing, "so far as we had given an opinion, our opinion had been given in favour of Bhurt Pal, and there was no necessity for immediate action, as the people of Kerowlee would not have suffered by the continuance of British management for a few months longer."

18. With regard to these remarks of your Honourable Court, we beg to state, that, though the rebellion at Narowlee in favour of Muddun Pal had been repressed by the promptitude and vigour of Sir H. Lawrence's proceedings, and though since that demonstration no disturbances had occurred in Kerowlee, and the active movement in favour of Muddun Pal had apparently subsided, the question of the succession to the vacant throne had been pending since July 1852, or for a period of 18 months, and the further postponement of our decision, until your pleasure might be expressed, would perhaps have been hazardous. There seemed the less necessity for such postponement, as the point previously submitted to your Honourable Court was not a personal one between the two kinsmen, Bhurt Pal and Muddun Pal, but a general one, viz., whether there should be any adoption at all, and also because Sir H. Lawrence's elaborate report left no room to doubt that the adoption of Bhurt Pal was wholly informal, and that Muddun Pal was the rightful successor to the throne of Kerowlee.

19. In the 11th paragraph of your despatch No. 30, of 1854, dated 5th July, you express a hope that "the previous opinion of this Government has not been made known at Kerowlee; otherwise we should regret exceedingly such an appearance of the want of sufficient consideration on the part of the Government."

20. In answer to this, we can assure your Honourable Court that neither the orders which were first issued, under date the 20th July 1852, desiring the Governor-general's agent to "discountenance" an adoption, nor the opinion subsequently expressed by us, favouring the validity of the adoption of Bhurt Pal, was divulged at Kerowlee. In communicating the former to the Political Agent at Kerowlee, Colonel Low addressed him in the secret department; and as regards the latter, the proclamation which Colonel Low issued is most cautiously worded, and gives no inkling whatever of the opinion which we had expressed: it merely informs the people that the case has been referred to the Honourable Court, that, pending orders, people had better be quiet, and that those who disregard this injunction will be severely punished.

MINUTE by the Most Noble the Governor-General of India.

1. THE Raja of Kerowlee, a boy 15 years old, has died, adopting on the day before his death another boy, a very distant kinsman. Kerowlee.

The Governor-general's agent, Colonel Low, strongly recommends that the adoption should be recognised, and urges that the recognition should be declared at once.

But under the orders of the Court of Directors, respecting adoption by native princes, communicated to the Government of India in their despatch dated 24 January 1849, and having regard to the principles laid down therein, I question whether we are at liberty to confirm this adoption without the previous sanction of the Court.

2. Colonel Low states that he is able, from personal knowledge, to give assurance that Sir C. Metcalfe, by whom the existing treaty with Kerowlee was made, intended to place that State on the same footing as every other Hindoo principality; and he adds, "We know, beyond all doubt, when a head of a Hindoo family departs this life without children, that an adopted child is always considered to occupy exactly the same position and to possess precisely the same right, as a legitimate and acknowledged son would have done."

3. The Court of Directors have acknowledged the principle laid down in these words, so far as all private property, or private rights, are concerned. But they have denied the validity of an adoption for conveying succession to a throne, and to the rights of sovereignty, unless the adoption shall have received the sanction of the supreme power.

4. This principle was asserted in the case of the State of Sattara, in 1849. The circumstances of Kerowlee appear to me to resemble those of Sattara in all essential particulars.

5. Kerowlee is a small Rajpoot State, near Kotah.

A treaty was made with it by the British Government, in 1817. The supremacy of the British Government was practically declared therein by its remission of the tribute payable to the Peishwa, whose rights had passed to us; and it was, moreover, specifically acknowledged by Kerowlee, in the 3d Article of the treaty.

The revenues of this State amount to about four lacs a year. It is burdened with a debt of more than six lacs, of which one lac and a quarter are due to the British Government.

The confusion and misgovernment which prevailed, rendered it necessary for us to assume the management of the country some time ago, and it is now under the charge of Mr. Monck Mason.

The boy adopted is of a very distant branch of the family, and the adoption is admitted to have been voluntary and regular.

These are the facts of the case.

6. The supremacy of the British Government over Kerowlee being established by treaty, its sanction is confessedly necessary to the validity of the adoption for conveying the succession to the throne of Kerowlee.

The question is, whether that consent can justly or properly be withheld. According to the decision delivered in the case of Sattara, I consider that it is clearly competent to the Government of India to withhold its sanction if it shall think proper.

The treaty with Kerowlee is made with the "Raja and his descendants." Admitting that the word "descendants" was meant to bear, and does bear, the same signification as "heirs and successors" (which Colonel Low asserts, but which may be disputed), still the right of the British Government to withhold its sanction to the adoption in this case is clear.

For in the case of Sattara, it was decided by the Court of Directors that a guarantee of the succession to "heirs and successors" extended only to natural heirs, and not to an adopted child.

Since, then, the proposed successor of the late Raja is neither his natural heir, nor a descendant of the Raja, with whom the treaty was made in 1817, I am of opinion that on every ground the Government of India is justly and properly entitled to refuse to recognise him, if it is thought expedient for the general interests of the empire to do so.

7. In the minute upon the case of Sattara, in 1848, I recorded my own opinion that the British Government should not neglect such rightful opportunities as might occur, of extending its rule over native States which fell to its disposal, either by total lapse, or by the succession depending on the recognition of an adoption. I did not advise that adoption should universally be refused the sanction of the Government, but I was of opinion that it should not be admitted in States which recognised formally the supremacy of the British Government in India, unless strong political reasons recommend the exception in any particular case or cases.

8. We have to consider whether there are any political reasons which should induce the Government of India to forego the right it possesses of refusing confirmation to the adoption of an heir to his throne by the deceased Raja of Kerowlee.

The arguments in favour of disallowing the adoption or of reorganising it, may be shortly set forth.

9. The State of Kerowlee has not entitled itself to favourable consideration by the British Government, for it has been troublesome, and inclined to be turbulent.

Its internal government has not been of such a character as to lead to the presumption that a continuance of the native government there will be for the advantage of its people. For, as I have already stated, the administration was so bad, that we were compelled to take it into our own hands for the sake of the State itself, and of the general tranquillity.

It is not an inducement to the Government to continue the succession in the present family, that the nearest kinsman to the late Raja is more than suspected of having caused his Highness's death by poison.

And although that kinsman is not the proposed successor, there seems as little reason to continue the succession in the person of a young boy, so remote of kin, that it is difficult to state his relationship, so remote, that his ancestor's name has never until now appeared in the pedigree of the family submitted to the Government.

For many years to come we shall have to bear the labour of governing this State, employing, always at inconvenience, a British officer for the purpose; and at the end of those years, we shall, if the adoption be sanctioned, hand over the country, with its revenue of four lacs, only to see it, in all probability, fall again into the same system of improvidence and misrule which has long prevailed under its native princes.

These considerations would seem to urge the Government to declare Kerowlee a lapsed State, and at once to reduce it to submission and order, which in such case would be permanent.

10. On the other hand, the State is isolated, and would not consolidate our territories, as in the case of Sattara. Though not a very old State, still it is a Rajpoot principality; and, unlike the existing Mahratta and Mahometan dynasties, has the claims of antiquity in its favour.

The refusal of sanction to adoption in the case of Kerowlee might create alarm and dissatisfaction in the elder and more powerful states in Rajpootana, as being apparently significant of the intentions of the British Government towards themselves.

Such an alarm would be unfounded. For I presume that the Government of India would not at any time be disposed to interfere with the customary mode of succession among these old Rajpoot States, whose antiquity, whose position and feelings, would all make it our policy to leave them in the possession of such independence as they now enjoy. But although the alarm would be unfounded, it may possibly be considered undesirable to run any risk of exciting it by refusing to allow the adoption in Kerowlee.

Lastly, it may be urged that the Government of India cannot refuse sanction to this adoption, because it has twice recognised adoptions by the Rajas of Kerowlee since 1817.

The adoptions were certainly recognised, but upon the last occasion only with reluctance, and not till after hesitation and long delay.

11. The arguments appear to me to preponderate in favour of causing Kerowlee to lapse. But as the Honourable Court may desire to continue the succession on the ground of its being a Rajpoot State, I do not propose to refuse at once the sanction of the Government to the adoption, but to refer it to the Court of Directors, soliciting an immediate reply.

12. An immediate declaration of the final intentions of Government, for which Colonel Low presses, would no doubt be very desirable if there were not good reasons for withholding it; and I see no more risk to the peace of Kerowlee in withholding it upon this occasion, than there was upon the similar occasion a few years ago, especially as the Kotah contingent is already there, and assistance can be obtained from Nusseerabad, if necessary.

13. The reference to the Court should be made by the ensuing mail.

14. It will be sufficient to inform the Governor-general's agent that the views expressed by him regarding the clear right of adoption by the Raja of a successor to his principality, are not in accordance with the principle laid down by the Honourable Court of Directors in 1849. The Governor-general in Council, therefore, does not feel himself justified in confirming the adoption without a reference to the Court of Directors as before. He will inform the family and the leading persons at Kerowlee that a reference has been so made,

as upon the death of the Raja in 1848. And he will enjoin upon them the observance of perfect tranquillity till the decision of the Court shall be received.

The Governor-general's agent has already taken precautions for preserving the peace of the country by the military arrangements that have been made. If the duty is found to press heavily upon the Kotah contingent, the agent may obtain aid from Nusseerabad, or perhaps borrow a regiment from Sindia's contingent.

15. The Government of India may express, with propriety, its full concurrence in the praises bestowed by Colonel Low upon Mr. Monck Mason, for the judgment, decision, and ability he has shown in these affairs.

The letter to Colonel Low may be sent under flying seal to Mr. Mason, in order to save time, as Colonel Low has suggested.

(signed) *Dalhousie.*

30 August 1852.

MINUTE by the Honourable Sir *F. Currie*, Bart.

Kerowlee.

THE Most Noble the Governor-general has decided that the question of succession to the chiefship of this principality shall not be determined in this country, but by the Court of Directors. Still it seems necessary that, as a member of this Government, I should record my view as to the propriety of confirming the adoption which has been made by the late Maharaja, and as to the disposal of the State, in the event of that adoption being set aside.

2. After full consideration of the facts set forth in these papers, of the arguments contained in the printed Sattara correspondence, and of the Governor-general's minute of yesterday's date on the Kerowlee succession, I am obliged to differ from his Lordship as to the course which justice and policy, in my opinion, demand that we should adopt on this occasion.

3. The question is a very important one; not so much with respect to the interests of this small principality, or ours in connection with it, but as opening the question of the nature of our paramount rights, in regard to the ancient sovereignties of Rajpootana, which is involved in its decision; and in reference to the feelings with which the decision will be viewed by the Rajpoot States throughout Central India.

4. I think that the arguments which were used in considering the Sattara question, are in many points not applicable to that now before us. There is little analogy between the position of the Mahratta States generally to us as the paramount power, and the Rajpoot principalities, and far less in regard to that of the late Sattara raj.

5. The Mahratta dynasty was one of recent usurpation. The Sattara principality was, in its resuscitated state, the offspring of our own gratuitous benevolence. The British Government bestowed a portion of the territory which it had acquired by right of conquest, on the titular Raja, whom we found in a prison, and, subsequently, on account of his misconduct, set him aside in favour of his brother; and on the death of that brother, there being no natural heir to the immediate object of our bounty, and the Government not being disposed to recognise an adopted one, we resumed the territory which we had bestowed, and incorporated it in our own possessions.*

* Despatch of Court of Directors, dated 24 January 1849, para. 9.

6. The ancient Rajoot princes stand in a very different position in regard to our paramountcy, whether this be considered as derived from the Emperors of Delhi, or as appertaining to us as the *de facto* rulers of the Indian continent.

7. Kerowlee is a small and inconsiderable outlying State, but it is one of the old Rajpoot principalities, in treaty relations with us, similar to those of the larger ones, and the treatment it may receive at the present juncture will involve the principle on which all other Rajpoot States may be treated hereafter.

8. I will

8. I will first consider the adoption, which has been reported to us by Colonel Low.

It is admitted by all that this adoption was made in due form. Some days before the death of the Maharaja, it was communicated in the usual manner to the representative of the British Government; the customary khureeta to the Governor-general was formally written, and sealed by the Maharaja, and nothing can be objected to the boy, who is a distant relative of the late Maharaja, and a lineal descendant from the founder of the Kerowlee raj. Nothing seems to me to be wanting to the legal completeness of the ad option, except, it may be argued, the formal recognition of the paramount power.

9. I think the Governor-general, in stating the general principle of the necessity for recognition by the supreme power, in the third paragraph of the minute of yesterday's date, has gone far beyond the statement of the Court of Directors, contained in paragraph 8 of the despatch of 24th January 1849, to which his Lordship refers. The Court's despatch declares, "That by the general law and custom of India, a dependant principality, like that of Sattara, cannot pass, &c., &c.," but no more.

10. I will admit, however, that the general law and custom of India do, usually, require the recognition of the paramount power to the adoption of an heir of a dependant or protected principality; but, so do the law and custom require the same recognition to the succession of a natural heir; and I am not prepared to admit that the supreme power is more competent to withhold its recognition of the one than of the other. The setting aside of either must be an extraordinary act, adopted only on special considerations.

11. I concur, therefore, with the Governor-general's agent, that the adoption in this case, by Maharaja Nursing Pal, of the boy Bhurt Pal, should, as an act of justice, be confirmed and recognised.

12. But supposing it to be determined that the Government of India is not bound to recognise this adoption, and that circumstances are considered to exist rendering it expedient to disallow it; it seems to me impossible that we can, on that plea, with any semblance of good faith and fidelity to treaty, declare the territory to be ours, and, as in the case of Sattara, annex it to the British dominions.

13. The Kerowlee treaty is not one of a personal character between the British Government and Maharaja Hurbuksh Pal, and the heirs of his body. It is a treaty, in my view at least, between the British Government and the Kerowlee State. The name of Hurbuksh Pal does not once occur in any article of the treaty. The engagement is between the British Government on the one hand, and the Kerowlee Government on the other, the contracting party in each case being the representative for the time being of the respective government.

14. It is true the English version of the treaty has in Article 1, the words, "the Raja of Kerowlee and his descendants, &c.," but the Persian version of the same article, which bears the seal and signatures of the contracting parties, and a note by Lieutenant Adam of the ratification of the Governor-general, was "between the two Governments, from generation to generation for ever."

15. It is clear that it was not the intention of the treaty to confine and limit the succession, by the literal meaning of the English word "descendant." Neither Colonel Low's personal testimony, nor the express terms of the Persian version, are required to prove this; for Raja Hurbuksh Pal had no descendant in the literal sense of the term, when the treaty was made, and never had one; but the adoption of Pertab Pal, as his successor, was recognised. In like manner, Pertab Pal had no descendant, but the adoption of Nursing Pal was unquestioned, and the lad whom Nursing Pal has now adopted, stands in precisely the same relation, collaterally to him, in which he stood to Pertab Pal.

16. It is evident to me therefore that as long as there is in existence a legal heir to the guddee, as lineally descended from Dhurum Pal, the first known chief of Kerowlee, we cannot claim the territories of Kerowlee, as a lapse to the British Government.

17. I am disposed to think that this latter point has not been adverted to by

the Governor-general. His Lordship makes no mention of it in his minute; and I know that his Lordship's strict sense of justice, and scrupulous feelings in regard to fidelity to treaties, would prevent his advocating for a moment the appropriation of territories to which he conceived that another party had a just or could adduce even a doubtful claim.

18. With my views of the justice of this question, I need hardly say that I think no argument of policy could warrant our annexing these territories; but I think the recognition of the adoption will be not only just, but politic. The next heir, failing the adoption, seems to be Sooruk Pal, the father of Muddun Pal, who is strongly suspected of having compassed the death of the late Maharaja. We know that Muddun Pal is ready to claim the guddee, and we must either allow his succession, or take steps to prove his delinquency, and unfitness on that score to succeed; but having done that, we must acknowledge the next heir; there are plenty, it seems, in existence.

19. If we recognise the adoption, we may take entire charge of the property in behalf of the minor. This will enable us to put the administration on a better footing than it has been of late years, and to make arrangements for the payment of the debt due to us, and also perhaps for the liquidation of the claims of the other creditors. The superintendence should not be made a charge to us; but the whole cost should be defrayed from the revenues of the State.

20. I think the chiefs of Rajpootana will await with some anxiety the settlement of this question. I trust therefore that the Court of Directors will not delay their decision; and I think that nothing should be said to Mr. Monck Mason, or to the Governor-general's agent, to lead to the supposition that the recognition of the adoption will not be eventually communicated.

31 August 1852. (signed) *F. Currie.*

MINUTE by the Honourable *J. Lowis.*

Kerowlee succession.

THERE are two points in this case of the Kerowlee succession, one involving the right, the other the expediency of setting aside the adoption made by the late Raja.

After giving the whole subject my best consideration, I am of opinion that the decision of the Honourable Court on the Sattara succession must govern this case; and I agree therefore with the Most Noble the Governor-general, in thinking that we have a right to set aside the adoption.

It does not appear to me that the antecedent history or condition of these principalities really affects the question now before us; because the treaties with the two States are what we have alone to deal with; and the first article of the Sattara Treaty, in which the British Government agrees to cede "in perpetual sovereignty to the Raja of Sattara, his heirs and successors, the districts specified, &c.," does confer, and must be held to confer, upon the Raja of Sattara quite as full a title of sovereignty as was possessed by the former Rajas of Kerowlee, under the Peishwa; and we must look at the other articles of the two treaties to see in what way or degree the plenary sovereign rights conferred, or antecedently existing, were in each case limited. Some stress, I perceive, is laid on the wording of the first article of the Kerowlee Treaty; and my honourable colleague, Sir F. Currie, adverts to a discrepancy between the English and Persian versions; but the point, I respectfully submit, is of no consequence, because all that the first article does is to declare that the treaty itself is to be perpetual; and the real gist of the matter lies in the force and meaning of the terms employed in the second and third articles.

In the former of these the raj is placed ملک under the protection of the British Government (hufazut) حفاظت care; custody, is the term used; and in the latter the Raja acknowledges the supremacy of the British Government; the Persian term used is "ataint," اطاعت (obedience, subjection); and the question is, whether these terms, coupled with the remission of the tribute, as made in the fourth article, are sufficient to prove that the two States stand to each

each other relatively in the positions of paramount and dependent States? In my opinion they do this fully. They acknowledge plainly the paramount authority of the British Government, within the meaning of the term, as used in the proceedings regarding Sattara; and I hold therefore that the authoritative decision of the highest authority in the one case, must govern the decision of this other, now under discussion.

The question of expediency is not quite so clear to me. As a general rule, I think that it is a wise policy in all points of view, both as regards the Government and the people, to consolidate our empire, and to absorb these isolated and ill-governed principalities, when it can be done without injustice; but I am not sufficiently well versed in the politics of Rajpootana to be able to say with confidence whether, on the present occasion, we might not with propriety abstain from exercising a just right, and carrying out a sound principle. I must say, however, that, as far as the correspondence now before us goes, there is nothing which satisfies me that any local expediency calls for such an abandonment of what I believe to be the right course. On this point also I therefore concur with the Most Noble the Governor-general; but, pending the reference to the Honourable Court, I should be glad that Colonel Low had an opportunity of stating more at length his reasons for thinking that the absorption of Kerowlee would be impolitic and inexpedient.

2 September 1852. (signed) *J. Lowis.*

MINUTE by the Most Noble the Governor-General of India.

1. I SHOULD have proposed according to our usual custom, where there is any difference of opinion, to reserve this question for consideration in Council. But as we all agree that it is desirable to obtain the decision of the Court of Directors upon the Kerowlee adoption as soon as possible, and as the mail goes on the 8th, I beg to add a few words upon record. Kerowlee.

2. There is a double question, as Mr. Lowis observes, in this case of Kerowlee, a question of right and a question of policy.

3. After considering the arguments of Sir F. Currie, I still think that the right is clear of withholding confirmation, founded upon the decision of the Honourable Court in 1849.

That decision, as I construe it, did not rule merely as to cases exactly corresponding with that of Sattara. It ruled generally that all "dependent" States required the sanction of the supreme power to any adoption proposed by them.

The State of Kerowlee is, by its own admission, not only dependent on, but subject to the British Government.

Therefore, an adoption by Kerowlee must ever be made subject to the right of the British Government to confirm or to annul it, as it might judge right.

4. In regard to the question of policy, I still think, as before, that on the whole the arguments for assumption of the country preponderate. I do not conceive that, whether we take the wording of the English or of the Persian version of the treaty, the intention of it was to recognise all heirs of the original founder of the raj, or any other than the heirs of the Raja with whom it was made. Nor do I think that it would be an impolitic act, or one attended with risk, if the Government of India were to take possession of Kerowlee at once.

At the same time, I freely admit that the continuance of the raj would be a measure calculated to reassure and to conciliate the good-will of the States of Rajpootana.

5. Briefly stated, then, my opinion is, that after the declaration of the Court of Directors in the case of Sattara, the Government of India would not be justified now in confirming the adoption at Kerowlee, without previous reference to the Court.

I think the right of the Government of India to refuse confirmation of the adoption is quite clear. And I think that, as regards policy, there is no injustice

and no risk in refusing confirmation; while the granting of it, and the continuance of the raj of Kerowlee under its native rulers, would undoubtedly be the more liberal policy, and the one most acceptable to native States.

3 September 1852. (signed) *Dalhousie.*

MINUTE by the Most Noble the Governor-General, concurred in by the Honourable Sir *F. Currie*, Bart., and the Honourable Mr. *Lowis.*

Kerowlee.

1. THE agent in Rajpootana reports that there has appeared a strong party in Kerowlee adverse to the adoption made by Nursing Pal.

2. The orders to be given are very clear.

The question of adoption has been referred to the Honourable Court. Till their orders are received, no obedience to the adopted boy or to any other candidate is to be enforced. But the State of Kerowlee is in the interval under the authority of the British Government, as it was in the lifetime of the Raja. Entire obedience must be rendered to that authority by everybody in Kerowlee. If obedience on any point be refused to the British agent, acting on behalf of his Government, it must be enforced by arms; and the Governor-general's agent will be prepared to do so.

3. In the meantime, disturbance of any kind cannot be otherwise than injurious to the interests of the State of Kerowlee, and of everybody concerned with it.

4. These orders should be transmitted to the Resident.

It may be added, that the opinion he expresses, that if the adoption had been at once confirmed by the Government of India, no opposition would have been made to the boy adopted, does not appear to the Governor-general in Council to be borne out by the correspondence before him.

2 October 1852. (signed) *Dalhousie.*

I concur. The question of the future disposal of the State of Kerowlee having been referred to the Court of Directors, the British powers must conduct the Government, and put down all opposition, or refractory conduct, by the strong hand, if necessary, till the decision of the Court is received.

2 October 1852. (signed) *F. Currie.*

I concur.

(signed) *J. Lowis.*

MINUTE by the Most Noble the Governor-General of India, concurred in by the Members of Council.

Kerowlee.

1. THE prompt measures taken by Sir H. Lawrence for putting down open resistance may be fully approved, and he may be so informed.

2. By this mail a despatch has been received from the Court of Directors, recognising the adoption of Bhurt Pal, and his succession to the raj of Kerowlee. Since the Court were addressed on this subject, some feeling has been shown in that State on behalf of Muddun Pal. Sir H. Lawrence in his present despatch states that several of the native princes round have expressed opinions strongly in his favour. It is not stated what are the grounds of these opinions; whether it is mere preference for Muddun Pal, or whether they consider him the rightful heir.

Doubts were at one time expressed as to the validity of the adoption, even according to their own laws. I would beg the secretary to have a précis of the facts relating to this point prepared.

3. I think

3. I think I remember that a doubtful case of inheritance in one of the Rajpoot States was some time ago (1851 ?) submitted to a sort of punchayet of thakoors. I beg to have the particulars of that case also.

21 March 1853. (signed) *Dalhousie.*

I concur.

23 March. (signed) *J. Lowis.*

I concur. The secretary might also make a note of the course which was followed for ascertaining the opinions of the more influential Rajpoot durbars, in the case of Ahmednuggur; the chiefship of which was claimed by Eedur and Jodhpore.

I think Sir H. Lawrence should be asked what, as far as he could judge, was the cause of the Rajas he mentions, showing so strong a feeling in respect of Rao Muddun Pal; whether they consider him the rightful successor to Hurbux Pal, in preference to the adopted boy; or if, construing the delay which has taken place in the recognition of the adoption, and our present position in Kerowlee, into an intention on our part to disallow the said adoption, they are apprehensive that we mean to take possession of the principality as our own; and are therefore thus earnest in advocating the claims of Muddun Pal; a chief who derives his claims, not as a lineal descendant from the chief with whom we made our treaty with Kerowlee, but as the next heir in the line of the original founders of the principality, the possessors thereof, as the Court observe, long before our appearance in the East.

22 March. (signed) *F. Currie.*

MINUTE by the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council (concurred in by the Board).

1. FROM the note of the secretary I perceive that the case in Shekawattee does not bear on the present one. Kerowlee.

2. I think that Sir H. Lawrence should be asked to state what were the grounds on which the chiefs whom he names urged the claims of Muddun Pal to the raj of Kerowlee; whether on the ground of informal adoption, or of family custom, or on any other ground which would render Bhut Pal not the rightful heir to the raj.

3. Respecting general formality of the adoption, according to Hindoo law, a case might be put to learned pundits.

As to the custom of the family, inquiry could best be made on the spot.

Captain M. Mason, I think, has shown the previous objections of Muddun Pal to the adoption to be futile.

If the case should still be doubtful, reference might be made to high Rajpoot chiefs, as was done in the case of Edur.

4. I should be glad if the secretary would search the minute of Mr. Willoughby (which was a text book upon adoption) for anything which may bear directly on this case.

5. The fort of Narowlee has surrendered at once. I do not anticipate any risk of disturbance in Kerowlee from delay in deciding the case. If there were, I should still pursue these investigations; for it would be far better to risk tumult, than to give a wrongful decision on the succession to a throne.

26 March 1853. (signed) *Dalhousie.*

I concur.

28 March. (signed) *F. Currie.*

I concur.

(signed) *J. Lowis.*

MINUTE by the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council.

Kerowlee.

THE tendency of the several extracts made from Mr. Willoughby's minute is adverse to the validity of the late adoption in Kerowlee. I think the point should be referred to the Governor-general's agent, his attention being drawn to the several doubts connected with the case.

31 March 1853. (signed) *Dalhousie.*

MINUTE by the Honourable Sir *F. Currie,* Bart.

THE rules for Hindoo adoption are very comprehensive and conflicting; and, in practice, the exceptions are very numerous (witness the last adoption in the Holkar family in 1844); I concur that the point should be referred to the Governor-general's agent; but for report, I think, not for decision.

2 April 1853. (signed) *F. Currie.*

MINUTE by the Honourable *J. Lowis.*

THE validity of the adoption appears very doubtful if the strict rule of Hindoo law be adhered to, but precedents adverse to law were, I have no doubt to be found. In a case like this of Kerowlee, the permanent authority may very well be guided in sanctioning, or withholding its sanction of the adoption, by what appears to be most conducive to the welfare of the principality, and I would ask the agent's opinion on the whole question, I mean on the expediency, as well as on the validity, of the adoption.

2 April 1853. (signed) *J. Lowis.*

MINUTE by the Most Noble the Governor-General of India.

Kerowlee.

1. SIR H. LAWRENCE has reported very fully on the question referred to him some time ago, relative to the rule and practice observed in the adoption of heirs to their sovereignties by the princes of Rajpootana.

Sir H. Lawrence has investigated this question with great care and labour, and has furnished the Government with an able, lucid and authoritative exposition of the law and custom relating to adoption, as they have been observed time out of mind by the sovereign princes of Rajpootana.

Sir H. Lawrence does not wish that his remarks and recommendations should be understood as applying to adoption in any other part of India but Rajpootana.

2. It will be recollected that the late Maharaja of Kerowlee declared, a few hours before his death, that he had adopted a boy, a distant relative, named Bhurt Pal. On a reference made, the Honourable Court sanctioned a recognition of the adoption of Bhurt Pal. In the interim, however, doubts had arisen whether the adoption was a valid one, and it had become apparent that the reigning family, the chiefs and the people of Kerowlee, objected to the professed adoption of Bhurt Pal, and desired to have as Maharaja, Muddun Pal, as being a successor of maturer years, and a nearer relative than Bhurt Pal.

Upon this further inquiry was directed, and the report before me is the result.

3. Sir H. Lawrence, applying, in the 32d paragraph of his report, the principles he has expounded regarding adoption in Rajpootana, gives it as his decided

decided opinion that Muddun Pal, as nearest of kin, as accepted by the Ranees, by the nine most influential Thakoors, by three-fourths of the lesser feudal chiefs, and, "as far as can be judged, by the almost general feeling of the country," should be recognised by the British Government as the Maharaja of Kerowlee, in the absence of any valid adoption by the late Maharaja Nursing Pal.

4. Although the Honourable Court, in their despatch, sanctioned the recognition as Maharaja of Bhurt Pal, by name, I apprehend that the Government of India will be acting in conformity with the wishes of the Honourable Court, though it should now proceed to recognise Muddun Pal. The question referred to the Honourable Court was not a personal one between the two kinsmen, but one regarding the recognition of any adoption. The Honourable Court having determined that adoption shall be permitted, the Governor-general in Council will be fulfilling the intentions of the Honourable Court if he now permits the adoption and succession of Muddun Pal, who has been found to be the proper successor since the name of Bhurt Pal was first brought forward.

5. The continuance of the present unsettled state of the succession is objectionable, and as Sir H. Lawrence has now supplied the Government with the means of forming a decision, I would at once instruct Sir H. Lawrence to recognise and to instal Muddun Pal at Kerowlee.

6. It still remains to determine what arrangements shall be made for the government of the raj.

The administration was placed in the hands of the British Government in the time of the late Nursing Pal, who was a minor. Muddun Pal being of years fit to govern, and apparently likely to secure the submission of the people, I certainly think the Government should be made over to him. A Political Agent is recommended to be retained at Kerowlee.

I think that proper guarantee for the repayment of the debt of 94,000 rupees, due by Kerowlee, ought to be obtained before the administration is made over to Muddun Pal; but I hesitate as to the expediency of maintaining a Political Agent there now, if (as I apprehend will be the case) the office will fall as an additional expense on the British Government when the administration is no longer in his hand.

(signed) *Dalhousie.*

On board H. C. S. "Zenobia,"
13 December 1852.

MINUTE by the Honourable the President in Council.

I AM quite prepared to carry out the views expressed by the Most Noble the Governor-general as to the Kerowlee adoption, in the minute under consideration.

9 January 1854. (signed) *J. Dorin.*

Kerowlee. Minute by the Most Noble the Governor-general, dated 12 Dec. 1853.

MINUTE by the Honourable Colonel *J. Low*, C.B., concurred in by the Honourable *F. J. Halliday.*

1. WHEN I remember the state of things which existed at Kerowlee and its vicinity at the time the late Raja died, and for many weeks after that event, I have great reason to believe that if the adoption of Bhurt Pal had at once been sanctioned, the measure would have been a popular one, both in Kerowlee and in the neighbouring States; that general tranquillity would have prevailed; and that the affairs of the principality, and especially so as regards the Khalsa lands, would have continued to prosper under the able management of Lieutenant Monck Mason.

The succession to the Kerowlee sovereignty and the Minute by the Governor-General dated 12 Dec. 1853.

2. But the case is widely different now, from what it was in 1852. Proofs have been obtained by the inquiries of Sir Henry Lawrence, and, I think, satis-

factory proofs, that (even allowing for the difficulty to the family of the late Raja, caused by our orders then issued, that the chiefs should not come to the capital), certain forms, and also the sanction of certain individuals, which are, strictly speaking, required for a legitimate adoption, were omitted by the late Raja and his advisers; which omissions caused the adoption of Bhurt Pal to be invalid, according to the rules by which such matters are generally judged in Rajpoot families.

3. And what, in my opinion, is of greater importance, as connected with the course which ought to be pursued by the paramount State at present, is this fact: viz., that Muddun Pal, who, although a distant relative, is still somewhat nearer of kin to the late Raja than the other competitor, has now obtained the votes in his favour of such a very large proportion of the chiefs and other men of high rank in the whole principality, that there would certainly be great discontent among that influential class, if Bhurt Pal were now to be elevated to the position of Raja. Not only would all those chiefs, and some of the principal Ranees also, feel hurt at their declared opinions being so disregarded after we had apparently consulted them in the matter, but in this case those feelings of dissatisfaction would be much aggravated in the minds of the chiefs, from their knowledge, that in the event of such a young boy as Bhurt Pal being selected, their country would, for many years to come, be under the direct and sole management of an officer of a foreign Government; and the last-mentioned prejudice, which I attribute to the chiefs of Kerowlee, does not differ from the feelings which would exist under similar circumstances among the nobility and other men of local influence in any country of the known world.

4. Moreover, Muddun Pal being a remarkably good-looking man, with pleasing manners, I have no doubt that there is now a sort of personal partiality for him on the part of the chiefs, as the Raja of their own selection, which would add to their feeling of disgust if that selection should be disregarded by the British Government.

5. When a Rajpoot sovereign dies, without leaving a son, and without there being any dispute in the family and among the principal chiefs respecting the proper person to succeed (whether from relationship or adoption), I consider the choice of a successor to be so entirely an interior affair of the native State, that we ought not to take any active part in the matter. According to the spirit of our treaties, and according to the intentions of both the contracting parties when those treaties were formed, it certainly is not our business to name successors to Rajpoot principalities, except in cases where there are two or more competitors, which is precisely the case now at Kerowlee, and thus it becomes both our right and our duty to pass a decision in favour of one or other of those competitors.

6. I entirely concur with Sir Henry Lawrence's opinion, as expressed in the following extract from the 27th paragraph of his despatch now before me, dated the 17th of November last, viz. "The confirmation of the suzerain is necessary in all cases; he is the arbitrator in all contested adoptions; he can set aside one or other for informality, irregularity, or for misconduct; but it does not appear by the rules or practices of any of the sovereignties, or by our own practice with the Istumrardars of Ajmere, that the paramount State can refuse confirmation to one or other claimant, and confiscate the estate, however small."

7. Under all the circumstances above described or adverted to, I consider that Muddun Pal, as proposed by the Governor- eneral, should, without further delay, be installed as Raja of Kerowlee, from being (as described by Sir Henry Lawrence) the adopted son of "the senior widow of Maharaja Purtab Pal;" I would be satisfied, however, with whatever security Muddun Pal may offer for the payment of the debt, as far as his security need be taken into consideration; but I would openly inform him, through the Governor-general's agent, that any breach of his promise for the regular payment of the required annual instalment, would render him liable to have one or more of his districts taken possession of for a time by the British Government, and managed exclusively by a British officer, till the whole of the debt shall be liquidated.

8. But

8. But I would not at present remove the British agent from the Kerowlee durbar; my knowledge of the Kerowlee people, and the reasons stated by Sir Henry Lawrence in the 27th paragragh of his despatch of the 17th of November, combine to convince me of the necessity of retaining the Political Agent for at least two years after the elevation of Muddun Pal: and I would advocate that measure even if the whole cost of the agency should be charged to the British Government, because many of our own general purposes will be promoted by such a measure, while positive and extensive good will be effected to a large portion of the inhabitants of the Kerowlee territories. I observe that the Most Noble the Governor-general, at present, has some doubts as to the expediency of retaining the Political Agent, if he is to be paid from the British treasury; but I trust that those doubts will soon be removed from his Lordship's mind, and at all events I feel fully convinced that his Lordship will readily confirm the act if the Honourable the President of the Council will at once order the whole plan to be carried into effect, including the retention of the British agency at Kerowlee, the latter part of the plan being considered as a temporary measure, and the exact duration of the agency being thus left for the future consideration and decision of Government.

Calcutta,
11 January 1854.

(signed) *J. Low.*
Fred. Jas. Halliday.

(True copies.)

T. L. Peacock,
Examiner of India Correspondence.

EAST INDIA
(ANNEXATION OF KAROULY).

COPIES of Despatches of the Governor-General of *India* in Council, and Minutes of the Members of Council, respecting the Annexation of *Kerowlee*:—And, of Despatches of the Court of Directors in reply thereto.

(*Sir Erskine Perry.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
4 *August* 1855.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS (EAST INDIA).
CIVIL SERVICE (EAST INDIA).

RETURN to Two Orders of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 26 January and 29 January 1855;—*for*,

(ORDER, 26 January 1855.)

COPY "of the REPORT, dated the 13th day of January 1855, sent to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India by the Examiners appointed under the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 95, for the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for the Appointment of ASSISTANT SURGEON in the Service of the EAST INDIA COMPANY."

India Board, 26 January 1855. } R. LOWE.

(*Sir C. Wood.*)

(ORDER, 29 January 1855.)

COPIES "of the REPORT, dated November 1854, from the Committee who were requested to take into Consideration the Subject of the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for the CIVIL SERVICE of the EAST INDIA COMPANY:"

"And, of the LETTER addressed on the 20th day of November 1854, by the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, as to the Company's COLLEGE at HAILEYBURY."

India Board, 27 January 1855. } R. LOWE.

(*Sir C. Wood.*)

COPY of the REGULATIONS framed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, in pursuance of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 95, for the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for Appointments to the CIVIL SERVICE of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.

India Board, 26 January 1855. } R. LOWE.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
29 *January* 1855.

COPY of the REPORT, dated the 13th January 1855, sent to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, by the Examiners appointed under the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 95, for the EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES for the Appointment of ASSISTANT SURGEON in the Service of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.

13, Harley-street, Cavendish-square,
13 January 1855.

Sir,

WE had the honour to inform you in our letter, dated January the 1st, that our arrangements for the examination of candidates for the appointments as Assistant Surgeons in the Honourable East India Company's service had been completed. We think it right to state, that in making these arrangements we received from the authorities at the India House the most cordial assistance, and that Dr. Scott, the physician to the Company, afforded us, at all times, the most friendly and valuable co-operation.

The examination commenced on the 8th, and terminated on the 11th of January. It was conducted in accordance with the plan which has been submitted to you, and honoured with your approval.

On Monday and Tuesday, January 8th and 9th, the candidates were examined in writing, in medicine, surgery, anatomy and physiology, and natural history. Three hours were allotted to each subject. Copies of the questions are annexed to this letter.

On Wednesday we proceeded to the oral examination. Each candidate was questioned on the various subjects for an hour.

Thursday, January 11, was occupied with practical examinations in medicine and surgery. These were conducted at University College Hospital, where convenient rooms had been placed at our disposal by the authorities. Here were assembled from various sources (not from the wards of the hospital) a number of patients with well-marked medical and surgical complaints. Each candidate was called upon to examine a medical and a surgical case, and then to write briefly his opinion of their nature, and the plan of treatment he would adopt. The examiners in surgery and in anatomy then tested the candidates in operations on the dead body; one capital and one minor operation being assigned by lot to each candidate.

From the result of this complete examination of the 28 candidates who presented themselves, we are of opinion that those whose names are subjoined are fully qualified for appointments; and among these, several displayed such superior acquirements as to make us certain that they will become distinguished members of the service.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Geo. Busk*,
Jos. D. Hooker, M.D.
James Paget,
E. A. Parkes, M.D.
} Examiners.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart. M.P.

NAMES

NAMES and QUALIFICATIONS of CANDIDATES recommended for the Appointment of Assistant Surgeon in the Service of the East India Company, arranged in Order of Merit.

1. Marr, George, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.
2. Chuckerbutty Soorjo C. Goodeve, M.D., M.R.C.S.
3. Brake, John, M.R.C.S., Eng.
4. Hill, Marcus G., M.R.C.S., Eng.
5. Mantell, Alfred A., M.R.C.S., Eng.
6. Collison, John B., M.R.C.S., Eng.
7. King, John B., M.R.C.S., Eng.
8. Morgan, Arthur, L.R.C.S.I.
9. Brown, James, M.R.C.S., Ed.
10. Doyle, William, F.R.C.S.I.
11. Lloyd, Edmund E., M.R.C.S., Eng.
12. Niven, William, M.D., M.R.C.S., Ed.
13. Lowe, Thomas, M.R.C.S., Eng.
14. Cook, Henry, M.R.C.S., Eng.
15. Dick, Robert, M.D., M.R.C.S.
16. Atkins, Henry, M.R.C.S., Eng.
17. Webster, Henry, M.R.C.S., Eng.
18. Watson, Richard, L.R.C.S.I.
19. Dunman, George, M.R.C.S., Eng.
20. Drew, Charles, M.R.C.S., Eng.
21. Falconer, Daniel M., M.D., M.R.C.S., Ed.
22. Foy, James A., M.R.C.S., Eng.

(signed) *George Busk*,
Joseph D. Hooker, M.D.
James Paget,
E. A. Parkes, M.D.
} Examiners.

MEDICINE.

MONDAY, 10 to 1 o'clock.—8th JANUARY 1855.

DR. PARKES.

1. Enumerate the various causes of hæmoptysis, and describe the physical signs present in each state.

2. Two adult men are brought to you; one is comatose, either from apoplexy (hæmorrhage or softening), epilepsy, opium, or alcoholic intoxication; the other is delirious, either from fever, delirium tremens, or mania. How would you diagnose these several affections?

3. The following case is related by a writer on clinical medicine: "A man, aged 31, in apparent good health, was seized with severe pain at the epigastrium and the right side. On the following day the pain was less, but persistent jaundice came on. Six days later, a large pear-shaped moveable tumour was felt below the cartilages of the ribs on the right side; there was no enlargement of the liver. A few days afterwards, excessively severe pain suddenly came on in the region of the liver, and was rapidly succeeded by exquisite tenderness of the whole abdomen, rapid collapse, and death."

What were the primary and secondary diseases in this case? Mention any other symptoms likely to have been present, which are not mentioned in the above account. What were the *post-mortem* appearances? What treatment would you have adopted had you seen the patient at the first appearance of jaundice?

4. Describe the condition of the ilium after death from typhoid fever.

5. How do you determine the size of the liver during life? Enumerate the chief causes of enlargement.

6. What are the chief officinal preparations for internal use of mercury and lead? In what tissues or organs have these metals been found after they had been taken as medicines, or been introduced accidentally? By what channels do they leave the body, and how may their exit be accelerated?

7. What are the principles of hygiene which should be attended to in the construction of hospitals in a hot climate?

8. Give the symptoms and preventive treatment of scurvy.

9. Describe the urinary sediments which are usually present in the following diseases: scarlatinal dropsy, chronic Bright disease, and the secondary fever of cholera.

10. Mention the chief sources of uterine hæmorrhage, unconnected with pregnancy.

11. Describe the chief forms and the treatment of infantile syphilis.

12. Mention what remedies you would employ in the treatment of intermittent fever, if you were not able to procure quinine.

SURGERY.

Monday, 2 to 5 o'clock.—January 8th, 1855.

Mr. PAGET.

1. Describe, generally, the signs of wounded large arteries, taking as examples the femoral and brachial; state which signs may be most relied on if the external bleeding has spontaneously ceased; describe also the treatment generally appropriate to such cases.

2. What treatment would you adopt for each of the various states causing retention of urine, with or without effusion, which cannot be at once relieved by the use of the catheter?

3. State the diagnostic characters of the following affections: namely, varicocele; irreducible scrotal hernia; hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis testis; hydrocele of the spermatic cord; chronic enlargement of the testicle.

4. In the cases of injuries of limbs, for which amputation is deemed necessary, what general rule or rules would you adopt in regard to the time for amputation? What exceptions, if any, would you make to such general rules?

5. Describe the usual operation for the resection of the bones of the elbow-joint; and state in general terms the injuries and diseases for which you consider the operation would be proper.

6. In a case of hæmaturia, what symptoms and circumstances would you most rely on for determining the source of the hæmorrhage?

7. A stout healthy man, 21 years old, had suffered severe pain in his right eye for the last eight or nine days. There was, now, considerable external redness of the eye, the sclerotic coat having a bright pink hue round the cornea, while numerous turgid trunks of blood-vessels appeared lying in it further back. The conjunctival vessels were at the same time distended, and conspicuous by the contrast of their bright scarlet colour. The natural tint and brilliancy of the iris were completely lost; it had a dull muddy appearance, without any trace of the natural fibrous structure; the inner circle was reddish-brown, while, in the outer, this tint was mixed with a dull yellowish colour. The pupillary margin was thickened and irregular. The cornea was dull, and the anterior chamber generally had a cloudy appearance. The eye was painful, especially

especially on opening it against the light, which caused a copious flow of tears. It was also very painful when the patient was warm in bed, and his rest was frequently interrupted by sharp attacks of pain in the eye and in the shin-bones. Vision was very imperfect; he could only distinguish large capital letters, and that with difficulty. He had a papular eruption over the body, which was, however, declining; and a few papulæ had formed on the mucous membrane of the eyelids, where they were conspicuous as small yellow points, equal in size to a large pin's head.

State your opinion as to the nature of this disease of the eye; and as to the changes of structure to which it would probably lead, if not arrested. State, also, what treatment you would recommend for such a case, writing prescriptions for any medicines that you would think proper.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

10 to 1 o'clock.—JANUARY 9th, 1855.

MR. BUSK.

1. DESCRIPTIVE ANATOMY.

[Of these questions it is expected that at least *ten* will receive answers: viz. in Descriptive Anatomy, *six*; in Minute Anatomy, *two*; and in Physiology, *two*.]

1. Describe the diaphragm, its connexions and relations.

2. Describe the hip-joint, and enumerate the muscles surrounding it. State also the muscles by which the various movements of the joint are effected.

3. Describe the parts contained in the space bounded above by the base of the jaw, anteriorly by the mesial line, and posteriorly by the sterno-mastoid muscle; the skin and *platysma* muscle having been removed.

4. Describe the fasciæ of the abdomen, including those of the pelvis and perineum in the male.

5. Describe the arch of the aorta, its relations to the surrounding parts, the vessels arising from it, and the more usual deviations from the normal disposition to which they are subject.

6. State the origin and constitution of the fifth pair of nerves, and enumerate its principal branches and the parts to which they are distributed; noting which portions of the nerve are sensitive, and which motor.

7. Describe the relations of the abdominal aorta and its principal branches, their course and distribution.

8. How is the cervical plexus formed; and what are the principal branches proceeding from it, and their destination?

9. State the origin, course, relations and function of the *chorda tympani*.

2. MINUTE ANATOMY.

1. Describe the mucous membrane in the various divisions of the alimentary canal, commencing at the mouth.

2. Describe the minute anatomy of the kidney.

3. Describe the different kinds of epithelium, and where they occur; and state particularly on which, or on what parts of the mucous membranes ciliated epithelium is found.

3. Physiology.

1. Describe the process of digestion in man, pointing out particularly the functions of the liver and the purposes of the biliary secretion; and state what changes are apparent in the chyle after it has passed through the mesenteric glands.

2. Describe the mechanism of the heart's action; the sounds attending it, and their causes.

3. State the nature of the respiratory process; and the differences in the mode in which the aëration of the blood is effected, exhibited in mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes, and insects.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY—ZOOLOGY—BOTANY.

Tuesday, 2 to 5 o'clock.—9th January 1855.

Dr. HOOKER.

1. Comparative Anatomy.

Answer one (or more) of the following Questions.

1. State the typical condition of the heart and of the circulation in the different classes of vertebrate animals.

2. Describe the circulatory and generative apparatus in helix, or any other pulmonary gasteropod.

3. Describe the digestive apparatus and process in the ruminantia.

2. Zoology.

Two (or more) of the Questions in Zoology should be answered.

1. Enumerate the prime divisions of the vertebrate sub-kingdom, and the orders of the class mammalia.

2. How are the monkeys of the Old World in general distinguished from those of the New?

3. What are the distinctive characters of the orders *rodentia*, *ruminantia*, and *insectivora*?

4. What are the principal orders of the molluscous sub-kingdom? and name an instance of each.

3. Botany.

Any five (or more) of the following Questions should be answered.

1. Give examples of medicinal plants in the natural order *euphorbiaceæ*.

2. Define a bulb and a tuber, and give examples.

3. What

3. What are the properties of solanaceæ? and give examples.

4. What are the most conspicuous characters of the natural order rubiaceæ? and state some medicinal plants belonging to it.

5. Define the classes monocotyledons, dicotyledons, and acotyledons, by the general characters of their stems, seeds, and mode of germination.

6. Describe in general terms the structure of grasses.

7. What are the chief peculiarities of *coniferæ*; and where do their properties reside?

8. Distinguish a grass from a sedge.

9. What, in general terms, are the properties of those *umbelliferæ* that grow in dry places, as contra-distinguished from those that grow in marshes?

10. Give examples of natural orders that are most prevalent in tropical countries, and of others that are more abundant in temperate latitudes.

11. State in general terms the distribution of the seven principal kinds of grasses cultivated for food in different quarters of the globe.

12. Give examples of natural orders of dicotyledonous plants which abound in nutritive principles, and of others that are noxious.

13. What is the form under which starch is generally found, and what are its chemical constituents?

14. In what parts of plants is starch most frequently found?

15. In what natural orders of plants do volatile oils most abound, and in what parts of any plants?

16. State some natural orders of plants in which gum is frequently produced, and the parts from which it is secreted.

17. Give examples of some natural orders of plants that yield fixed oils abundantly, and the parts of the plants from which the oils are generally derived.

18. What are the elementary tissues of plants?

19. What are the simplest forms of plants, and why are they considered such?

20. Describe in general terms the process of assimilation in plants.

21. Describe in general terms the process of impregnation in phænogamous plants.

22. Define the terms thalamiflorous, calyciflorous, and corolliflorous.

23. Define the terms epigynous, perigynous, and hypogynous.

24. Distinguish *colchicum* from *crocus*.

25. In what natural orders does a milky juice abound? In which of these is it poisonous, and in which nutritious?

COPY of the REPORT, dated November 1854, from the Committee who were requested to take into Consideration the Subject of the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for the CIVIL SERVICE of the EAST INDIA COMPANY; and, Copy of the LETTER addressed on the 20th November 1854, by the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, as to the Company's COLLEGE at HAILEYBURY.

REPORT ON THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR CHARLES WOOD, BART., M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

WE have attentively considered the subject about which you have done us the honour to consult us; and we now venture to submit to you the result of our deliberations.

We do not think that we can more conveniently arrange the suggestions which we wish to offer than by following the order which is observed in the 39th and 40th clauses of the India Act of 1853.

The first matter concerning which the Board of Control is empowered by the 39th clause to make regulations is, the age of the persons who are to be admitted into the college at Haileybury.

The present rule is, that no person can be admitted under 17, and that no person can go out to India after 23. Every student must pass four terms, that is to say, two years at the college. Consequently, none can be admitted after 21.

It seems to us that it would be a great improvement to allow students to be admitted to the college up to the age of 23, and to fix 25 as the latest age at which they can go out to India in the civil service. It is undoubtedly desirable that the civil servant of the Company should enter on his duties while still young; but it is also desirable that he should have received the best, the most liberal, the most finished education that his native country affords. Such an education has been proved by experience to be the best preparation for every calling which requires the exercise of the higher powers of the mind; nor will it be easy to show that such preparation is less desirable in the case of a civil servant of the East India Company than in the case of a professional man who remains in England. Indeed, in the case of the civil servant of the Company a good general education is even more desirable than in the case of the English professional man; for the duties even of a very young servant of the Company are more important than those which ordinarily fall to the lot of a professional man in England. In England, too, a professional man may, while engaged in active business, continue to improve his mind by means of reading and of conversation. But the servant of the Company is often stationed, during a large part of his life, at a great distance from libraries and from European society, and will therefore find it peculiarly difficult to supply by study in his mature years the deficiencies of his early training.

The change which we propose will have one practical effect, to which we attach much importance. We think it desirable that a considerable number of the civil servants of the Company should be men who have taken the first degree in arts at Oxford or Cambridge. At present the line is drawn as if it had been expressly meant to exclude bachelors of those universities. It will, we believe, be found that the great majority of our academic youth graduate too late by a few months, and only by a few months, for admission into Haileybury.

We propose to fix 18 as the lowest age at which a candidate can be admitted into the college. We are indeed of opinion that, except in very rare and extraordinary cases, it is not desirable that a lad should be admitted so early as 18. But we are convinced that, except in very rare and extraordinary cases, no lad of 18 will have any chance of being admitted. Hitherto the admissions

admissions have been given by favour. They are henceforward to be gained by superiority in an intellectual competition. While they were given by favour, they were frequently, indeed generally, given to persons whose age was not much above the minimum. A director would naturally wish his son or his nephew to be handsomely provided for at 19 rather than at 23, and to be able to return to England with a competence at 44 rather than at 48. A majority of the students have, therefore, been admitted before they were 19, and have gone out before they were 21. But it is plain that, in any intellectual competition, boys of 18 must be borne down by men of 21 and 22. We may therefore, we believe, safely predict that nine-tenths of those who are admitted to the college under the new system will be older than nine-tenths of those who quit it under the present system. We hope and believe that among the successful competitors will frequently be young men who have obtained the highest honours of Oxford and Cambridge. To many such young men a fellowship, or a tutorship, which must be held on condition of celibacy, will appear less attractive than a situation which enables the person who holds it to marry at an early age.

The India Act next empowers the Board of Control to determine the qualifications of the candidates for admission to Haileybury. It seems to us to be proper that every person who intends to be a candidate should, at least six weeks before the examination, notify his intention to the Board of Control, and should at the same time transmit a list of the subjects in which he proposes to be examined, in order that there may be time to provide a sufficient number of examiners in each department. He should, at the same time, lay before the Board testimonials certifying that his moral character is good. Whether the testimonials be or be not satisfactory is a point which we conceive may safely be left to the determination of the Board.

The Board is then authorised by the Act to make regulations prescribing the branches of knowledge in which the candidates for admission to Haileybury shall be examined. Here arises at once a question of the gravest importance. Ought the examination to be confined to those branches of knowledge to which it is desirable that English gentlemen who mean to remain at home should pay some attention?—or ought it to extend to branches of knowledge which are useful to a servant of the East India Company, but useless, or almost useless, to a person whose life is to be passed in Europe?

Our opinion is, that the examination ought to be confined to those branches of knowledge to which it is desirable that English gentlemen who mean to remain at home should pay some attention.

It is with much diffidence that we venture to predict the effect of the new system; but we think that we can hardly be mistaken in believing that the introduction of that system will be an event scarcely less important to this country than to India. The educated youth of the United Kingdom are henceforth to be invited to engage in a competition in which about 40 prizes will, on an average, be gained every year. Every one of these prizes is nothing less than an honourable social position, and a comfortable independence for life. It is difficult to estimate the effect which the prospect of prizes so numerous and so attractive will produce. We are, however, familiar with some facts which may assist our conjectures. At Trinity College, the largest and wealthiest of the colleges of Cambridge, about four fellowships are given annually by competition. These fellowships can be held only on condition of celibacy, and the income derived from them is a very moderate one for a single man. It is notorious that the examinations for Trinity fellowships have, directly and indirectly, done much to give a direction to the studies of Cambridge and of all the numerous schools which are the feeders of Cambridge. What, then, is likely to be the effect of a competition for prizes which will be ten times as numerous as the Trinity fellowships, and of which each will be more valuable than a Trinity fellowship? We are inclined to think that the examinations for situations in the civil service of the East India Company will produce an effect which will be felt in every seat of learning throughout the realm, at Oxford and Cambridge, at the University of London and the University of Durham, at Edinburgh and Glasgow, at Dublin, at Cork, and at Belfast. The number of candidates will doubtless be much greater than the number of vacancies. It will not surprise us if the ordinary number examined should be three or four hundred. The great majority, and among them many young men of excellent abilities and laudable industry, must be unsuccessful. If, therefore, branches of knowledge specially Oriental should

be among the subjects of examination, it is probable that a considerable number of the most hopeful youths in the country will be induced to waste much time, at that period of life at which time is most precious, in studies which will never, in any conceivable case, be of the smallest use to them. We think it most desirable that the examination should be of such a nature that no candidate who may fail shall, to whatever calling he may betake himself, have any reason to regret the time and labour which he spent in preparing himself to be examined.

Nor do we think that we should render any service to India by inducing her future rulers to neglect, in their earlier years, European literature and science, for studies specially Indian. We believe that men who have been engaged, up to one or two and twenty, in studies which have no immediate connexion with the business of any profession, and of which the effect is merely to open, to invigorate, and to enrich the mind, will generally be found, in the business of every profession, superior to men who have, at 18 or 19, devoted themselves to the special studies of their calling. The most illustrious English jurists have been men who have never opened a law book till after the close of a distinguished academical career; nor is there any reason to believe that they would have been greater lawyers if they had passed in drawing pleas and conveyances the time which they gave to Thucydides, to Cicero, and to Newton. The duties of a civil servant of the East India Company are of so high a nature that in his case it is peculiarly desirable that an excellent general education, such as may enlarge and strengthen his understanding, should precede the special education which must qualify him to despatch the business of his cutcherry.

It therefore seems to us quite clear that those vernacular Indian languages which are of no value except for the purpose of communicating with natives of India, ought not to be subjects of examination. But we are inclined, though with much distrust of our own judgment, to think that a distinction may properly be made between the vernacular languages, and two languages which may be called the classical languages of India, the Sanscrit and the Arabic. These classical languages are by no means without intrinsic value in the eyes both of philologists and of men of taste. The Sanscrit is the great parent stock from which most of the vernacular languages of India are derived, and stands to them in a relation similar to that in which the Latin stands to the French, the Italian, the Spanish, and the Portuguese. The Arabic has contributed, though not in the same degree with the Sanscrit, to the formation of the vocabularies of India; and it is the source from which all the Mahometan nations draw their religion, their jurisprudence, and their science. These two languages are already studied by a few young men at the great English seats of learning. They can be learned as well here as in the East; and they are not likely to be studied in the East unless some attention has been paid to them here. It will, we apprehend, very seldom happen that a candidate will offer himself for examination in Sanscrit or in Arabic; but, as such instances may occur, we think it expedient to include those languages in the list of subjects.

As to the other subjects we speak with more confidence. Foremost among those subjects we place our own language and literature. One or more themes for English composition ought to be proposed. Two papers of questions ought to be set. One of those papers should be so framed as to enable the candidates to show their knowledge of the history and constitution of our country: the other ought to be so framed as to enable them to show the extent of their knowledge of our poets, wits, and philosophers.

In the two great ancient languages there ought to be an examination not less severe than those examinations by which the highest classical distinctions are awarded at Oxford and Cambridge. At least three passages from Latin writers ought to be set, to be translated into English. Subjects should be proposed for original composition, both in Latin verse and in Latin prose; and passages of English verse and prose should be set, to be turned into Latin. At least six passages from Greek writers should be set, to be translated into English. Of these passages, one should be taken from the Homeric poems, one from some historian of the best age, one from some philosopher of the best age, one from some Attic orator, and at least one from the Attic drama. The candidates ought to have a full opportunity of exhibiting their skill in translating both English prose and English verse into Greek; and there should be a paper of questions which would enable them to show their knowledge of ancient history, both political and literary.

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We think that three of the modern languages of the Continent, the French, the Italian, and the German, ought to be among the subjects of examination. Several passages in every one of those languages should be set, to be turned into English; passages taken from English writers should be set, to be turned into French, Italian, and German; and papers of questions should be framed which would enable a candidate to show his knowledge of the civil and literary history of France, Italy, and Germany.

The examination in pure and mixed mathematics ought to be of such a nature as to enable the judges to place in proper order all the candidates, from those who have never gone beyond Euclid's Elements and the first part of algebra up to those who possess the highest acquirements. We think it important, however, that not only the acquirements, but also the mental powers and resources of the competitors should be brought to the test. With this view the examination papers should contain a due proportion of original problems, and of questions calculated to ascertain whether the principles of mathematical science are thoroughly understood. The details will probably be best arranged by some of those eminent men who have lately been moderators in the University of Cambridge, and who know by experience how to conduct the examinations of large numbers of persons simultaneously. It must, however, be borne in mind that the extent and direction of mathematical reading, especially in the higher branches, differ greatly at the different universities of the United Kingdom. The mathematical examination for the Indian service must, therefore, in order to do justice to all candidates, embrace a wider range of questions than is usual at Cambridge, Oxford, or Dublin.

Of late years some natural sciences which do not fall under the head of mixed mathematics, and especially chemistry, geology, mineralogy, botany, and zoology, have been introduced as a part of general education into several of our universities and colleges. There may be some practical difficulty in arranging the details of an examination in these sciences; but it is a difficulty which has, we believe, been at some seats of learning already overcome. We have no hesitation in recommending that there should be at least one paper of questions relating to these branches of knowledge.

We propose to include the moral sciences in the scheme of examination. Those sciences are, it is well known, much studied both at Oxford and at the Scottish universities. Whether this study shall have to do with mere words or with things, whether it shall degenerate into a formal and scholastic pedantry, or shall train the mind for the highest purposes of active life, will depend, to great extent, on the way in which the examination is conducted. We are of opinion that the examination should be conducted in the freest manner, that mere technicalities should be avoided, and that the candidate should not be confined to any particular system. The subjects which fall under this head are the elements of moral and political philosophy, the history of the ancient and modern schools of moral and political philosophy, the science of logic, and the inductive method, of which the Novum Organum is the great text-book. The object of the examiners should be rather to put to the test the candidate's powers of mind than to ascertain the extent of his metaphysical reading.

The whole examination ought, we think, to be carried on by means of written papers. The candidates ought not to be allowed the help of any book; nor ought they, after once a subject for composition has been proposed to them, or a paper of questions placed before them, to leave the place of examination till they have finished their work.

It is, of course, not to be expected, that any man of 22 will have made considerable proficiency in all the subjects of examination. An excellent mathematician will often have little Greek, and an excellent Greek scholar will be entirely ignorant of French and Italian. Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out premiums for knowledge of wide surface and of small depth. We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer. Profound and accurate acquaintance with a single language ought to tell more than bad translations and themes in six languages. A single paper which shows that the writer thoroughly understands the principles of the differential calculus ought to tell more than 20 superficial and incorrect answers to questions about chemistry, botany, mineralogy, metaphysics, logic and English history.

It will be necessary that a certain number of marks should be assigned to each subject, and that the place of a candidate should be determined by the

sum total of the marks which he has gained. The marks ought, we conceive, to be distributed among the subjects of examination, in such a manner that no part of the kingdom, and no class of schools, shall exclusively furnish servants to the East India Company. It would be grossly unjust, for example, to the great academical institutions of England, not to allow skill in Greek and Latin versification to have a considerable share in determining the issue of the competition. Skill in Greek and Latin versification has indeed no direct tendency to form a judge, a financier, or a diplomatist. But the youth who does best what all the ablest and most ambitious youths about him are trying to do well will generally prove a superior man; nor can we doubt that an accomplishment by which Fox and Canning, Grenville and Wellesley, Mansfield and Tenterden, first distinguished themselves above their fellows, indicates powers of mind, which, properly trained and directed, may do great service to the State. On the other hand, we must remember that, in the north of this island the art of metrical composition in the ancient languages is very little cultivated, and that men so eminent as Dugald Stewart, Horner, Jeffrey, and Mackintosh, would probably have been quite unable to write a good copy of Latin alcaics, or to translate 10 lines of Shakspeare into Greek iambics. We wish to see such a system of examination established as shall not exclude from the service of the East India Company either a Mackintosh or a Tenterden, either a Canning or a Horner. We have, with an anxious desire to deal fairly by all parts of the United Kingdom, and by all places of liberal education, framed the following scale, which we venture to submit for your consideration:

English language and literature:

Composition	500
History	500
General literature	500
	1,500
Greek	750
Latin	750
French	375
German	375
Italian	375
Mathematics, pure and mixed	1,000
Natural sciences	500
Moral sciences	500
Sanscrit	375
Arabic	375
	6,875

It seems to us probable, that of the 6,875 marks, which are the maximum, no candidate will ever obtain half. A candidate who is at once a distinguished classical scholar and a distinguished mathematician will be, as he ought to be, certain of success. A classical scholar who is no mathematician, or a mathematician who is no classical scholar, will be certain of success, if he is well read in the history and literature of his own country. A young man who has scarcely any knowledge of mathematics, little Latin and no Greek, may pass such an examination in English, French, Italian, German, geology, and chemistry, that he may stand at the head of the list.

It can scarcely be necessary for us to add, that no expense ought to be grudged which may be necessary to secure the services of the ablest examiners in every branch of learning. Experience justifies us in pronouncing with entire confidence that, if the examiners be well chosen, it is utterly impossible that the delusive show of knowledge which is the effect of the process popularly called cramming can ever be successful against real learning and ability.

Whether the examinations ought to be held half-yearly or annually is a question which cannot, we think, be satisfactorily determined till after the first experiment has been made.

When the result of the examination has been declared, the successful candidates will not yet be civil servants of the East India Company, but only civil servants elect. It appears from the 40th clause of the Act to be the intention

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of the Legislature that, before they proceed to the East, there should be a period of probation and a second examination.

In what studies, then, ought the period of probation to be passed? And what ought to be the nature of the second examination?

It seems to us that, from the moment at which the successful candidates, whom we will now call probationers, have been set apart as persons who will, in all probability, have to bear a part in the government of India, they should give their whole minds to the duties of their new position. They must now be considered as having finished their general education, and as having finished it with honour. Their serious studies must henceforth be such as have a special tendency to fit them for their calling.

Of the special knowledge which a civil servant of the Company ought to possess, much can be acquired only in India, and much may be acquired far more easily in India than in England. It would evidently be a mere waste of time to employ a month here in learning what may be better learned in a week at Calcutta or Madras. But there are some kinds of knowledge which are not considered as essential parts of the liberal education of our youth, but which it is most important that a civil servant of the Company should possess, and which he may acquire in England not less easily, indeed more easily, than in India. We conceive that every probationer ought during the interval between his first and his second examination to apply himself vigorously to the acquiring of these kinds of knowledge.

The subjects of his new studies will, we apprehend, be found to range themselves under four heads.

He should, in the first place, make himself well acquainted with the history of India, in the largest sense of the word history. He should study that history, not merely in the works of Orme, of Wilks, and of Mill, but also in the travels of Bernier, in the odes of Sir William Jones, and in the journals of Heber. He should be well informed about the geography of the country, about its natural productions, about its manufactures, about the physical and moral qualities of the different races which inhabit it, and about the doctrines and rites of those religions which have so powerful an influence on the population. He should trace with peculiar care the progress of the British power. He should understand the constitution of our Government, and the nature of the relations between that Government and its vassals, Mussulman, Mahratta, and Rajpoot. He should consult the most important Parliamentary reports and debates on Indian affairs. All this may be done with very much greater facility in England than in any part of India, except at the three seats of Government, if indeed the three seats of Government ought to be excepted.

Secondly, it seems to us to be desirable that every probationer should bestow some attention on the general principles of jurisprudence. The great majority of the civil servants of the East India Company are employed in the administration of justice. A large proportion of them are judges; and some of the most important functions of the collectors are strictly judicial. That the general principles of jurisprudence may be studied here with more advantage than in India with be universally acknowledged.

Thirdly, we think that every probationer ought to prepare himself for the discharge of his duties by paying some attention to financial and commercial science. He should understand the mode of keeping and checking accounts, the principles of banking, the laws which regulate the exchanges, the nature of public debts, funded and unfunded, and the effect produced by different systems of taxation on the prosperity of nations. We would by no means require him to subscribe any article of faith touching any controverted point in the science of political economy; but it is not too much to expect that he will make himself acquainted with those treatises on political economy which have become standard works. These studies can undoubtedly be prosecuted with more advantage in England than in India.

Fourthly, we think that the study of the vernacular languages of India may with great advantage be begun in England. It is, indeed, only by intercourse with the native population that an Englishman can acquire the power of talking Bengalee or Telugu with fluency. But familiarity with the Bengalee or Telugu alphabet, skill in tracing the Bengalee or Telugu character, and knowledge of the Bengalee or Telugu grammar, may be acquired as quickly in this country as in the East. Nay, we are inclined to believe that an English student will, at his

his first introduction to an Indian language, make more rapid progress under good English teachers than under pundits, to whom he is often unable to explain his difficulties. We are therefore of opinion that every probationer should acquire in this country an elementary knowledge of at least one Indian language.

If this recommendation be adopted, it will be desirable that the probationers should, immediately after the first examination, be distributed among the Presidencies. It will indeed be desirable that the division of the Bengal civil service into two parts, one destined for the upper and the other for the lower provinces, should be made here at the earliest possible moment, instead of being made, as it now is, at Calcutta.

In what manner the distribution of civil servants among the Presidencies ought henceforth to be made is a question which, though it has not been referred to us, is yet so closely connected with the questions which have been referred to us, that we have been forced to take it into consideration. We are disposed to think that it might be advisable to allow the probationers, according to the order in which they stand at the first examination, to choose their Presidencies. The only objection to this arrangement is, that, as the Presidency of Bengal is generally supposed to be the theatre on which the abilities of a civil servant may be most advantageously displayed, all the most distinguished young men would choose Bengal, and would leave Madras and Bombay to those who stood at the bottom of the list. We admit that this would be an evil; but it would be an evil which must, we conceive, speedily cure itself; for as soon as it becomes notorious that the ablest men in the civil service are all collected in one part of India, and are there stopping each other's way, a probationer who is free to make his choice will prefer some other part of India, where, though the prizes may be a little less attractive, the competition will be much less formidable. If, however, it should be thought inexpedient to allow the probationers to choose their own Presidencies in the manner which we have suggested, it seems to us that the best course would be to make the distribution by lot. We are satisfied that, if the distribution be made arbitrarily, either by the Directors or by Her Majesty's Minister for Indian Affairs, it will be viewed with much suspicion, and will excite much murmuring. At present nobody complains of the distribution. A gentleman who has obtained a Bombay writership for his son is delighted and thankful. It may not be quite so acceptable as a Bengal writership would have been: but it is a free gift; it is a most valuable favour; and it would be the most odious ingratitude to repine because it is not more valuable still. Henceforth an appointment to the civil service of the Company will be not matter of favour, but matter of right. He who obtains such an appointment will owe it solely to his own abilities and industry. If, therefore, the Court of Directors or the Board of Control should send him to Bombay when he wishes to be sent to Bengal, and should send to Bengal young men who in the examination stood far below him, he will naturally think himself injured. His family and friends will espouse his quarrel. A cry will be raised, that one man is favoured because he is related to the Chairman, and another because he is befriended by a Member of Parliament who votes with the Government. It seems to us, therefore, advisable that the distribution of the civil servants among the Presidencies, if it cannot be made the means of rewarding merit, should be left to chance. After the allotment, of course, any two probationers should be at liberty to make an exchange by consent.

But, in whatever manner the distribution may be made, it ought to be made as soon as the issue of the first examination is decided; for, till the distribution is made, it will be impossible for any probationer to know what vernacular language of India it would be most expedient for him to study. The Hindostanee, indeed, will be valuable to him, wherever he may be stationed; but no other living language is spoken over one-third of India. Tamul would be as useless in Bengal, and Bengalee would be as useless at Agra, as Welsh in Portugal.

We should recommend that every probationer, for whatever Presidency he may be destined, should be permitted to choose Hindostanee as the language in which he will pass. A probationer who is to reside in the lower provinces of the Bengal Presidency should be allowed to choose either Hindostanee or Bengalee. A probationer who is to go to the upper provinces should be allowed to choose among Hindostanee, Hindee, and Persian. A probationer who is to go to Madras should be allowed to choose among Hindostanee, Telugu, and Tamul. A probationer who is to go to Bombay should be allowed to choose among Hindostanee, Mahrattee, and Guzeratee.

It is probable that some probationers who have a peculiar talent for learning anguages will study more than one of the dialects among which they are allowed to make their choice. Indeed it is not improbable that some who take an interest in philology will apply themselves voluntarily to the Sanscrit and the Arabic. It will hereafter be seen that, though we require as the indispensable condition of passing only an elementary knowledge of one of the vernacular tongues of India, we propose to give encouragement to those students who aspire to be eminent Orientalists.

The four studies, then, to which, in our opinion, the probationers ought to devote themselves during the period of probation, are, first, Indian history; secondly, the science of jurisprudence; thirdly, commercial and financial science; and fourthly, the Oriental tongues.

The time of probation ought not, we think, to be less than one year, nor more than two years.

There should be periodical examinations, at which a probationer of a year's standing may pass, if he can, and at which every probationer of two years' standing must pass, on pain of forfeiting his appointment. This examination should, of course, be in the four branches of knowledge already mentioned as those to which the attention of the probationers ought to be specially directed. Marks should be assigned to the different subjects, as at the first examination; and it seems to us reasonable that an equal number of marks should be assigned to all the four subjects, on the supposition that each probationer is examined in only one of the vernacular languages of India. Sometimes, however, as we have said, a probationer may study more than one of these vernacular languages of India among which he is at liberty to make his choice, or may, in addition to one or more of the vernacular languages of India, learn Sanscrit or Arabic. We think it reasonable that to every language in which he offers himself for examination an equal number of marks should be assigned.

When the marks have been cast up, the probationers who have been examined should be arranged in order of merit. All those who have been two years probationers, and who have, in the opinion of the examiners, used their time well, and made a respectable proficiency, should be declared civil servants of the Company. Every probationer who, having been a probationer only one year, has obtained a higher place than some of the two-year men who have passed, should also be declared a civil servant of the Company. All the civil servants who pass in one year should take rank in the service according to their places in the final examination. Thus a salutary emulation will be kept up to the last moment. It ought to be observed, that the precedency which we propose to give to merit will not be merely honorary, but will be attended by very solid advantages. It is in order of seniority that the members of the civil service succeed to those annuities to which they are all looking forward, and it may depend on the manner in which a young man acquits himself at his final examination, whether he shall remain in India till he is past 50, or shall be able to return to England at 47 or 48.

The instances in which persons who have been successful in the first examination will fail in the final examination, will, we hope and believe, be very few. We hope and believe, also, that it will very rarely be necessary to expel any probationer from the service on account of grossly profligate habits, or of any action unbecoming a man of honour. The probationers will be young men superior to their fellows in science and literature; and it is not among young men superior to their fellows in science and literature that scandalous immorality is generally found to prevail. It is notoriously not once in 20 years that a student who has attained high academical distinction is expelled from Oxford or Cambridge. Indeed early superiority in science and literature generally indicates the existence of some qualities which are securities against vice,—industry, self-denial, a taste for pleasures not sensual, a laudable desire of honourable distinction, a still more laudable desire to obtain the approbation of friends and relations. We therefore believe that the intellectual test which is about to be established will be found in practice to be also the best moral test that can be devised.

One important question still remains to be considered. Where are the probationers to study? Are they all to study at Haileybury? Is it to be left to themselves to decide whether they will study at Haileybury or elsewhere? Or will the Board of Control reserve to itself the power of determining which of them shall study at Haileybury, and which of them shall be at liberty to study elsewhere?

That the college at Haileybury is to be kept up is clearly implied in the terms of the 37th and 39th clauses of the India Act. That the Board of Control may make regulations which would admit into the civil service persons who have not studied at Haileybury is as clearly implied in the terms of the 40th and 41st clauses. Whether the law ought to be altered is a question on which we do not presume to give any opinion. On the supposition that the law is to remain unaltered, we venture to offer some suggestions which appear to us to be important.

There must be, we apprehend, a complete change in the discipline of the college. Almost all the present students are under 20; almost all the new students will be above 21. The present students have gone to Haileybury from schools where they have been treated as boys. The new students will generally go thither from Universities, where they have been accustomed to enjoy the liberty of men. It will therefore be absolutely necessary that the regulations of the college should be altered, and that the probationers should be subject to no more severe restraint than is imposed on a bachelor of arts at Cambridge or Oxford.

There must be an extensive change even in the buildings of the college. At present, each student has a single small chamber, which is at once his parlour and bedroom. It will be impossible to expect men of two or three and twenty, who have long been accustomed to be lodged in a very different manner, to be content with such accommodation.

There must be a great change in the system of study. At present, the students generally go to Haileybury before they have completed their general education. Their general education and their special education, therefore, go on together. Henceforth, the students must be considered as men whose general education has been finished, and finished with great success. Greek, Latin, and mathematics will no longer be parts of the course of study. The whole education will be special, and ought, in some departments, to be of a different kind from that which has hitherto been given.

We are far, indeed, from wishing to detract from the merit of those professors, all of them highly respectable and some of them most eminent, who have taught law and political economy at Haileybury. But it is evident that a course of lectures on law or political economy given to boys of 18, who have been selected merely by favour, must be a very different thing from a course of lectures on law or political economy given to men of 23, who have been selected on account of their superior abilities and attainments. As respects law, indeed, we doubt whether the most skilful instructor will be able at Haileybury to impart to his pupils that kind of knowledge which it is most desirable that they should acquire. Some at least of the probationers ought, we conceive, not merely to attend lectures, and to read well-chosen books on jurisprudence, but to see the actual working of the machinery by which justice is administered. They ought to hear legal questions, in which great principles are involved, argued by the ablest counsel, and decided by the highest courts in the realm. They ought to draw up reports of the arguments both of the advocates and of the judges. They ought to attend both civil and criminal trials, and to take notes of the evidence, and of the discussions and decisions respecting the evidence. It might be particularly desirable that they should attend the sittings of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council when important appeals from India are under the consideration of that tribunal. A probationer, while thus employed, should regularly submit his notes of arguments and of evidence to his legal instructor for correction. Such a training as this would, we are inclined to think, be an excellent preparation for official life in India; and we must leave it to the Board of Control to consider whether any plan can be devised by which such a training can be made compatible with residence at Haileybury.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. B. Macaulay.*
Ashburton.
Henry Melvill.
Benjamin Jowett.
John George Shaw Lefevre.

November 1854.

Gentlemen, India Board, 30 November 1854.

I HAVE the honour to enclose to you, for the information of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, a copy of the Report which has been drawn up by the gentlemen who at my request have been kind enough to give me their valuable assistance in the consideration of the best mode of carrying into effect that part of the Act of 1853 for the government of India which provides that the public admissions to the civil service of the East India Company shall be by competition.

I concur in the general tenor of their Report. I propose that 20 candidates shall be selected at an examination to be held in the course of the ensuing year; and as soon as the necessary regulations, which require very careful consideration, have been framed, notice will be given of the time when it will be held.

I have also had to consider what course should be adopted with regard to the successful candidates at such examination, and the best means of imparting to them such further instruction as may be thought necessary before their final appointment to India. In this question is involved the continued maintenance of the College of Haileybury.

Upon the best consideration which I have been able to give to the subject, this college, as it is now constituted for the education of youths from the age of 17, appears to me to be altogether unsuited to the instruction of gentlemen, many of whom may have passed through the full course of education at one or other of the universities, and some of whom may perhaps have even entered upon their studies for the bar.

Nor does it appear to me that any change in the constitution of Haileybury would render it possible that gentlemen residing there would have the opportunity of acquiring the knowledge which it is most desirable that all the civil servants of the East India Company should possess.

No qualification is so necessary to them, whether they be employed in the judicial branch of the service or in the combined duties of collectors and magistrates in India, as a thorough knowledge of the principles of law, combined with a practical acquaintance with the mode of conducting civil and criminal suits. Nothing, in my opinion, can conduce so much to the acquisition of this practical knowledge as attendance during the progress of trials in courts of justice; and the opportunity of doing this is so much greater in the metropolis than elsewhere, that this circumstance alone would render London by far the most convenient place for their residence. It seems to me also that arrangements may be made in London more easily than elsewhere for their instruction in the other branches of knowledge, of which they ought to have some acquaintance, in order to enable them to discharge with efficiency the multifarious duties which are so often thrown upon the civil service in India.

I have come to the conclusion, therefore, that it is inexpedient permanently to maintain Haileybury College. It will be necessary, however, that it should continue in a state of efficiency so long as is requisite, in order to educate those gentlemen who have been nominated to vacancies which occurred previous to the 30th of April last. I see by the number of appointments not yet taken up that if the college is kept full they will be exhausted by the admissions of January 1856.

After that period, therefore, no admissions ought to be permitted, and the college will be maintained only so long as to enable those gentlemen to complete their education there.

I propose to introduce a Bill into Parliament for the purpose of relieving the East India Company from the obligation under which they now are to maintain the College of Haileybury, and due provision will of course be made for those officers of the establishment who remain upon it at the time of the closing of the college as have a claim to such a provision.

I have, &c.

The Chairs, (signed) *Charles Wood.*
&c. &c. &c.

Regulations for the Examination of Candidates for Appointments to the Civil Service of the East India Company.

Note.—An examination will take place in July 1855, by examiners to be appointed by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, of candidates for appointments to the civil service of the East India Company.

Public notice will hereafter be given of the precise day on which the examination will be held. Twenty appointments will be awarded, if so many candidates are declared by the examiners to be duly qualified.

REGULATIONS.

1. Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty who shall be desirous of entering the civil service of the Company will be entitled to be examined at such examination, provided he shall, on or before the 1st of May 1855, have transmitted to the Board of Commissioners:

(*a*) A certificate of his age being above 18 years and under 23 years.

(*b*) A certificate, signed by a physician or surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him for the civil service of the Company.

(*c*) A certificate of good moral character, signed by the head of the school or college at which he has last received his education; or, if he has not received education at any school or college since the year 1852, then such proof of good moral character as may be satisfactory to the Board of Commissioners.

(*d*) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge hereinafter enumerated in which he desires to be examined.

2. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:

English Language and Literature:—	
Composition	500
English literature and history, including that of the laws and constitution	1,000
	1,500
Language, literature, and history of Greece	750
" " " Rome	750
" " " France	375
" " " Germany	375
" " " Italy	375
Mathematics, pure and mixed	1,000
Natural science, that is, chemistry, electricity and magnetism, natural history, geology, and mineralogy	500
Moral sciences, that is, logic, mental, moral, and political philosophy	500
Sanscrit language and literature	375
Arabic language and literature	375
	6,875

3. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, according to the ordinary system in use at several of the universities, and the numbers set opposite to each branch in the preceding paragraph denote the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

4. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination unless he shall, in the opinion of the examiners, possess a competent knowledge of that subject.

5. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written

written answers, and by *viva voce* examination, as the examiners may deem necessary.

6. After the examination shall have been completed, the examiners shall add up the marks obtained by each candidate in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, and shall set forth, in order of merit, the names of the 20 candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates; and such 20 candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the civil service of the East India Company. Their choice of the Presidency in India to which they shall be appointed shall be determined by the order in which they stand on such list.

7. In August 1856, and August 1857, further examinations of the selected candidates will take place by examiners appointed by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India in the following subjects:

Law, including the ordinary rules of taking evidence and the mode of conducting civil and criminal trials - -	1,000
The history of India - - - - - - - -	400
Political economy - - - - - - - -	400
Any language of India in which the selected candidate shall have given notice of his desire to be examined -	200

and such further examinations will be conducted in the same manner as that above described. (The numbers set opposite to each subject denote the greatest number of marks which can be obtained in respect of such subjects.)

8. Each selected candidate, desirous of being examined at either of the further examinations of 1856 and 1857, shall, two months previously to such examination, transmit to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India a statement mentioning the language or languages of India in which he is desirous of being examined.

9. Any selected candidate who, having been examined at the further examination of 1856, shall not have passed, may, nevertheless, be again examined at the further examination of 1857.

10. Any selected candidate who shall not have passed at one or the other of the further examinations of 1856 and 1857, shall be struck off the list of selected candidates.

11. The selected candidates who, at either of such further examinations, shall be deemed by the examiners to have a competent knowledge of law, the history of India, political economy, and at least one language of India, shall be adjudged to have passed and to be entitled to be appointed to the civil service of the East India Company; and the names of the selected candidates who shall have so passed shall be placed in a list in the order of their merit in such examinations, estimated as above by the total number of marks which they shall have obtained in respect of all the subjects in which they shall have been examined at such examination.

12. The seniority in the civil service of the East India Company of the selected candidates shall be determined by the date of the further examination at which they shall be adjudged to have passed; and, as between those who passed at the same further examination, their seniority in such civil service shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from such examination.

13. No person will, even after such examination, be allowed to proceed to India unless he shall comply with the regulations in force at the time for the civil service of the East India Company, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character.

India Board, 26 January 1855. *R. Lowe.*

ASSISTANT SURGEONS (EAST INDIA).
CIVIL SERVICE (EAST INDIA).

REPORT, dated 13 January 1855, on the Examination of Candidates for the Appointment of Assistant Surgeon in the Service of the East India Company; Report, dated November 1854, on the Examination of Candidates for the Civil Service of the East India Company, and Letter as to the Company's College at *Haileybury;* and Regulations framed for the Examination of Candidates for Appointments to the Civil Service of the East India Company.

(*Sir C. Wood.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
29 *January* 1855.

Under 3 *oz.*

ASSISTANT SURGEONS (INDIA).

COPY of the REGULATIONS framed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, in pursuance of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 95, for the Examination of CANDIDATES for the Appointment of ASSISTANT SURGEON in the Service of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.

India Board,
21 February 1855.

T. N. REDINGTON.

REGULATIONS for the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for the Appointment of ASSISTANT SURGEON in the Service of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.

ALL natural-born subjects of her Majesty between 22 and 28 years of age, and of sound bodily health, may be candidates for admission into the service of the East India Company as Assistant Surgeons.

They must subscribe and send in to Dr. Scott, the Physician to the Honourable East India Company, 10 days before the period fixed for each examination, a declaration to the following effect:

"I (Christian and surname at full length), a candidate for employment as an Assistant Surgeon in the service of the East India Company, do hereby declare that I was years of age on the day of last, and that I labour under no constitutional disease or physical disability that can interfere with the due discharge of the duties of a medical officer; and I also attest my readiness to proceed on duty to India within three months of receiving my appointment."

This declaration must be accompanied by the following documents:—

1. Proof of age, either by extract from the register of the parish in which the candidate was born, or by his own declaration, pursuant to the Act 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 62.

2. A certificate of moral character from a magistrate, or a minister of the religious denomination to which the candidate belongs, who has personally known him for at least two preceding years.

3. A diploma in surgery, or a degree in medicine, provided an examination in surgery be required for such degree, from some body competent by law to grant or confer such diploma or degree.

4. A certificate of having attended two courses of lectures, of six months each, on the practice of physic, and of having attended, for six months, the practice and clinical instruction of the physicians at some hospital containing at least, on an average, 100 patients; or of having attended one course of lectures, of six months, on the practice of physic, and clinical instruction for twelve months.

5. A certificate

5. A certificate of having attended, for three months, the practical instruction given at one of the public asylums for the treatment of the insane.

6. A certificate of having attended, for three months, one of the institutions, or wards of an hospital especially devoted to the treatment of opthalmic disease.

Candidates who may not have been able to attend the practice of an asylum for the insane, or of an opthalmic hospital, for three months previous to their offering themselves for examination, will not be excluded from examination, but will, if successful in obtaining recommendation for appointments, be required to produce certificates of having attended such practice during the interval between the examination and the time of proceeding to India.

7. A certificate of having attended a course of lectures on midwifery, and of having conducted at least six labours.

8. A certificate of having acquired a practical knowledge of cupping.

Candidates may also, at their option, send in certificates of attendance at any hospitals, or on any courses of lectures, in addition to the above. Attendance on a course of military surgery, and the practical study of surgical operations on the dead body, are recommended.

The examination will include the following subjects:—

1. Surgery in all its departments.

2. Medicine, including the diseases of women and children, Therapeutics, Pharmacy, and Hygiène.

3. Anatomy and Physiology, including Comparative Anatomy.

4. Natural History, including Botany and Zoology.

The following are the books recommended in—

Zoology and Comparative Anatomy—

Outlines of the Structure of the Animal Kingdom, by Rymer Jones.
Cours Elémentaire d'Histoire Naturelle, par Milne Edwards.

Botany—

Lindley's School Botany.
Lindley's Elements of Botany.

The examination will be conducted—

1. By means of written questions and answers.

2. By object examinations and experiments, when the subject admits of such tests.

3. By practical examination of patients, and by operations on the dead body.

4. By *vivâ voce* examination.

The persons who shall be pronounced by the Examiners to be the best qualified in all respects, will be appointed to fill the requisite number of appointments as Assistant Surgeons in the East India Company's service; and, so far as the requirements of the service will permit, they will have the choice of the Presidency in India to which they shall be appointed, according to the order of merit in which they stand on the list resulting from such examination.

All Assistant Surgeons are required to subscribe to the Military or Medical, and Medical Retiring Funds, at the Presidencies to which they may be respectively

respectively appointed, and, to the Military Orphan Society also, if appointed to Bengal.

All Assistant Surgeons who shall neglect or refuse to proceed to India under the orders of the Court of Directors, within three months from the date of their appointment, will be considered as having forfeited it, unless special circumstances shall justify a departure from this regulation.

A copy of these Regulations, and any further information, may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Military Department, East India House.

The examinations will take place in the months of January and July in each year, and due notice will be given by public advertisement of the days appointed, and of the probable number of candidates to be selected.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS (INDIA).

COPY of Regulations framed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, in pursuance of Act 16 & 17 Vict., c. 95, for the Examination of Candidates for the Appointment of Assistant Surgeon in the Service of the East India Company.

(*Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
26 *February* 1855.

Under 1 *oz.*

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 10 August 1855;—*for*,

A COPY "of the REPORT, dated the 24th day of July 1855, sent to the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India* by the Examiners appointed under the Act of the 16th and 17th Vict., c. 95, for the Examination of CANDIDATES for the Appointment of ASSISTANT SURGEON in the Service of the East India Company.

India Board, 10 August 1855. } T. N. REDINGTON.

The EXAMINERS to the PRESIDENT of the BOARD of CONTROL.

24, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square,
24 July 1855.

Sir,

WE have the honour to inform you of the completion and result of the examination of candidates for Assistant Surgeoncies in the Honourable East India Company's service. The examination was conducted on the same plan as the last. Each of the candidates was submitted to the following tests: namely, an examination in writing in each of the four appointed subjects, Medicine, Surgery, Anatomy and Physiology, and Natural History; an examination, *vivâ voce*, for one hour in the same subjects; an examination for an hour in the investigation of a medical and a surgical case; and an examination for the same time in operations on the dead body, and in the application of surgical apparatus. By the method thus adopted, each candidate was under examination for 15 hours.

We beg to submit, in order of merit, the names of 42 candidates, selected from 55 who presented themselves for examination. The gentlemen included in this list are fully qualified to receive appointments.

We beg also to append copies of the questions proposed in the written examinations.

Walker, William, M.D., M.R.C.S.ED.
Brettingham, Charles, M.R.C.S.E.
Watson, George A., M.R.C.S.E.
Kendall, Bernard, M.R.C.S.E.
Stewart, J. L., M.D., Glasgow.
Matthew Theobald, M.B., M.R.C.S.I.
Fairweather, James, M.D., M.R.C.S.ED.
Hayes, Boon, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.
Hood, David, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.
Jackson, Charles J., M.R.C.S.E.
Kirk, John, M.D., M.R.C.S.ED.
Bird, Robert, M.D., M.R.C.S.ED.
Duncan, A. A., M.B., M.R.C.S.I.
Coates, J. Martin, M.F.P. & S.G.
Thorn, Henry, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.
Sillifant, Francis, M.R.C.S.E.
Penhall, John T., M.R.C.S.E.
M'Auley, Daniel, M.R.C.S.ED.
Poole, Charles A., M.R.C.S.E.
Plank, Charles, M.R.C.S.E.
Equal { Carter, Frederick, M.R.C.S.E.
Hayes, William H., M.R.C.S.E.
Plumptre, Francis H., M.R.C.S.E.
Croudace, Thomas, M.R.C.S.E.
Seward, George E., M.D.ED.
Griesback, Henry, M.R.C.S.E.
Hooke, Benjamin, M.R.C.S.E.
Thomson, Andrew, M.D., M.R.C.S.ED.
King, Henry, M.B., T.C.D.
Asher, C. Gordon, M.D., M.R.C.S.ED.
Dempster, Robert, M.R.C.S.E.
Pinkerton, John, M.R.C.S.ED.
Bourne, William H., M.R.C.S.I.
Boxwell, Richard, M.B., M.R.C.S.I.
Hammond, Frederick K., M.R.C.S.I
Houston, John, M.D.GL., M.R.C.S.ED.
Busteed, Henry E., M.R.C.S.
Crocker, Henry, M.D., M.R.C.S.ED.
Wheatley, C. F., M.F.P. & S.G.
Arnold, Richard, M.R.C.S.E.
Adam, Hunter, M.R.C.S.ED.
Morgan, William H., M.R.C.S.E.

We have, &c.
(signed) *George Busk.*
Joseph D. Hooker, M.D.
James Paget.
W. H. Walshe, M.D.

The Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, M.P.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Monday, 16 *July* 1855.—10 to 1 o'Clock.

Dr. Hooker.

Botany.

Answer any Five or more of the following Questions.

1. Give examples of medicinal plants in the natural order *Umbelliferæ*.
2. Define a Rhizome, a Corm, a Tuber, and a Bulb.
3. What are the properties of *Ranunculaceæ*? and give examples.
4. What are the most conspicuous botanical characters of the natural order *Papaveraceæ*?
5. Define the terms Thalamifloral, Calycifloral, and Corollifloral.
6. Describe the structure of the fruit in the Apple, Strawberry, Raspberry, and Peach.
7. What are the chief botanical peculiarities of *Cruciferæ*, and in what parts of the plant do their properties reside?
8. Distinguish *Melanthaceæ* from *Liliaceæ*.
9. Describe the germination of flowering plants (Monocotyledonous and Dicotyledonous).
10. What are the chemical changes undergone during the process of germination?
11. Describe the process of respiration by the leaves of plants.
12. Describe the process of impregnation in *Coniferæ*.
13. What is the principal cause of the motion of the sap in flowering plants?
14. Why is sap-wood less durable than heart-wood?
15. Describe the fruit and seed of the castor-oil plant.
16. In what parts of *Umbelliferæ* do the essential oils chiefly reside?
17. What are the three principal modes of placentation?
18. What is endosmosis?
19. What are the chief products of the cocoa-nut tree used in the arts, &c.?
20. How is starch converted into sugar in the vegetable economy?
21. What does a grain of wheat (commonly so called) consist of?
22. State the names and relative positions of the parts of a papilionaceous flower.
23. What are the principal nitrogenous products of plants, and what the non-nitrogenous; and how do they severally contribute to the food of animals?
24. What are De Candolle's principal divisions of Dicotyledonous plants, and what are their characters?

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

Answer any Three or more of the following Questions.

1. Enumerate the principal groups of the molluscous sub-kingdom, giving an instance of each.
2. Describe the general plan upon which the circulation is carried on in fishes and reptiles respectively, and mention any general circumstances in which the circulatory apparatus in the classes below the vertebrata differs from that which exists in that division.
3. What are the distinctive characters of the principal classes of the articulata?
4. To what orders do most of the hybernating animals belong? Give examples; and describe the condition of their functions during hybernation.

5. Describe

5. Describe the origin and formation of the silk of the silkworm, of the spider's web, and of the material used by wasps and their allies in the construction of their nests.

6. Enumerate the orders of insects, their characters and metamorphoses.

7. Give a general comparative view of the nervous system in the sub-kingdoms of animalia.

8. Enumerate the bones in the fore and hind legs of the horse, and compare them with the homologous organs in man.

9. Compare the wings of a bird, bat, flying squirrel, and pterodactyle.

10. Give instances of real or supposed hybrid animals; mention any laws that appear to control their production, and any peculiarities (structural or functional) which hybrids usually possess.

SURGERY.

Monday, 16 *July* 1855.—2 to 5 o'Clock.

Mr. Paget.

1. What are the chief conditions from which secondary hæmorrhage may ensue after an operation (say, after amputation below the knee)? and what are, in each case, the best means of treatment?

2. If hospital-gangrene were prevalent in a hospital under your charge, and you were unable to remove the patients, what would you do?

3. In what conditions due to injury, or to disease, of the bones of the skull, would you think it proper to remove portions of those bones, with the trephine or other instruments?

4. Make lists of the instruments, &c., that you would require for each of the following operations; viz., amputation below the knee, ligature of the femoral artery, and tracheotomy.

5. State the usual direct and remote consequences of fracture of the spine, with crushing of the spinal cord, in the lower part of the cervical region, and explain them physiologically. What are the chief differences between the symptoms of this injury, and those of a similar injury in the lumbar region? And what the chief things to be attended to in their management?

6. What are the conditions under which swellings not aneurismal are attended with pulsation? and how may such swellings be, generally, distinguished from aneurisms?

7. Describe the process for the separation of a slough of the integument; and that for the healing of the surface exposed by its removal.

8. J. S., aged 14, was struck sharply on the lower part of the right tibia, and for 12 months following the blow, suffered almost constant, and often very severe, pain in the part. Ten months after the injury, an incision was made down to the painful part of the bone, in the belief that acute periostitis existed; but the operation gave little, and only temporary, relief. Various other treatment was employed without any advantage, and, at the end of 12 months, the pain was in no degree diminished; it was a constant aching, with frequent paroxysms of great severity. The lower end of the tibia was now uniformly enlarged to about one-half more than its natural size: the enlargement gradually diminished up the shaft, and did not extend above its lower fourth. The surface of the enlargement felt everywhere bony. On every part of it even moderate pressure produced severe pain. There was general, but not great, swelling about the ankle-joint; and its movements were limited, but painless and without grating. The constitutional disturbance was only such as might be ascribed to the long-endured pain.

What was the disease in this case? and what the appropriate treatment?

MEDICINE.

Tuesday, 17 *July* 1855.—2 to 5 o'Clock.

Dr. Walshe.

1. What are the influences severally exercised by heat, solar and artificial,—moisture, moderate and extreme in amount,—wind,—vegetation on the surface of stagnant water,—and elevation of locality, on the diffusion and activity of marsh-malaria?

2. Give the anatomical characters of acute and chronic cerebral meningitis.

3. Describe the "simple, chronic" or "perforating" ulcer of the stomach. How is perforation of this kind to be distinguished (on anatomical grounds alone) from destruction of the coats by cancerous ulceration, by post-mortem action of the gastric juice, and by sulphuric acid?

4. State the symptoms and treatment of a case of acute sthenic dysentery in a previously healthy adult, inhabiting a temperate climate.

5. An adult male presents the following physical signs:—*On Inspection:* arching of the præcordial region with slight bulging of its intercostal spaces; undulating impulse; elevation of the heart's apex-beat to the fourth interspace. *On Palpation:* feeble, unequal fluttering impulse. *On Percussion:* dulness over a triangular space, the apex of the triangle reaching the first left costal cartilage, the base coasting the sixth rib. *On Auscultation:* feebleness and apparent distance from the surface of the heart's sounds inferiorly; relative clearness of both at the top of the sternum; friction-sound of cardiac rhythm faintly caught in some postures of the patient; no endocardial nor aortic murmur.

Show how these signs fail to establish the diagnosis of either hypertrophy of the heart, flabby dilatation of that organ, aneurism of the arch of the aorta, or hydro pericardium; and how, on the contrary, they prove the existence of pericarditis with effusion.

6. What are the distinctive marks between a simple ovarian cyst, a large fibrous tumour of the uterus, and ascites?

7. What are the physical signs and symptoms of copious acute pleuritic effusion? Supposing a patient with such effusion to be a well-constituted and previously healthy male adult; the disease to have reached, say, from the sixth to the ninth day, and no treatment of any kind to have been yet employed, how would you manage the case?

8. Give an outline of the physiological and therapeutical effects of strychnia, indicating the doses from which the effects described are to be expected in the adult human subject. Are the same effects produced by brucia?

9. An individual, labouring under the uric acid diathesis, takes benzoic acid in free quantity; what ensues, and how is the result explicable?

10. Mention the ordinary adulterations or accidental impurities, and the means of detecting them, of iodide of potassium.

11. Write prescriptions in Latin, without using abbreviations, for—(*a*) gallic acid in a severe attack of hæmoptysis; (*b*) liquor potassæ arsenitis in an old-standing case of lepra vulgaris. The patient is supposed in each instance to be an adult.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

Tuesday, 17 *July* 1855.—10 to 1 o'Clock.

Mr. Busk.

1. Describe the occipital bone, its articulations with other bones; the points of attachment of the various muscles affixed to it, and the mode in which its ossification takes place.

2. Enumerate

2. Enumerate the muscles of the back of the trunk, and the order in which they occur in dissection.

3. Describe the surgical anatomy of the subclavian artery, and indicate the part most eligible for its ligature in case of aneurism below the clavicle, with the steps of the operation.

4. Describe the parts concerned in femoral hernia, and point out the anatomical conditions distinctive of that form of hernia.

5. Give the distinctive physical and chemical characters of yellow elastic tissue, and notice the principal situations in which it occurs in the human body.

6. Describe the structure of a nervous ganglion.

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7. Mention the principal heads under which alimentary substances may be arranged, and give one or more instances of substances belonging to each group.

8. Describe the changes undergone by the chyle in its passage from the intestine into the blood.

9. What is the cause of the suffocation which usually supervenes upon division of the inferior laryngeal nerves, or of the trunk of the pneumogastric nerve above those branches? and state what muscles of the larynx are supplied with motor power by the superior laryngeal nerve.

10. What circumstances increase or diminish the amount of carbonic acid exhaled by animals.

EAST INDIA (ASSISTANT SURGEONS).

COPY of REPORT, dated 24th July 1855, sent to the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India* by the Examiners appointed for the Examination of CANDIDATES for the Appointment of ASSISTANT SURGEON in the Service of the East India Company.

(*Mr. Vernon Smith.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
11 *August* 1855.

514.

Under 1 oz.

EAST INDIA (CIVIL SERVICE).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 10 August 1855;—*for*,

A COPY "of the REPORTS, dated the 4th day of August 1855, made to the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India* by the Examiners appointed under the Act of the 16th & 17th of the Queen, c. 95, for the Examination of Candidates for the Civil Service of *India*; and a Copy of the CORRESPONDENCE relating to the Appointment and Proceedings of the said Examiners."

India Board,
10 August 1855.

T. N. REDINGTON.

(*Mr. Vernon Smith.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
11 *August* 1855.

LIST OF PAPERS.

1.—Sir Thomas Redington, K.C.B., Secretary to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to the Examiners, 13 June 1855 - - - - - p. 3

2.—The Right Honourable Sir James Stephen, K.C.B., to the Right Honourable R. Vernon Smith, President of the India Board, 5 July 1855 - - p. 4

3.—The Examiners to the President of the India Board, 4 July 1855 - - p. 4

4.—The President of the India Board to Sir James Stephen, 6 July 1855 - - p. 5

5.—Sir James Stephen to the President of the India Board, 7 July 1855 - - p. 6

6.—Resolutions of the Examiners - - - - - - - - - - p. 6

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9.—The Examiners to the President of the India Board, 4 August 1855 - - p. 36

10.—The Examiners to the President of the India Board, 4 August 1855 - - p. 37

11.—Memorandum showing the Remuneration given to the Examiners - - p. 37

A COPY of the REPORTS, dated the 4th day of August 1855, made to the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India* by the Examiners appointed under the Act of the 16th & 17th of the Queen, c. 95, for the Examination of Candidates for the Civil Service of *India*; and a COPY of the CORRESPONDENCE relating to the Appointment and Proceedings of the said Examiners.

— 1. —

CIRCULAR LETTER from Sir *Thomas Redington*, Secretary to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to the Examiners for the Civil Service of India.

Sir, India Board, 13 June 1855.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to acquaint you, that the examination of candidates for admission to the Civil Service of the East India Company has been appointed to be held at King's College, London, on Monday the 16th of July and following days, at 10 o'clock a.m.

The candidates have received notice to attend on that occasion, and also on each succeeding day, as may be required.

The report* of Mr. Macaulay and his colleagues on the Indian Civil Service, and the regulations for admission thereto, founded on that report, will explain the principle upon which these examinations are to be conducted; but as there are many points upon which it is desirable that the examiners should come to a mutual understanding, the Board consider it of importance that they should meet for that purpose on an early day, when the preliminary arrangements, as regards the order and duration of the examination in the several subjects, can also be determined.

*Parliamentary Paper, No. 34, 1845.

I am desired, therefore, to request that you will meet the President of this Board at this office on Monday the 2d of July at 1 o'clock p.m.

A list of the examiners appointed, and of the number of candidates who have elected to be examined in each subject, is herewith forwarded.

I have, &c.
T. Redington.

SUBJECT.	NAMES OF EXAMINERS.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.
English Literature, &c.	Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, K.C.B., Professor of Modern History, Cambridge The Rev. F. Temple, Principal of Kneller Hall	141
Classics; Literature, &c., of Greece and Rome	The Rev. R. Congreve, of Wadham College, Oxford The Rev. G. Rawlinson, Exeter College, Oxford	123 133
France; Literature, &c.	M. Baron, Doctor of the University of France, and Member of the Royal Academy of Belgium M. de Vericour, Professor of Modern Languages, Queen's College, Cork	99
Italy, &c. &c.	A. Panizzi, Esq., British Museum	19

SUBJECT.	NAMES OF EXAMINERS.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.
Germany, &c. &c. -	Professor Max Müller, Taylor Institution, Oxford -	30
Mathematics -	A. Cayley, Esq., Trinity College, Cambridge - -	101
	G. G. Stokes, Esq., Professor of Mathematics, Pembroke College, Cambridge - - - - -	
Natural Sciences -	G. J. Allman, Esq., Professor of Botany, Trinity College, Dublin - - - - - - -	40
	G. D. Liveing, Esq., Lecturer on Natural Science, St. John's College, Cambridge - - - -	
Moral Sciences -	The Rev. Dr. J. M'Cosh, Professor of Logic, Queen's College, Belfast - - - - - - -	73
	Alexander Grant, Esq., Oriel College, Oxford -	
Arabic - - -	Colonel J. W. Ouseley, Haileybury College - -	1
Sanscrit - - -	Monier Williams, Esq., Haileybury College - -	2

— 2. —

The Right Honourable Sir *James Stephen*, K.C.B., Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, to the Right Honourable *R. Vernon Smith*, President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

Sir, East India College, Hertford, 5 July 1855.

No. 6. I HAVE the honour to transmit to you the accompanying series of resolutions, which were adopted on the 4th instant by the gentlemen whom you have selected to examine the candidates for writerships in the service of the East India Company.

At the meeting at which those resolutions were adopted, 13 only of the examiners attended. I, having been chosen to take the chair, was also desired to sign the resolutions, and, in the names of my associates and of myself, to transmit them to you for your sanction. I was also directed to request that you would have the goodness to cause a printed copy of the resolutions, when so sanctioned, to be sent to each examiner.

I have, &c.
James Stephen.

— 3. —

The Examiners in Natural Science and in Mathematics to the President of the India Board.

Sir, London, 4 July 1855.

WE, the undersigned, examiners for the East India Civil Service, beg leave to state in writing the grounds of the dissent, which we have ventured already to express to you, from a regulation carried this morning at a meeting of the examiners.

That regulation proposes to allow no marks to any candidate for his answers in any group of subjects for which distinct examiners are appointed, unless they shall amount to one-fifth of the whole marks assigned to that group in the printed regulations.

In natural science, which comprehends six distinct subjects, viz., chemistry, mineralogy, geology, botany, zoology, and electricity, it is likely to happen that a candidate may be well acquainted with one subject, say chemistry or botany, without having any knowledge of the others; yet, as only 500 marks are assigned to all the six, it is impossible to assign one-fifth, or 100 marks, to any one: consequently, a candidate

a candidate who was acquainted with only one, even though his knowledge of that one were of the highest order, would obtain no credit for such knowledge in the final result; while a candidate with a smattering of all, might succeed in gaining 100 marks, taking the six subjects together.

In mathematics, the effect would be that a candidate who had gone through a limited course of which he had made himself thoroughly master, and whose answers showed talent and intelligence, might be excluded from obtaining any marks at all, while another, who had gone through, in a slovenly manner, a much more extended course, might answer enough to place him above the minimum standard The effect, as appears to us, would be to encourage smattering at the expense of sound knowledge, the very effect which No. 5 of the printed Regulations was intended to guard against.

The report of Mr. Macaulay and his colleagues contains the following sentence (page 11): "The examination in pure and mixed mathematics ought to be of such a nature as to enable the judges to place in proper order all the candidates, from those who have never gone beyond Euclid's Elements and the first part of Algebra, up to those who possess the highest acquirements." But, according to the regulation here objected to, a candidate who had read nothing beyond Euclid's Elements and the first part of Algebra, however accurate his knowledge might be, would probably be prevented from obtaining any marks at all in mathematics.

On these grounds we are strongly of opinion that the refusal of credit should be left to the discretion of the examiners in each department, rather than determined beforehand by an arbitrary standard of marks.

We have, &c.

G. D. Liveing,
Geo. J. Allman, } Examiners in Natural Science.

A. Cayley,
G. G. Stokes, } Examiners in Mathematics.

— 4. —

The President of the India Board to Sir *James Stephen.*

Sir, India Board, 6 July 1855.

I HAVE received the resolutions proposed for the conduct of the examinations for the civil service by the examiners whom I appointed for that purpose. They seem to me to be well adapted for the object; and having had the good fortune to obtain the services of so many eminent men in this matter, it would be presumptuous in me to dispute their judgment, and indelicate to interfere with their decision. I must, however, regret, as I did before in their presence, that they have agreed entirely to dispense with *vivâ voce* examination, except to test pronunciation in spoken languages. The apprehension I entertain of the inadequacy of this examination to procure fit persons for the Civil Service in India arises from the extreme difficulty of devising any mode of ascertaining the qualities most requisite for such employment. A *vivâ voce* examination, much more than one by written papers, elicits readiness, self-reliance, moral courage. I admit there may be an objection in the time to be taken for such a purpose; but that, as well as even the disinclination of some of the gentlemen to undertake the task, should be overruled or overlooked, if the selection would be improved by it. I therefore most reluctantly yield to your opinion on this point. In Resolution 8, I fear the words "highest possible proficiency" may lead to some vagueness in the decisions on different subjects; but if it applies only to the highest possible number of marks, it would end only in making the attainment of that number almost impossible. The highest possible proficiency in English composition or history would open this place to Mr. Macaulay, or Mr. Hallam, or Sir James Stephen, but leave it hopeless to the young aspirant for Indian service; and if Mr. Panizzi was to decide upon the highest possible proficiency in the Italian language and literature, he would probably not accord it to any inhabitant of these isles. In Resolution 9, I do not agree with the dissentients (whose letter* I enclose to you), that it is necessary to divide the marks allotted to each head among the branches, which are named here as illustrating the objects of examination rather than as separate divisions; and if a youth appeared before the examiners

*No. 3.

examiners in natural science, who had made prodigious progress in chemistry, without any knowledge of geology, I should not think he was debarred from receiving the greater number, if not the whole, of the 500 marks; but, in order to meet their objection, I intend to lower the minimum to one-tenth instead of one-fifth. In conclusion, I request that you will communicate as to the wants of the examiners with Mr. Waterfield, and I will appoint Mr. H. Deedes, a clerk in this office, to attend to the care of the papers. Mr. Waterfield will superintend the printing as you desire.

I request you to return me the letters as soon as possible.

I have, &c.

R. Vernon Smith.

— 5. —

Sir *James Stephen* to the President of the India Board.

East India College, Hertford,

Sir, 7 July 1855.

I RETURN the papers which you have transmitted to me, with your letter of the 6th instant.

The only topic on which it seems necessary for me to trouble you any further is that of the change which you propose to make in the Resolution numbered 9, by substituting the words "one-tenth" for the words "one-fifth." On that subject I can only say that it is a change which I for one shall consider as an improvement, and which, I believe, the other examiners will not consider as objectionable, though, of course, I am not entitled to answer for them.

I have, &c.

James Stephen.

— 6. —

RESOLUTIONS adopted by the Examiners.

1. THAT each examiner, or pair of examiners, shall enter upon his or their examination, and pursue it to its close, in an order of priority corresponding with the relative numbers of the candidates to be examined on each subject. This rule will give the following order of succession: 1st, English; 2d, Classics; 3d, Mathematics; 4th, French; 5th, Moral Sciences; 6th, Natural Sciences; 7th, German; 8th, Italian; 9th, Sanscrit; 10th, Arabic.

2. That any two or more examinations may be conducted simultaneously, so far as it shall be found compatible with the attendance of every candidate at the examination on each of the subjects selected by him.

3. That the examination be entirely conducted by written papers, except when it is required to test pronunciation, and extempore translation, in spoken languages.

4. That the time to be occupied by each examiner, or pair of examiners, in examining each candidate *vivâ voce*, or all the candidates on paper, shall be greater or less in exact proportion to the greater or less number of marks which he or they is or are authorised to award.

5. That *vivâ voce* examinations be conducted at such times as not to interrupt the course of the written examinations.

6. That, in respect of every hundred marks to be awarded by each examiner, the time to be employed by him in his examination be one hour, the same rate being observed for every number of marks below one hundred.

7. That, of the two examiners associated together upon any subject, each shall propose to the candidates one-half of the questions to be answered on that subject, but not until he shall have first communicated those questions to his associate for his concurrence. In the event of any irreconcilable difference of opinion between the two respecting the propriety of proposing any such question, the judgment of the examiner by whom the objection has been made shall prevail.

8. That

8. That the highest number of marks on any subject be not awarded unless the examiner or examiners be of opinion that the candidate has attained to the highest possible proficiency on such subject.

9. That, in the ultimate adjudication, no candidate shall have credit for any marks which he may have obtained on any one of the nine heads of the examination, unless they amount to one-tenth, at the least, of the total number of marks which he might have obtained on that head.

10. That each examiner shall be entitled to inspect the answers returned to any questions proposed by his associate in the examination, and either to assent to, or dissent from, the number of marks which his associate may design to award to any such answers. But, in the event of any irreconcilable difference of opinion between such associates on any such point, the mean between their markings shall be taken.

11. That the Commissioners for the Affairs of India be requested to place some confidential officer in charge of all necessary arrangements connected with the printing the questions to be proposed to the candidates—with the preparation of the paper to be used in answering those questions, either in the shape of books, or of detached sheets, as each examiner, or pair of examiners, may prefer—with the getting ready the rooms in which the examinations are to take place—and with the keeping a minute of the resolutions which may be finally adopted by the examiners respecting the results of the examination.

12. That each candidate shall sign his answers, not with his name, but with some arbitrary sign, alphabetical or numerical, to be drawn by lot immediately before the commencement of the first examination, in the presence of the before-mentioned officer, who shall carefully conceal from every one to what individual candidate any such sign belongs, until the examiners shall have finally adjudicated in favor of the successful candidates as indicated by such signs.

13. That so soon as each examiner, or pair of examiners, shall be ready to pronounce his or their final award, he or they shall make a report to that effect to the above-mentioned officer, who, as soon as he shall have received the whole of such reports, shall convene the examiners at some convenient time and place, then and there to communicate to each other the results of their various examinations, and to pronounce the final adjudication thence resulting.

James Stephen,
Chairman of the Meeting of Examiners, by whom the thirteen preceding Resolutions were adopted on the 4th July 1855.

— 7. —

PAPERS SET BY THE EXAMINERS.

QUESTIONS IN THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Proposed by Sir James Stephen.

July 16, 1855. 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

1. Of what public functionaries, or other persons, was the Wittena Gemot composed? What were the functions and powers of that body?

2. Trace the descent (1) of Henry II. from Edmund Ironside; (2) of Henry IV. from Edward III.; (3) of Edward IV. from Edward III.; (4) of James I. from Henry VII.; (5) of the Lady Arabella Stuart from Henry VII.; (6) of George I. from James I.

3. In the romance of Ivanhoe, Sir Walter Scott has illustrated and embellished the historical theory which, throughout his history, "De la Conquête de l'Angleterre," M. Thierry has laboured to establish. That theory is, that the true interpretation of the course of political events in England, from the Norman Conquest to the accession of John, is to be found in the animosities which, during the whole of that period, prevailed between the Saxon and the Norman inhabitants of the kingdom. Now the action of the romance being supposed to happen in the reign of Richard I., what are the historical occurrences of that reign from which the theory of Sir Walter Scott and of M. Thierry may derive either an effectual support, or a plausible countenance?

4. By what right, and in what capacity, did Edward I. take on himself to decide on whom the Crown of Scotland had descended on the death of Margaret, the Maiden of Norway? What were the principles, legal and constitutional, which he laid down as forming the basis and grounds of his decision? Explain how the case of the successful claimant was brought within the reach and compass of those principles.

5. What is the substance of the Statute of Treasons of the 25th Edward III., so far as relates to the definition of the offence of treason? In what respects do the present statutory definitions of treason either coincide with, or differ from, those comprised in the Statute of Edward III.?

6. When, where, and by what authority, and with what designs, was "Poyning's Law" enacted? What were the more material provisions of it?

7. Recapitulate, as briefly as possible, the chief incidents in the political life of Sir Thomas More.

8. During the reigns of James I., and of the succeeding Monarchs of England till the year 1800, a long, though not unbroken, series of statesmen became, one after another, though under various official designations, the chief or most powerful ministers of the Crown. Exhibit, in chronological order, a list of those statesmen, with the dates of the commencement and of the close of the administration of each (the dates, that is, of the years, not of the months or days), placing in that list a single name only in respect of any one and the same period of time.

9. The Petition of Rights, Stat. 3, Car. I. cap. 1, enacted (among other things), that "no man hereafter be compelled to make or yield any Gift, Loan, or Benevolence Tax, or such like charge, without common consent by Act of Parliament." When, in the great case of Ship Money, the counsel for Hampden insisted on this Statute in bar of the demand against him, the Judges of the Court of Exchequer Chamber decided that, for three distinct reasons, that plea could not be sustained. Of those reasons, the first related to the right construction of the Statute. The second asserted a great principle of constitutional law. The third recognised a momentous rule respecting the prerogative of the King when acting in his legislative capacity. What were those three reasons?

10. Between the commencement of the Civil War and the close of the Treaty of Newport, Charles on several occasions unsuccessfully offered to the Parliament various concessions as the price, at one time of peace, at another of the restitution of his own royal authority. State, in chronological order, the substance of each of those rejected offers.

11. Hume employs the following words in reference to the trial of Sir Henry Vane in 1660: "The Court considering more the general opinion of his active guilt in the beginning and prosecution of the civil wars, than the acts of treason charged against him, took advantage of the letter of the law, and brought him in guilty." Is it true that "the letter of the law" was against Vane? What was the main ground on which he rested his defence against the indictment? What was the broad constitutional doctrine which that defence affirmed, and which the judgment of the court contradicted?

12. The Treaty of Dover, of the 22d May 1670, and the Treaty of London, of the 31st December 1670, were both concluded with the same object of forming an alliance between Louis XIV. and Charles II., for the invasion, conquest, and partition of the Seven United Provinces. It is, however, to be observed respecting these treaties, (1) that though almost exactly coincident in every other respect, there was one highly important condition in the Treaty of Dover upon which the Treaty of London was entirely silent; (2) that the existence of the Treaty of Dover was neither known to, nor suspected by, some of the ministers of the Crown, who were principally concerned in negotiating the subsequent Treaty of London; and (3) that to the world at large the existence of those treaties was entirely unknown until the comparatively recent publications of Macpherson and Dalrymple, and was not fully known until the publication, by the orders of M. Guizot (when Minister of the Interior in France) of the negotiations of Louis XIV. respecting the Spanish Succession. What were the circumstances, and what the motives, which occasioned each of these remarkable departures from the ordinary course of English diplomacy, and from the ordinary habit of making public all treaties concluded by the English Crown?

13. The practice now invariably observed by Parliament of directing to what specific uses the money granted to the Crown for the public service is to be appropriated, and the further practice of taking effectual securities against the diversion of any part of such grants to any other purposes, are usages which (1) had their earliest origin in the times of the Plantagenets; which (2), after a long interval, were revived in the times of the Stuarts; and which (3) were so revived, at one time by the express suggestion, at another with the decided approbation, of the Kings of the House of Stuart. What are the facts by which each of these statements may be verified?

14. The Declaration of Rights of the year 1689 sets forth (1) that the pretended power of suspending of Laws, or the execution of Laws, by regal authority, without consent of Parliament, is illegal; (2) that the pretended power of dispensing with Laws, or the execution of Laws, by regal authority, as it hath been assumed and exercised of late, is illegal; (3) that all Commissions for erecting Courts of Commissioners for ecclesiastical causes,

causes, and all other Commissions and Courts of the like nature, are illegal and pernicious; (4) that levying of money for or to the use of the Crown by pretence of Prerogative, without consent of Parliament, for a longer time, or in any other manner, than the same is or shall be granted, is illegal; (5) that the raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with consent of Parliament, is against Law; (6) that Elections of Members of Parliament ought to be free; (7) that the freedom of speech and debates or proceedings in Parliament ought not to be impeached or questioned in any Court or place out of Parliament; (8) that excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted; (9) that Jurors ought to be duly empanneled and returned; (10) that Jurors which pass upon men in trials of high treason ought to be freeholders; (11) that all grants and promises of fines and forfeitures of particular persons before conviction are illegal and void; (12) that for redress of all grievances, and for amending, strengthening, and preserving the Laws, Parliaments ought to be held frequently. Under each of the twelve heads into which the Declaration is broken in the preceding abstract of it, indicate, in the most concise and general terms, and without entering into any details, some one historical occurrence which had taken place during the lives of some of the Members of the Convention Parliament, and to which each such head may be reasonably supposed to refer.

15. What were the principal questions both of fact and of right to the discussion of which the "Drapier's Letters" were devoted? In what respect, and to what extent, were the principal and material facts of the case correctly or incorrectly stated in those letters? What was the secret proceeding (whether real or supposed) which, though not mentioned in the "Drapier's Letters," contributed largely to the exasperation of the public mind in Ireland on that occasion? In what manner did the controversy at length give rise to a question of great and enduring national importance? and what was that question?

16. Assuming that Benjamin Franklin correctly understood, and has accurately recorded, the principles which, at the time of the enactment of the Stamp Act, the American Colonists maintained against the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain, state what those principles were so far as respected the right of the Crown and Parliament to provide for the Government of the Colonies by the enactment (1) of Laws imposing Stamp, Excise, or other duties to be levied within the Colonies; (2) of Laws imposing any duties of Export or Import to be levied at the Colonial Sea Ports on Sea-borne goods; (3) of Laws imposing duties to be paid on the conveyance of Letters by any Colonial or Inter-Colonial Post-office; (4) of Laws imposing no duties at all. In Franklin's examination before the House of Commons, in February 1766, he was pressed by the House with two arguments (of which one was drawn from the terms of an English Statute, and the other from the terms of the Charter of Pennsylvania) to show that the right of taxing the Colonists belonged exclusively to the King and Parliament of Great Britain; or, at the least, belonged to them concurrently with the General Assemblies of the respective Colonies. What were those arguments? And what were Franklin's answers to each of them? In the year 1778 an Act was passed by Parliament, declaring (in effect) how far, and on what conditions, they were then disposed to yield to the demands of the American people. What were the terms, or what the substance, of that Declaration?

EXERCISES IN ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Proposed by Sir JAMES STEPHEN.

July 16, 1855. 5½ P.M. to 8 P.M.

1. IN the second volume of Mr. Hallam's Constitutional History of England, p. 149, occurs the following passage:—"It is undoubtedly a very important problem in political ethics, whether great offences against the Commonwealth may not justly incur the penalty of death, by a retrospective act of the Legislature, which a tribunal restrained by known Laws is not competent to inflict." Discuss and resolve that problem, and, in the investigation of it, adhere closely to the style appropriate to logical or argumentative inquiry; avoiding the use of any topics or expressions tending to divert the mind from the precise conditions of the problem itself, or from the exact solution of it.

2. Let it be supposed that, in the commencement of the year 1674, Clarendon, then living in exile at Rouen, receives a visit in that city from Gilbert Burnett, the future Bishop and Historian, and that a dialogue takes place between them there on the results of the Restoration, so far as they had already been developed, and so far as the further development of them could be then foreseen. Write such an imaginary dialogue, adhering as closely as may be to the modes of thought characteristic of each of the speakers.

3. The earliest intelligence of the arrival of the Pretender at Derby reached London on the 5th of December 1745. Let it be supposed that on the 6th of that month, and before any further account of his proceedings had arrived there, a secret Jacobite in that city, connected with the Court of George II., wrote to a Jacobite friend in the country a letter (1) descriptive of the effect produced by this intelligence both on the minds of some of the more eminent members of that Court, and on the public mind, and (2) expressive of the hopes entertained by the writer of a successful issue of the enterprise. Write this imaginary letter.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

I.

Mr. Temple.

July 17, 1855. 10 A.M. to 12½.

1. Dividing English Literature into the following periods:

   1. From the Reformation to the Restoration;
   2. From the Restoration to the death of George I.;
   3. From the death of George I. to the French Revolution;
   4. From the French Revolution to the present day;

Give a classified list of the great literary names in each. Describe, very briefly, the leading characteristics of each. Mention, also very briefly, the most important influences, foreign and domestic, to which each was subject.

2. Give an account of the English dramatists immediately before, and immediately after, the time of Shakspeare.

3. Write out the plot of the Merchant of Venice. Compare the character of Shylock with that of Barabbas in Marlowe's Jew of Malta.

4. Explain the following quotations from Shakspeare:

(1) Letting I dare not, wait upon I would,
Like the poor cat i' the adage.

(2) If the assassination
Could trammel up the consequence, and catch
With his surcease success; that but this blow
Might be the be-all and the end-all here,——
But here, upon this bank and shoal of time,——
We'd jump the life to come.

(3) Ay that I will, come cut and longtail, under the degree of a squire.

(4) Play such fantastic tricks before high heaven
As make the angels weep; who, with our spleens,
Would all themselves laugh mortal.

(5) Better wits have worn plain statute caps.

(6) And here am I, and wood within this wood
Because I cannot meet my Hermia.

(7) Thus goes every one to the world but I.

(8) Faith we met, and found the quarrel was upon the seventh cause.

(9) Why should I not, had I the heart to do it,
Like to the Egyptian thief at point of death,
Kill what I love.

(10) The Prince of Cumberland! That is a step,
On which I must fall down, or else o'erleap.

(11) Now if you could wear a mind
Dark as your fortune is; and but disguise
That, which, to appear itself, must not yet be,
But by self-danger.

(12) But whiles he thought to steal the single ten,
The king was slily fingered from the deck.

(13) For underneath an alehouse paltry sign,
The Castle in St. Alban's, Somerset
Hath made the wizard famous in his death.

(14) This villain here,
Being captain of a pinnace, threatens more
Than Bargulus the strong Illyrian pirate.

(15) Ay as an ostler that for the poorest piece
Will bear the knave by the volume.

(16) And hang a calfskin on those recreant limbs.

(17) As the honey of Hybla, my old lad of the Castle.

(18) Turk

(18) Turk Gregory never did such deeds in arms as I have done this day.

(19) For if the sun breeds maggots in a dead dog,
Being a god, kissing carrion—

(20) There is an aiery of children, little eyases that cry out on the top of question, and are most tyrannically clapped for it.

5. Compare the Utopia of Sir Thomas More with the New Atlantis of Bacon; point out which of them appears now to correspond most closely with the truth of history; and mention any other writings which illustrate their subject.

6. Explain the following quotations from Milton:

(1) And all who since, baptised or infidel,
Jousted in Aspramont, or Montalban,
Damasco, or Morocco, or Trebisond,
Or whom Biserta sent from Afric shore
When Charlemain with all his peerage fell
By Fontarabia.

(2) A gulf profound as that Serbonian Bog
Betwixt Damiata and Mount Casius old
Where armies whole have sunk; the parching air
Burns frore, and cold performs the effect of fire.

(3) When I behold ————————
———————— this earth, a spot, a grain,
An atom, with the firmament compared,
And all her numbered stars, that seem to roll
Spaces incomprehensible (for such
Their distance argues, and their swift return
Diurnal), merely to officiate light
Round this opacous earth, this punctual spot,
One day and night.

(4) ————————What if seventh to these
The planet earth, so stedfast though she seem,
Insensibly three different motions move?
Which else to several spheres thou must ascribe,
Moved contrary with thwart obliquities;
Or save the sun his labour, and that swift
Nocturnal and diurnal rhomb supposed,
Invisible else above all stars, the wheel
Of day and night; which needs not thy belief,
If earth industrious of herself, fetch day
Travelling east, and with her part averse
From the sun's beam meet night, her other part
Still luminous by his ray.

(5) As when two polar winds, blowing adverse
Upon the Cronian Sea, together drive
Mountains of ice that stop the imagined way
Beyond Petsora eastward to the rich
Cathaian coast.

(6) Or Bactrian Sophi from the horns
Of Turkish crescent, leaves all waste beyond
The realm of Aladule, in his retreat
To Tauris or Casbeen.

(7) Some say, the sun
Was bid turn reins from the equinoctial road
Like distant breadth to Taurus with the seven
Atlantic sisters and the Spartan Twins
Up to the Tropic Crab.

(8) Which with torrid heat
And vapour as the Lybian air adust
Began to parch that temperate clime.

7. Sketch the plan of the Faerie Queen, and quote instances to show Spenser's power of describing nature. It has been said that Milton and Spenser have never been popular poets; can you give any reason for this?

8. Compare the style of Clarendon, Hume, and Gibbon; and illustrate your comparison, if you can, by quoting a character or a narrative from each.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

II.

Mr. Temple.

July 17, 1855. 1 P.M. to 3½ P.M.

1. Give an account of the Life and Writings of Dryden. What was the chief effect which he produced upon English poetry?

2. Write out Johnson's celebrated comparison of Dryden and Pope, and illustrate it from their writings.

3. Explain the following quotations from Pope:

(1) But see the man, who spacious regions gave
A waste for beasts, himself denied a grave.

(2) Once on a time, La Mancha's knight, they say,
A certain bard encountering on the way,
Discoursed in terms as just, with looks as sage,
As e'er could Dennis, of the Grecian stage;
Concluding all were desperate sots and fools,
Who durst depart from Aristotle's rules.

(3) Such was the Muse whose rule and practice tell,
"Nature's chief masterpiece was writing well."

(4) Why drew Marseilles' good Bishop purer breath,
When nature sickened and each gale was death?

(5) And more true joy Marcellus exiled feels,
Than Cesar with a senate at his heels.

(6) What made (say Montaigne or more sage Charron)
Otho a warrior, Cromwell a buffoon?
A perjured prince a leaden saint revere,
A godless regent tremble at a star?

(7) Wise Peter sees the world's respect for gold,
And therefore hopes this nation may be sold,
Glorious ambition! Peter, swell thy store,
And be what Rome's great Didius was before.

(8) Who then shall grace, or who improve, the soil?
Who plants like Bathurst, or who builds like Boyle?

4. Narrate the history of the composition of the Rape of the Lock. From what source did Pope obtain the machinery of that Poem?

5. Give an account of the rise and decline of Periodical Essays.

6. Give an account of the Life and Writings of Burke. Write out the character given to him by Goldsmith in the Retaliation, and illustrate it by facts.

7. Sketch the history of English Novel Writing.

8. Give the plan of the Battle of the Books. What reason is there for not considering it quite original? What was the origin, and what the issue, of the controversy for the sake of which it was written?

9. Mention the Author, the Work, and the substance of the context, from which the following common quotations are taken:

(1) To make a virtue of necessity.

(2) O it is excellent
To have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous
To use it like a giant.

(3) In maiden meditation fancy free.

(4) Who steals my purse, steals trash.

(5) Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in every thing.

(6) Vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself.

(7) —— Brevity is the soul of wit.

(8) One master passion in the breast
Like Aaron's serpent swallows all the rest,

(9) Whatever is, is right.

(10) By shallow rivers, to whose falls
Melodious birds sing madrigals.

(11) Her feet beneath her petticoat
Like little mice stole in and out
As if they feared the light.

(12) Give me a look, give me a face,
That makes simplicity a grace.

(13) Come and trip it as you go
On the light fantastic toe.

(14) Coming events cast their shadows before.

(15) And whistled as he went for want of thought.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Mr. Temple.

July 18, 1855. 10. A.M. to 12.

1. On the supposition that you are going to settle in a locality with which you are quite unacquainted, write a Letter to a friend resident there, and ask him for information, stating precisely the particulars which you desire to know.

2. Write as clear a description as you can of any large town with which you are well acquainted, giving, first, a bird's-eye view of the whole and of the surrounding country, and, secondly, an internal picture obtained by walking through the principal streets, and visiting the chief buildings.

3. Discuss the best method of uniting the advantages of a comprehensive study of many subjects, and a profound study of one.

LATIN.

I.

Mr. Rawlinson and Mr. Congreve.

July 18, 1855. 2 P.M. to 5 P. M.

Translate into Latin Prose:

For when civil society is once formed, government at the same time results of course, as necessary to preserve and to keep that society in order. Unless some superior be constituted, whose commands and decisions all the members are bound to obey, they would still remain as in a state of nature, without any judge upon earth to define their several rights, and redress their several wrongs. But, as all the members which compose this society were naturally equal, it may be asked, in whose hands are the reins of government to be entrusted? To this the general answer is easy; but the application of it to particular cases has occasioned one-half of those mischiefs, which are apt to proceed from misguided political zeal. In general all mankind will agree that government should be reposed in such persons, in whom those qualities are most likely to be found, the perfection of which is among the attributes of him who is emphatically styled the Supreme Being; the three grand requisites, I mean, of wisdom, of goodness, and of power; wisdom to discern the real interest of the community; goodness, to endeavour always to pursue that real interest; and strength, or power, to carry this knowledge and intention into action. These are the natural foundations of sovereignty, and these are the requisites that ought to be found in every well-constituted frame of government.

Translate into Latin Verse:

She looks upon his lips, and they are pale;
She takes him by the hand, and that is cold;
She whispers in his ears a heavy tale,
As if they heard the woful words she told:
She lifts the cofferlids that close his eyes,
Where lo! two lamps, burnt out, in darkness lies:

Two glasses, where herself herself beheld
A thousand times, and now no more reflect;
Their virtue lost wherein they late excelled,
And every beauty robbed of his effect:
" Wonder of time," quoth she, " this is my spite,
That you being dead the day should yet be light."

By this, the boy that by her side lay killed
Was melted like a vapour from her sight,
And in his blood that on the ground lay spilled
A purple flower sprung up, chequered with white,
Resembling well his pale cheeks, and the blood
Which in round drops upon their whiteness stood.

LATIN.

II.

Mr. Rawlinson and Mr. Congreve.

July 19, 1855. 9 A. M. to 12.

[N. B. *At least* one prose and one verse passage to be attempted.]

Translate:

Ex quo perspicuum est, quoniam ipsi a nobis diligamur, omniaque et in animo et in corpore perfecta velimus esse, ea nobis ipsa cara esse propter se, et in his esse ad bene vivendum momenta maxima. Nam cui proposita sit conservatio sui, necesse est huic partes quoque sui caras esse, carioresque, quo perfectiores sint, et magis in suo genere laudabiles: ea enim vita expetitur, quæ sit animi corporisque expleta virtutibus: in eoque summum bonum poni necesse est, quandoquidem id tale esse debet, ut rerum expetendarum sit extremum. Quo cognito, dubitari non potest, quin, cum ipsi homines sibi sint per se et sua sponte cari, partes quoque et corporis et animi et earum rerum, quæ sunt in utriusque motu et statu, sua caritate colantur, et per se ipsæ appetantur. Quibus expositis, facilis est conjectura, ea maxime esse expetenda ex nostris, quæ plurimum habent dignitatis: ut optimæ cujusque partis, quæ per se expetatur, virtus sit expetenda maxime. Ita fiet, ut animi virtus corporis virtuti anteponatur, animique virtutes non voluntarias vincant virtutes voluntariæ: quæ quidem proprie virtutes appellantur, multumque excellunt, propterea quod ex ratione gignuntur; qua nihil est in homine divinius. Etenim omnium rerum, quas et creat natura, et tuetur, quæ aut sine animo sint, aut non multo secus, earum summum bonum in corpore est: ut non inscite illud dictum videatur in sue, animam illi pecudi datam pro sale, ne putisceret.

In equitibus recensendis tristis admodum eorum atque aspera censura fuit: multis equos ademerunt. In ea re quum equestrem ordinem offendissent, flammam invidiæ adjecere edicto, quo edixerunt, *Ne quis eorum, qui Q. Fulvio, A. Postumio censoribus publica vectigalia aut ultro tributa conduxissent, ad hastam suam accederet, sociusve aut affinis ejus conductionis esset.* Sæpe id querendo veteres publicani quum impetrare nequissent ab senatu, ut modum potestati censoriæ imponerent, tandem tribunum plebis P. Rutilium, ex rei privatæ contentione iratum censoribus, patronum causæ nacti sunt. Clientem libertinum parietem in Sacra via adversus ædes publicas demoliri jusserant, quod publico inædificatus esset. Appellati a privato tribuni. Quum præter Rutilium nemo intercederet, censores ad pignora capienda miserunt, multamque pro concione privato dixerunt. Hinc contentione orta, quum veteres publiciani se ad tribunum contulissent, rogatio repente sub unius tribuni nomine promulgatur: *Quæ publica vectigalia aut ultro tributa C. Claudius et Ti. Sempronius locassent, ea rata locatio ne esset. Ab integro locarentur, et ut omnibus redimendi et conducendi promiscue jus esset.* Diem ad ejus rogationem concilio tribunus plebis dixit. Qui postquam venit, ut censores ad dissuadendum processerunt, Graccho dicente, silentium fuit. Quum Claudio obstreperetur, audientiam facere præconem jussit. Eo facto, avocatam a se concionem tribunus questus, et in ordinem se coactum, ex Capitolio, ubi erat concilium, abiit. Postero die ingentes tumultus ciere. Ti. Gracchi primum bona consecravit, quod in multa pignoribusque ejus, qui tribunum appellasset, intercessioni non parendo, se in ordinem coegisset. C. Claudio diem dixit, quod concionem ab se avocasset, et utrique censori perduellionem se judicare pronuntiavit, diemque comitiis a C. Sulpicio prætore urbano petiit.

Translate:

Forte sacer Cybelæ Chloreus, olimque sacerdos,
insignis longe Phrygiis fulgebat in armis,
spumantemque agitabat equum: quem pellis aënis
in plumam squamis auro conserta tegebat.

Ipse,

Ipse, peregrina ferrugine clarus et ostro,
spicula torquebat Lycio Gortynia cornu;
aureus ex humeris sonat arcus, et aurea vati
cassida; tum croceam chlamydemque sinusque crepantis
carbaseos fulvo in nodum collegerat auro,
pictus acu tunicas et barbara tegmina crurum.
Hunc virgo, sive ut templis præfigeret arma
Troïa, captivo sive ut se ferret in auro,
venatrix unum ex omni certamine pugnæ
cæca sequebatur, totumque incauta per agmen
femineo prædæ et spoliorum ardebat amore:
telum ex insidiis quum tandem tempore capto
concitat, et superos Arruns sic voce precatur:
Summe deûm, sancti custos Soractis Apollo,
quem primi colimus, cui pineus ardor acervo
pascitur, et medium freti pietate per ignem
cultores multa premimus vestigia pruna;
da, pater, hoc nostris aboleri dedecus armis,
omnipotens! Non exuvias, pulsæve tropæum
virginis, aut spolia ulla peto. Mihi cetera laudem
facta ferent. Hæc dira meo dum vulnere pestis
pulsa cadat, patrias remeabo inglorius urbis.

Libera si dentur populo suffragia, quis tam
perditus, ut dubitet Senecam præferre Neroni,
cujus supplicio non debuit una parari
simia, nec serpens unus, nec culeus unus?
Par Agamemnonidæ crimen; sed causa facit rem
dissimilem. Quippe ille deis auctoribus ultor
patris erat cæsi media inter pocula; sed nec
Electræ jugulo se polluit, aut Spartani
sanguine conjugii; nullis aconita propinquis
miscuit, in scena numquam cantavit Orestes,
Troica non scripsit. Quid enim Verginius armis
debuit ulcisci magis, aut cum Vindice Galba?
quid Nero tam sæva crudaque tyrannide fecit?
Hæc opera atque hæ sunt generosi Principis artes,
gaudentis fœdo peregrina ad pulpita saltu
prostitui Graiæque apium meruisse coronæ.
Majorum effigies habeant insignia vocis:
ante pedes Domitî longum tu pone Thyestæ
syrma vel Antigones seu personam Menalippes,
et de marmoreo citharam suspende colosso.
Quid, Catilina, tuis natalibus atque Cethegi
inveniet quisquam sublimius? Arma tamen vos
nocturna et flammas domibus templisque parastis,
ut Braccatorum pueri Senonumque minores,
ausi quod liceat tunica punire molesta.
Sed vigilat Consul, vexillaque vestra coercet.
Hic novus Arpinas, ignobilis, et modo Romæ
municipalis Eques galeatum ponit ubique
præsidium adtonitis, et in omni gente laborat.
Tantum igitur muros intra toga contulit illi
nominis et tituli, quantum non Leucade, quantum
Thessaliæ campis Octavius abstulit udo
cædibus adsiduis gladio. Sed Roma parentem,
Roma patrem patriæ Ciceronem libera dixit.

LATIN.

III.

Mr. Rawlinson and Mr. Congreve.

July 19, 1855. 1 P.M. to 2½ P.M.

1. Enumerate the successive modifications in the constitution of Rome, up to the period when the distinctions between Patrician and Plebeian were practically effaced.

2. How was Rome brought into collision with Macedon and Greece?

3. The causes which enabled Rome to overcome Carthage.

4. The Marian Civil War.

5. The second Triumvirate.

6. What was the greatest extent to which the Roman Empire ever reached at any one time?

7. Compare Livy as a historian with Tacitus.

8. To what would you ascribe the want of originality which marks the literature of Rome? Notice the chief exceptions, and account for them.

GREEK.

I.

Mr. Rawlinson and Mr. Congreve.

July 19, 1855. 2½ P.M. to 4 P.M.

1. The influence of foreign nations on the early civilization of Greece.

2. Trace the formation of the Empire, which in the reign of Darius, son of Hystaspes, threatened the independence of Greece.

3. How far was political freedom possessed by the labouring classes in the various states of Ancient Greece? Point out any differences in their condition, in 1. Athens, 2. Sparta, 3. Thessaly.

4. Give the geographical limits and divisions, first, of Greece Proper; secondly, of Greek Colonization. Date, where you can, the founding of the several colonies.

5. An outline of the expedition of Alexander, and the extent and consequences of his conquests.

6. Was the general tendency of the Greeks towards centralization, or the contrary? Show what causes worked in each direction.

7. Discuss the question of the authorship of the Iliad.

8. A history of the historical literature of Greece.

GREEK.

II.

Mr. Rawlinson and Mr. Congreve.

July 20, 1855. 1 P.M. to 4 P.M.

Translate into Greek Prose:

Few princes have been more fortunate than this great monarch, or were better entitled to grandeur and prosperity, from the abilities and the vigour of mind which he displayed in all his conduct. His spirit was bold and enterprising, yet guided by prudence; his ambition, which was exorbitant, and lay little under the restraints of justice, still less under those of humanity, ever submitted to the dictates of sound policy. Born in an age when the minds of men were intractable and unacquainted with submission, he was yet able to direct them to his purposes, and, partly from the ascendant of his vehement character, partly from art and dissimulation, to establish an unlimited authority. Though not insensible to generosity, he was hardened against compassion, and he seemed equally ostentatious and equally ambitious of show and parade in his clemency and in his severity.

Translate

Translate into Greek Verse:

It little profits that, an idle king,
By this still hearth, among these barren crags,
Matched with an aged wife, I mete and dole
Unequal laws unto a savage race,
That hoard, and sleep, and feed, and know not me.
I cannot rest from travel:—I will drink
Life to the lees: all times I have enjoyed
Greatly; have suffered greatly; both with those
That loved me, and alone; on shore, and when
Thro' scudding drifts the rainy Hyades
Vext the dim sea: I am become a name;
For always roaming with a hungry heart
Much have I seen and known; cities of men,
And manners, climates, councils, governments.

GREEK.

III.

Mr. Rawlinson and Mr. Congreve.

July 20, 1855. 9 A.M. to 12.

[*N. B.*—At least one prose and one verse passage to be attempted.]

Translate:

Καὶ πότερον ἀδικεῖ ὑμᾶς ὁ κρινόμενος ἢ οὐ κακῶς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖς εἰδέναι, ὦ Πολύευκτε· οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι ταῦτα γινώσκουσι πάντες, ὅτι οὐδὲν μὲν ἔστιν οὐδαμοῦ ἐν τῇ οἰκουμένῃ οὔτε μόναρχος οὔτε θεὸς μεγαλοψυχότερον τοῦ δήμου τῶν Ἀθηναίων. τοὺς δὲ συκοφαντουμένους τῶν πολιτῶν ὑπό τινων ἢ καθ' ἕνα ἢ ἅθρους οὐ προΐεται ἀλλὰ βοηθεῖ· καὶ πρῶτον μὲν Τίσιδος τοῦ Ἀγρυλῆθεν ἀπογράψαντος τὴν Εὐθυκράτους οὐσίαν ὡς δημοσίαν οὖσαν, ἣ πλεόνων ἢ ἑξήκοντα ταλάντων ἦν, καὶ μετ' ἐκείνην πάλιν ὑπισχνουμένου τὴν Φιλίππου καὶ Ναυσικλέους ἀπογράψειν, καὶ λέγοντος ὡς ἐξ ἀναπογράφων μετάλλων πεπλουτήκασι, τοσοῦτο οὕτοι ἀπέλιπον ἀκούεσθαί τινα τοιοῦτον λόγον ἢ τῶν ἀλλοτρίων ἐπιθυμεῖν ὥστε τὸν ἐγχειρήσαντα συκοφαντεῖν αὐτοὺς εὐθὺς ἠτίμωσαν, τὸ πέμπτον μέρος τῶν ψήφων οὐ μεταδόντες· τοῦτο δ', εἰ βούλει, τὸ πρώην ὑπὸ τῶν δικαστῶν πραχθὲν τοῦ ἐξελθόντος μηνὸς, πῶς οὐ μεγάλου ἐπαίνου ἄξιόν ἐστι; φήναντος γὰρ Λυσάνδρου τὸ Ἐπικράτους μέταλλον τοῦ Παλληνέως ἐντὸς τῶν μέτρων τετμημένον, ὃ ἠργάζετο μὲν ἤδη τρία ἔτη μετεῖχον δ' αὐτοῦ οἱ πλουσιώτατοι σχεδόν τι τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει, ὁ δὲ Λύσανδρος ὑπισχνεῖτο τριακόσια τάλαντα εἰς πρόσοδον τῇ πόλει, τοσαῦτα γὰρ εἰληφέναι αὐτὸν ἐκ τοῦ μετάλλου, ἀλλ' ὅμως οἱ δικασταὶ οὐ πρὸς τὰς τοῦ κατηγόρου ὑποσχέσεις ἀποβλέποντες ἀλλὰ πρὸς τὸ δίκαιον ἔγνωσαν ἴδιον εἶναι τὸ μέταλλον, καὶ τῇ αὐτῇ ψήφῳ τάς τε οὐσίας αὐτῶν ἐν ἀσφαλείᾳ κατέστησαν καὶ τὴν ὑπόλοιπον ἐργασίαν τοῦ μετάλλου ἐβεβαίωσαν. τοιγαροῦν αἱ καινοτομίαι πρότερον ἐκλελειμμέναι διὰ τὸν φόβον νῦν ἐνεργοῦνται, καὶ τῆς πόλεως αἱ πρόσοδοι αἱ ἐκεῖθεν πάλιν αὔξονται, ἃς ἐλυμήναντό τινες τῶν ῥητόρων ἐξαπατήσαντες τὸν δῆμον καὶ δασμολογήσαντες τοὺς ἐκλογεῖς.

Καὶ γὰρ ὅτε τὸ τελευταῖον παρήγγειλεν αὐτοῖς παρασκευάζεσθαι ὡς μάχης ἐσομένης, προθύμως μὲν ἐλευκοῦντο οἱ ἱππεῖς τὰ κράνη, κελεύοντος ἐκείνου, ἐπεγράφοντο δὲ καὶ τῶν Ἀρκάδων ὁπλῖται ῥόπαλα ἔχοντες ὡς Θηβαῖοι ὄντες, πάντες δὲ ἠκονῶντο καὶ λόγχας καὶ μαχαίρας, καὶ ἐλαμπρύνοντο τὰς ἀσπίδας. Ἐπεὶ μέντοι οὕτω παρεσκευασμένους ἐξήγαγεν, ἄξιον αὖ κατανοῆσαι ἃ ἐποίησε. Πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ ὥσπερ εἰκὸς συνετάττετο. Τοῦτο δὲ πράττων σαφῆνίζειν ἐδόκει ὅτι εἰς μάχην παρεσκευάζετο· ἐπεί γε μὴν ἐτέτακτο αὐτῷ τὸ στράτευμα ὡς ἐβούλετο, τὴν μὲν συντομωτάτην πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους οὐκ ἦγε, πρὸς δὲ τὰ πρὸς ἑσπέραν ὄρη καὶ ἀντιπέραν τῆς Τεγέας ἡγεῖτο· ὥστε δόξαν παρεῖχε τοῖς πολεμίοις μὴ ποιήσεσθαι μάχην ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ. Καὶ γὰρ δὴ ὡς πρὸς τῷ ὄρει ἐγένετο, ἐπεὶ ἐξετάθη αὐτῷ ἡ φάλαγξ, ὑπὸ τοῖς ὑψηλοῖς ἔθετο τὰ ὅπλα· ὥστε εἰκάσθη στρατοπεδευομένῳ. Τοῦτο δὲ ποιήσας ἔλυσε μὲν τῶν πλείστων πολεμίων τὴν ἐν ταῖς ψυχαῖς πρὸς μάχην παρασκευὴν, ἔλυσε δὲ τὴν ἐν ταῖς συντάξεσιν. Ἐπεί γε μὴν παραγαγὼν τοὺς ἐπὶ κέρως πορευομένους λόχους εἰς μέτωπον ἰσχυρὸν ἐποιήσατο τὸ περὶ ἑαυτὸν ἔμβολον, τότε δὴ ἀναλαβεῖν παραγγείλας τὰ ὅπλα ἡγεῖτο, οἱ δὲ ἠκολούθουν. Οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι ὡς εἶδον παρὰ δόξαν ἐπιόντας, οὐδεὶς αὐτῶν ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν ἠδύνατο. Ὁ δὲ τὸ στράτευμα ἀντίπρωρον ὥσπερ τριήρη πρόσηγε, νομίζων ὅπῃ ἐμβαλὼν διακόψειε διαφθερεῖν ὅλον τὸ τῶν ἐναντίων στράτευμα. καὶ γὰρ δὴ τῷ μὲν ἰσχυροτάτῳ παρεσκεύαζετο ἀγωνίζεσθαι, τὸ δὲ ἀσθενέστατον πόρρω ἀπέστησεν, εἰδὼς ὅτι ἥττηθὲν ἀθυμίαν ἂν παράσχοι τοῖς μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ, ῥώμην δὲ τοῖς πολεμίοις. Καὶ μὴν τοὺς ἱππέας οἱ μὲν πολέμιοι αὐτοὶ παρετάξαντο, ὥσπερ ὁπλιτῶν φάλαγγος βάθος ἐφεξῆς· ὁ δ' αὖ καὶ τοῦ ἱππικοῦ ἔμβολον ἰσχυρὸν ἐποιήσατο καὶ ἀμίππους πεζοὺς συνέταξεν αὐτοῖς.

Translate:

Ἐν δ' ἐτίθει σταφυλῇσι μέγα βρίθουσαν ἀλωὴν
καλὴν χρυσείην· μέλανες δ' ἀνὰ βότρυες ἦσαν,
ἑστήκει δὲ κάμαξι διαμπερὲς ἀργυρέῃσιν.
ἀμφὶ δὲ κυανέην κάπετον, περὶ δ' ἕρκος ἔλασσε
κασσιτέρου· μία δ' οἴη ἀταρπιτὸς ἦεν ἐπ' αὐτὴν,
τῇ νίσσοντο φορῆες, ὅτε τρυγόῳεν ἀλωήν.
παρθενικαὶ δέ καὶ ἠίθεοι ἀταλὰ φρονέοντες
πλεκτοῖς ἐν ταλάροισι φέρον μελιηδέα καρπόν.
τοῖσιν δ' ἐν μέσσοισι πάϊς φόρμιγγι λιγείῃ
ἱμερόεν κιθάριζε, λίνον δ' ὑπὸ καλὸν ἄειδεν
λεπταλέῃ φωνῇ· τοὶ δὲ ῥήσσοντες ἀμαρτῇ
μολπῇ τ' ἰϋγμῷ τε ποσὶ σκαίροντες ἕποντο.
ἐν δ' ἀγέλην ποίησε βοῶν ὀρθοκραιράων·
αἱ δὲ βόες χρυσοῖο τετεύχατο κασσιτέρου τε,
μυκηθμῷ δ' ἀπὸ κόπρου ἐπεσσεύοντο νομόνδε
παὰ ποταμὸν κελάδοντα, παρὰ ῥοδανὸν δονακῆα.
χρύσειοι δὲ νομῆες ἅμ' ἑστιχόωντο βόεσσι
τέσσαρες, ἐννέα δὲ σφι κύνες πόδας ἀργοὶ ἕποντο.
σμερδαλέω δὲ λέοντε δύ' ἐν πρώτῃσι βόεσσι
ταῦρον ἐρύγμηλον ἐχέτην· ὁ δὲ μακρὰ μεμυκώς
ἕλκετο· τὸν δὲ κύνες μετεκίαθον ἠδ' αἰζηοί.
τὼ μὲν ἀναῤῥήξαντε βοὸς μεγάλοιο βοείην
ἔγκατα καὶ μέλαν αἷμα λαφύσσετον· οἱ δὲ νομῆες
αὖτως ἐνδίεσαν ταχέας κύνας ὀτρύνοντες.
οἱ δ' ἤτοι δακέειν μὲν ἀπετρωπῶντο λεόντων,
ἱστάμενοι δὲ μάλ' ἐγγὺς ὑλάκτεον ἔκ τ' ἀλέοντο.

Πολυώνυμε, Καδμείας
Νύμφας ἄγαλμα, καὶ Διὸς βαρυβρεμέτα γένος,
κλυτὰν ὃς ἀμφέπεις
Ἰταλίαν, μέδεις δὲ παγ-
κοίνοις Ἐλευσινίας
Δηοῦς ἐν κόλποις,
ὦ Βακχεῦ, Βακχᾶν μητρόπολιν Θήβαν
ναίων παρ' ὑγρῶν
Ἰσμηνοῦ ῥεέθρων, ἀγρίου τ'
ἐπὶ σπορᾷ δράκοντος·
σὲ δ' ὑπὲρ διλόφου πέτρας
στέροψ ὄπωπε λιγνύς, ἔνθα Κωρύκιαι Νύμφαι
στείχουσι Βακχίδες,
Κασταλίας τε νᾶμα, καί
σε Νυσίων ὀρέων
κισσήρεις ὄχθαι,
χλωρά τ' ἀκτὰ πουλυστάφυλος πέμπει,
ἀβρότων ἐπέων
εὐαζόντων, Θηβαίας
ἐπισκοποῦντ' ἀγυιάς.
τὰν ἐκ πασᾶν τιμᾷς
ὑπερτάταν πόλεων
ματρὶ σὺν κεραυνίᾳ·
καί νυν, ὡς βιαίας
ἔχεται πανδήμιος
πόλις ἐπὶ νόσου, μολεῖν
καθαρσίῳ ποδὶ Παρνησίαν
ὑπὲρ κλιτύν, ἢ στονόεντα πορθμόν.
ἰὼ πῦρ πνειόντων
χοράγ' ἄστρων, νυχίων
φθεγμάτων ἐπίσκοπε,
παῖ Διὸς γένεθλον,
προφάνηθι Ναξίαις
ἅμα περιπόλοισι σαΐ-
σιν, αἳ σε μαινόμεναι πάννυχοι
χορεύουσι, τὸν ταμίαν Ἴακχον.

QUESTIONS IN MATHEMATICS.

Proposed by A. Cayley, Esq., and Professor G. G. Stokes.

July 21, 1855. 10 A.M. to 12.

1. In any right-angled triangle the square which is described on the side subtending the right angle is equal to the sum of the squares described upon the sides which contain the right angle.

If the two external corners of the former square be joined respectively with the adjacent external corners of the latter squares, the two triangles thus formed will each be equal to the original triangle.

II. If a straight line be drawn parallel to one of the sides of a triangle it shall cut the other sides, or these produced, proportionally; and conversely, if the sides, or the sides produced, be cut proportionally, the straight line which joins the points of section shall be parallel to the remaining side of the triangle.

What does the second part of the proposition become when the angle opposite to the last-mentioned side moves off to an infinite distance?

III. Find on a given straight line a point such that the sum of its distances from two given points is the least possible, the two given points and the given straight line not lying in the same plane.

IV. A sum of 999*l.* is invested in the purchase of equal nominal amounts of consols at $90\frac{1}{2}$ *l.* and railway stock at $71\frac{1}{2}$ *l.*, and the consols are sold at $88\frac{3}{8}$ *l.* and the railway stock at 65 *l.* How much is lost by the transaction?

5. Convert $\frac{13\sqrt{146}}{25}$ into decimals to four places of decimals.

VI. Approximate to the value of the common logarithm of 7 by the method of continued fractions, and form the first three converging fractions.

7. Solve the equations

$$(1) \qquad \sqrt{2x+7}+\sqrt{3x-18}=\sqrt{7x+1}.$$

$$(2) \qquad x^2+5x+4=5\sqrt{x^2+5x+28}.$$

$$(3) \qquad \begin{cases} xy(x+y)=30, \\ x^3+y^3=35. \end{cases}$$

VIII. If $a+b+c=0$, $x+y+z+w=0$, then the two equations $\sqrt{ax}+\sqrt{by}+\sqrt{cz}=0$, $\sqrt{bx}-\sqrt{ay}+\sqrt{cw}=0$, are deducible the one from the other.

9. A person proposes to travel from *A* to *B*, either direct by coach, or by rail to *C*, and thence by another train to *B*. The trains travel three times as fast as the coach, and, should there be no delay, the person starting at the same hour could get to *B* 20 minutes earlier by coach than by train. But should the train be late at *C*, he would have to wait there for a train as long as it would take to travel from *C* to *B*, and his journey would in that case take twice as long as by coach. Should the coach however be delayed an hour on the way, and the train be in time at *C*, he could get by rail to *B* and half way back to *C*, while he would be going by coach to *B*. The length of the whole circuit *ABCA* is $76\frac{2}{3}$ miles. Required the rate at which the coach travels.

X. Define the terms sine, cosine; and find $\cos(A-B)$ in terms of the sines and cosines of *A* and *B*. Find also $\cos 15°$.

11. Expand $\sin^n x$ (where *n* is a positive integer) in terms of the sines and cosines of multiples of *x*.

12. Prove the formula in Spherical Trigonometry, $\cos A = \frac{\cos a - \cos b \cos c}{\sin b \sin c}$; and deduce the corresponding formula in Plane Trigonometry.

QUESTIONS IN MATHEMATICS.

Proposed by A. Cayley, Esq., and Professor G. G. Stokes.

July 21, 1855. 1 P.M. to 3 P.M.

1. If $a, b, c, d \ldots$ are the real roots of the equation $f(x) = x^n - px^{n-1} + \&c. \ldots \pm t = 0$, arranged in order of magnitude, show that the derived equation $f'(x) = 0$ must have at least one real root in each of the intervals a to b, b to c, ...; $f''(x) = 0$ at least one in each of the intervals a to c, b to d, ...; $f'''(x) = 0$ at least one in each of the intervals a to d, ...; and so on.

2. Show that the equation $2x^3 - 15x^2 + 36x - 24 = 0$ has only one real root, and approximate to that root by Horner's or any other method to three places of decimals.

III. Show by the method of symmetric functions that the solution of a biquadratic equation may be made to depend on the solution of a cubic equation and of quadratic equations.

IV. Find the distance measured in a given direction of a point from a line, and thence deduce the perpendicular distance. What is the meaning of the double sign of the perpendicular distance?

5. If any point of a rectangular hyperbola be joined with the extremities of a diameter, the lines bisecting the angles between the joining lines will be parallel to the asymptotes.

VI. If there be two conjugate chords of a conic (*i.e.* chords such that the pole of each lies in the other) the lines joining any point of the conic with the extremities of the chords form a harmonic pencil.

Show that the theorem contains as a particular case the theorem stated in the preceding question.

VII. Define a differential coefficient, and from your definition find the differential coefficient of $\frac{1-x}{1+x}$.

VIII. Explain the meaning of, and prove, the equations,

$$\frac{d(u)}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{du}{dy}\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{du}{dz}\frac{dz}{dx} + \&c.,$$

$$du = \frac{du}{dx}dx + \frac{du}{dy}dy + \frac{du}{dz}dz + \&c.;$$

and apply the first equation to find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ when y is an implicit function of x.

9. If $\frac{\phi(x)}{f(x)}$ takes the form $\frac{0}{0}$ for $x = a$, show that its limiting value is the same as that of $\frac{\phi'(x)}{f'(x)}$.

Find the limiting values of $\frac{x - \sin x}{e^{\sin 3x} - e^{-\sin 3x}}$ for $x = 0$; and of $\left(\cos\frac{a}{x}\right)^{x^2}$ for $x = \infty$.

10. Find the least ellipse which can be described touching the co-ordinate axes, having its principal axes parallel to them, and passing through a given point; show that there are two solutions, and that in each case the centre of the ellipse lies in the line joining the given point with the origin.

XI. Trace the curve $x^5 + y^5 - 5ax^2y^2 = 0$, investigating particularly the nature of the branches through the origin, and also the position of the asymptote and of the points in which it cuts the curve.

QUESTIONS IN MATHEMATICS.

Proposed by A. Cayley, Esq., and Professor G. G. Stokes.

July 23, 1855. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

I. Two balls are observed to rest in equilibrium between planes inclined, one of them at an angle of 60° and the other at an angle of 45°, to the horizontal plane, in such manner that the line joining the centres of the two balls is horizontal. Required the relation between the weights of the balls.

II. Define a couple; and state what is the most general way in which a couple may be altered without altering its effect. Prove the theorem for the composition of two couples in planes inclined to each other.

3. Enunciate the principle of Virtual Velocities, and explain its use. Apply it to show that if four rods without weight be connected so as to form a quadrilateral, and the opposite corners be tied together by strings, the tensions will be inversely as the sums of the reciprocals of the segments of the strings.

IV. What is accelerating force, and how is it measured? When in the equations for the motion of the earth round the sun the mutual attraction is represented by $\frac{S+E}{r^2}$, what is the numerical value of the numerator $S+E$, and what does the unit by which it is measured represent?

5. Explain D'Alembert's Principle, and apply it to determine the motion of the weights and the tension of the string, in the case of the single moveable pulley with parallel strings when the weights are not in equilibrium, the masses of the fixed and of the moveable pulley being neglected.

6. If a uniform ellipse, the centre of which is a fixed point, be struck in a direction perpendicular to its plane, it will begin to revolve about a diameter conjugate to that through the point of impact. Would the same investigation be applicable in the case of a quadrant of an ellipse?

VII. Show how to rationalize the differential $\frac{F(x)\,dx}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}$ where $F(x)$ is a rational function, and find in this manner $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}$.

VIII. Find the area included between the co-ordinate axes and the curve the equation of which is $\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y}=\sqrt{a}$.

9. Find the equation of the surface generated by a circle having its plane parallel to the plane of xy, its centre on a line through the origin in the plane of xz, and intersecting a given circle having its centre in the origin and lying in the plane of yz. Examine the character of the surface according as the inclination of the line to the given circle is less than, equal to, or greater than 45°. Does the geometrical construction suffice for the generation of the entire surface?

10. If a vessel of any form open at top and bottom, and truly plane at the bottom, be placed on a horizontal plane, and partly filled with water, the upward or downward pressure of the water on the vessel will depend only on the volume and height of the water and the area of contact with the horizontal plane.

11. The variations of temperature and of gravity being neglected, the density of the air decreases in geometric progression as the height increases in arithmetic progression.

XII. Give a figure showing the position of the ecliptic in the heavens at London, 16 July 1855, 10 a. m., and explain the construction.

13. Show, without writing down, the formulæ how to determine the latitude from an altitude of each of two known stars, and the interval of time between the observations.

XIV. An object is viewed through a large convex lens which forms a real image of it, the eye being in front of the image and a little out of the axis of the lens. Trace the pencil by which a given point of the object is seen, and find the limits of the position of the eye so that a given point may be seen by a pencil filling at least half the pupil.

15. Find the minimum deviation of a ray emerging from a refracting sphere after any number of internal reflexions, the direction of the incident rays being given.

Explain fully the theory of the rainbow, so far as the explanation depends on geometrical optics.

QUESTIONS IN MATHEMATICS.

Proposed by A. Cayley, Esq., and Professor G. G. Stokes.

July 23, 1855. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

N.B.—Not more than five questions are to be answered.

I. Give the theory of the curvature of surfaces.

II. Prove Jacobi's fundamental principle for the transformation of elliptic functions, viz. that the form

$$y = \frac{a + a'x + \ldots + a^{(p)}x^p}{1 + b'x + \ldots + b^{(p)}x^p},$$

whatever be the number p, may be so determined that

$$\frac{dy}{\sqrt{A' + B'y + C'y^2 + D'y^3 + E'y^4}} = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{A + Bx + Cx^2 + Dx^3 + Ex^4}}$$

3. Investigate formulæ for the conversion of slowly into rapidly converging series, (1) when the terms are numerical, and the signs alternately + and − ; (2) when the algebraical expressions of the terms are given and the signs are all +.

IV. Prove the equation

$$\Gamma(x)\,\Gamma\left(x+\frac{1}{n}\right)\ldots\Gamma\left(x+\frac{n-1}{n}\right) = \Gamma(nx)\,(2\pi)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}\,n^{\frac{1}{2}-nx}.$$

V. Give a mode of generating the wave surface; and assuming the equation, viz.

$$(x^2+y^2+z^2)\,(a^2x^2+b^2y^2+c^2z^2) - a^2(b^2+c^2)\,x^2 - b^2(c^2+a^2)\,y^2 - c^2(a^2+b^2)\,z^2 + a^2b^2c^2 = 0,$$

discuss the singularities of the surface.

6. Investigate the equation on which the linear propagation of sound depends, and interpret its integral. Show how the ratio of the specific heat of air at a constant pressure to its specific heat at a constant volume may be determined by means of the observed velocity of sound.

VII. If the attracting body be a spheroid of revolution symmetrical about the plane of the equator, but otherwise of any form, and if r denote the distance of an external attracted point from the centre, and ω denote the inclination of such distance to the axis, then if for $\omega = 0$ (or in the case of a point on the axis) the potential is

$$\frac{M}{r}\left\{1 + \frac{A}{r^2} + \frac{B}{r^4} + \ldots\right\},$$

the potential for any other point is

$$\frac{M}{r}\left\{1 + \frac{A}{r^2}\left(\frac{3}{2}\cos^2\omega - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{B}{r^4}\left(\frac{5\cdot7}{2\cdot4}\cos^4\omega - \frac{3\cdot5}{2\cdot4}\,2\cos^2\omega + \frac{1\cdot3}{2\cdot4}\right) + \&c.\right\}$$

State distinctly the properties on which the demonstration depends, and the other fundamental properties, of the functions occurring in the investigation.

8. If a surface of equilibrium be taken about an attracting mass, show that without affecting the attraction external to the surface, the mass may be distributed over the surface in such manner that the density at any point is proportional to the attraction. Show also, that for a given internal mass the superficial distribution is unique.

9. If a conducting uninsulated sphere be placed in presence of an electrical point, show that the resultant electrical attraction anywhere outside the sphere will be the same as if the sphere were replaced by an electrical point in a certain position; and find the quantity of electricity belonging to this point, and the electrical density at any point on the sphere.

How would the result be changed if the sphere were (1) insulated and charged, (2) insulated and not charged? How will the attraction between the electrical point and the sphere vary ultimately in the three cases respectively when the point is moved off to a great distance?

10. In a doubly refracting medium, if the velocity of propagation of plane waves be given as a function of the direction, show how to determine the course of refracted or internally reflected rays. Show also that the sines of incidence and refraction are necessarily proportional to the wave-velocities without and within the medium, if the angles of incidence and refraction refer, not to rays, but to wave-normals.

11. Show

11. Show that an arbitrary but finite function of x may be expanded between the limits 0 and π of x in a convergent series of sines of multiples of x.

A rectangular bar infinite in both directions has one face kept at a temperature proportional at any point to the product of the perpendicular distances from the adjacent edges, and the other faces at the temperature 0; find the permanent temperature at any point, and compare the quantities of heat which flow across the several faces.

XII. Explain the theory of the variation of the arbitrary constants in dynamics; and, neglecting the inclinations, indicate the process of finding the variations of the elements of a planet's orbit in terms of the differential co-efficients of the disturbing function with respect to the elements.

HISTORY, LANGUAGE, AND LITERATURE OF FRANCE.

Professor BARON and M. de VERICOUR.

July 24, 1855. 10 A.M. to 1½ P.M.

(And, for each Candidate, Oral Examination for a quarter of an hour).

Translate into English.

I.

JE n'ai point l'heureux don de ces esprits faciles,
Pour qui les doctes Sœurs, caressantes, dociles,
Ouvrent tous leurs trésors,
Et qui, dans la douceur d'un tranquille délire,
N'éprouvèrent jamais, en maniant la lyre,
Ni fureurs, ni transports.

Des veilles, des travaux un faible cœur s'étonne.
Apprenons toutefois que le fils de Latone,
Dont nous suivons la cour,
Ne nous vend qu'à ce prix ces traits de vive flamme,
Et ces ailes de feu qui ravissent une âme,
Au celeste séjour.

J. B. ROUSSEAU.

Translate into French.

II.

No observation is more common, and at the same time more true, than that one-half of the world is ignorant how the other half lives. The misfortunes of the great are held up to engage our attention, are enlarged upon in tones of declamation, and the world is called upon to gaze at the noble sufferers; the great, under the pressure of calamity, are conscious of several others sympathising with their distress, and have, at once, the comfort of admiration and pity. There is nothing magnanimous in bearing misfortunes with fortitude, when the whole world is looking on; men in such circumstances will act bravely even from motives of vanity: but he who in the vale of obscurity can brave adversity, who, without friends to encourage, acquaintances to pity, or even without hope to alleviate his misfortunes, can behave with tranquillity and indifference, is truly great: whether peasant or courtier, he deserves admiration, and should be held up for our imitation and respect.

GOLDSMITH.

III.

Times glide on; fortune is inconstant; tempers are soured; bonds which seemed indissoluble are daily sundered by interest, by emulation, or by caprice. But no such cause can affect the silent converse which we hold with the highest of human intellects. That placid intercourse is disturbed by no jealousies or resentments. They are the old friends who are never seen with new faces, who are the same in wealth and in poverty, in glory and in obscurity. With the dead there is no rivalry. In the dead there is no change. Plato is never sullen. Cervantes is never petulant. Demosthenes never comes unseasonably. Dante never stays too long. No difference of political opinion can alienate Cicero. No heresy can excite the horror of Bossuet. Nothing, then, can be more natural than that a person endowed with sensibility and imagination should entertain a respectful and affectionate feeling towards those great men with whose minds he holds daily communion.

MACAULAY.

Grammatical Questions.

1. State and exemplify the rules of the Past Participle.

2. Explain the difference between the Imperfect and the Preterite of the Indicative Mood, and illustrate by examples.

3. Explain the signification of the following words :—*Corvée, Jurande, Gabelle, Dîme, Taille, Tiers-état.*

Questions on Literature.

1. Give an account of the Literature of the Renaissance under Francis I.

2. What was the influence of Malherbe and Corneille on French Literature?

3. Characterise the *Phèdre* of Racine, and compare it to the same subject as treated by Euripides.

Questions on History.

1. What were the limits of France in 987 ?

2. Characterise the reign of Louis XI.

3. What was the War of the *Fronde?*

4. Give an outline of the reign of Louis XIV. from his accession to the throne, to the Peace of Utrecht.

THE MORAL SCIENCES.

Professor M'Cosh and Mr. Grant.

July 25, 1855. 10 A. M. to 12·30. P. M.

I. Logic.

[Answer one question (but not more) from each of the following pairs of questions.]

I.

(1) α. "How often do we hear, even from the mouths of our parliamentary advocates for popularity, the taxes stated as so much money actually lost to the people, and a nation in debt represented as the same both in kind and consequences as an individual tradesman on the brink of a bankruptcy! It is scarcely possible that these men should be so void of common sense as not to see that there is no analogy in the case of a tradesman and his creditors, to a nation indebted to itself. Surely, a much fairer instance would be that of a husband and wife playing cards at the same table against each other, where what the one loses the other gains."

β "If a body at rest begins, *per saltum*, to move with any finite velocity, then this body must be at the same indivisible instant in two different states, that of rest and motion, which is impossible."

Logically examine the above arguments.

(2) What methods and kinds of proof would be best adapted to establish the following points—(α) The genuineness of a reading in some disputed passage of an ancient author. (β) Some controverted fact of history. (γ) That a given specific would cure the cholera. (δ) The appearance of a ghost? Show the different degrees of certainty attainable on these different subjects.

II.

(1) Compare and contrast the methods of Bacon and Descartes, and the influence they have respectively exercised.

(2) Enunciate fully, and criticise, the principles of identity, contradiction, excluded middle, and sufficient reason.

III.

(1) "Why is a single instance in some cases sufficient for a complete induction, while in others myriads of concurring instances, without a single exception known or presumed, go such a very little way towards establishing an universal proposition ?"

(2) Give

(2) Give Bacon's criticisms on the syllogism. Sum up from the works of living logical writers, and from your own opinions, the value of the syllogism as an instrument or a test of reasoning.

IV.

(1) What is the difference between a natural and an artificial classification of material objects, organic and inorganic?

(2) What improvements in logical forms have been proposed by living authors? State these briefly, and criticise their worth.

V.

(1) What is the nature of chance? In what sense is it used in treating of Mathematical probability? In what sense or senses may we admit, and in what deny, the existence of chance?

(2) Discuss the claims of Mathematical Axioms to be regarded as the basis of Mathematical Science, and to a necessity different in kind from that of other universal truths.

II. Mental Philosophy.

[Answer one question (but not more) from each of the following pairs of questions.]

I.

1. How can it be most satisfactorily shown that mind is a substance different from body? In answering this question you are expected not to avoid the difficulties which have been started by materialists and metaphysicians, but to state them, and show how far they can be met.

2. Mention the principal fundamental truths denied by Hume. How was he met by Reid? How by Kant? Single out some one truth, and institute a comparison in respect of that truth between the method of Reid and that of Kant?

II.

1. What seem to be the original and what our acquired perceptions through the sense of sight. In answering this question you are expected to give the sum of Berkeley's theory, and to discuss the question how far Berkeley was anticipated, and also to state what knowledge we acquire through binocular vision.

2. Can we trust our senses? In answering this question you are invited to allude to some of the forms of the ideal theory of sense-perception, and to state in contradistinction the views of the natural realists, and to comment upon these systems.

III.

1. Can we directly will an absent idea or recollection? What are the laws of the succession of our mental states as given by Aristotle and by modern philosophers? What are the primary and what the secondary laws? What power has the will over the train of thought?

2. Analyse the pleasure felt at the sight of a waterfall, the moonlit sea, a flower, a Dutch picture; and in doing so, refer to some of the theories of the beautiful.

IV.

1. What is the distinction drawn between the Understanding and the Reason? For what purpose has it been introduced? Can it be psychologically and philosophically carried out?

2. Descartes held the doctrine of innate ideas. In what sense? Locke denied the doctrine of innate ideas. In what sense, or in every sense? Name some of the principal ideas, which cannot, according to opponents of Locke, be derived merely from sensation and reflexion. Single out some one of these ideas, and comment upon it with reasons.

V.

1. Can the idea of and belief in Causation be derived from experience? Sketch some of the forms assumed by the experiential theory, and give reasons for or against it.

2. Is the argument from Common Sense an appeal to the judgment of the vulgar? or is it one scientific and philosophical? In what circumstances may it be appealed to, and under what conditions may it be employed?

THE MORAL SCIENCES.

Professor M'Cosh and Mr. Grant.

July 25, 1855. 2 to 4·30 P.M.

I. Moral Philosophy.

[Answer one question (but not more) from each of the following pairs of questions.]

I.

1. Show that Moral Philosophy has had a regular historical development. Trace the influence of Aristotle and of the Stoics yet remaining in the moral ideas and terms of the present day.

2. How can it be shown that there is an essential and indelible distinction between moral good and evil? In answering this question you are invited to say how this has been done by the great British moralists in the 17th, again in the 18th, and now in the 19th centuries.

II.

1. Define Sophistry, Cynicism, Epicurism, Scepticism, Antinomianism, and show under what circumstances these tendencies are apt to re-appear.

2. Give some of the common enumerations of the Cardinal Virtues, and mention any defects or oversights which you may have noticed in them. Define Justice, and specify its peculiarities; that is, the points by which it is distinguished from other virtues.

III.

1. Give a brief account of the various forms assumed by the Utilitarian theory of Morals as developed by Hume, by Paley, and by Bentham. In particular, state, and critically examine, the view of Bentham as an ethical theory, and in doing so, notice his sanctions and his valuations of pleasures and pains. Can Bentham show why men ought to promote the greatest happiness of the species?

2. What is the Practical Reason of Kant? What is its office and its law? What are the corollaries derived from it? Can it legitimately serve the purpose which Kant intended by it?

IV.

1. What truth is there in the maxim that man should "follow nature"? In answering this question you are expected to give some analysis or classification of the elements of our nature, and of the relation in which they stand to each other, and critically examine what is meant by the supremacy of conscience.

2. On what grounds was Suicide defended by some of the ancients? On what grounds are you prepared to deny its lawfulness?

V.

1. It is proverbial that a guilty conscience makes a man a coward—

> Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind:
> The thief doth fear each bush an officer.

Say how far this is true, and consistent with the circumstance that bad men are often bold and reckless. Give a psychological account of what you believe to be the real facts.

2. *First Case*—A person refuses to pay a tax for maintaining a war, of which he says he conscientiously disapproves, but is compelled to pay it. *Second Case*—A Hindoo refuses to worship God after the manner of Christians, and you do not force him. *Third Case*—A Hindoo widow insists on being burnt on the funeral pile of her husband, and is not permitted. *Fourth Case*—A Hindoo father insists on his son, who has turned Christian, being placed under his control, but is not allowed to enforce this when the son is of age to judge for himself. In each of these cases a conscientious conviction is urged. State the grounds on which the plea is admitted in certain of the cases, and not in the others.

II. Political Philosophy.

[Answer one question (but not more) from each of the following pairs of questions.]

I.

(1) Discuss the question whether the grounds of Government consist in Fear aided by the Force of Custom: in Utility and Prudence: in pure Reason: or whether any other theory can be proposed.

(2) On general grounds it is argued that the non-interference, or *Laissez-faire* principle is advantageous. What exceptions are acknowledged by all? Can you mention any other exceptions that are a matter of controversy?

II.

(1) What is the proper object and end of Punishment by the State? Is the State at liberty to punish an injurious act not itself immoral? Does the State punish Crime as Sin?

(2) Can any act be regarded as Morally wrong and at the same time as Politically right?

III.

(1) Examine the abstract proposition of Aristotle, that the End for the Individual and for the State is the same. What would be the legitimate deductions from this doctrine?

(2) What is the philosophical distinction between Persons and Things? What are the consequences of this distinction in Law and Morals?

IV.

(1) What is the difference between Productive and Unproductive labour? Is money laid out in founding a school devoted to Productive labour?

(2) What are the remedies for low wages? What remedies have been proposed, which are inexpedient or impracticable? What would be the effect of the Government declaring that wages should not be less than a certain sum?

V.

(1) Give what you conceive to be the most adequate theory of Representation.

(2) Mention some of the forms of Communism which have found supporters from Plato to the present day. What fundamental objections may be brought against Communism, whatever be the shape assumed by it?

NATURAL SCIENCE.

Dr. Allman and Mr. Liveing.

July 26, 1855. 10 A.M. to 12½ P.M.

Zoology and Comparative Physiology.

1. Define the class *Cephalopoda*, refer it to its proper sub-kingdom, and enumerate the orders into which it is divided.

2. Describe the ultimate microscopical structure of *Muscle* in the Mammalia, distinguishing *voluntary* from *involuntary* muscle.

3. Describe *lacunar circulation*, and give an example of its occurrence in the animal kingdom.

4. What is the meaning of the law of "Progress from the General to the Special" in the development of organised beings?

5. What is the essential character of the function of *respiration*? Describe the means by which the renewal of the air is effected over the respiratory surface of man.

6. Distinguish the ornithological groups *Raptores* and *Scansores*, and give an example of each.

Botany.

7. Enumerate the several parts of the *vegetable cell*, distinguishing the azotised from the non-azotised.

8. Describe the ordinary structure of the *embryo* of a dicotyledonous plant.

9. Give the principal characters of the following natural orders:

Malvaceæ—Urticaceæ—Iridaceæ.

10. Define the following terms, and illustrate the use of each by an example:

Monochlamydeus—Stipula—Rhizoma—Phyllodium—Arillus.

11. Refer to their respective natural orders the specimens *A*, *B*, and state your reasons for so referring them.

Electricity and Magnetism.

12. State the mode of estimating the intensity of magnetic force by the vibrations of the magnetic needle.

13. Explain the action of *armatures* in preserving the magnetism of magnetic bars.

14. An electrified body being presented to a neutral pith-ball suspended by an insulating thread, the ball is at first attracted to the electrified body, and after contact is repelled from it; explain this phenomenon.

15. Describe the essential points in the construction of the *voltaic multiplier*, and explain the principle of its action.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

Dr. Allman and Mr. Liveing.

July 26, 1855. 2½ P.M. to 5 P.M.

Chemistry.

1. Enunciate the fundamental laws which regulate the proportions in which substances unite chemically; and explain what is the character of the evidence by which we are assured of their truth.

2. Define *allotropy*; and give instances of this property. Upon what grounds can we determine the chemical identity of two bodies?

3. Describe and explain the several steps in the preparation of the soda of commerce from common salt.

4. Enumerate the compounds formed by the successive oxidation of ether. Explain what is commonly called the acetous fermentation, and the conditions necessary to it.

5. The beads of borax *A*, *B*, *C*... have been fused with different metals in the oxidizing flame; those marked *a*, *b*, *c*... severally with the same metals in the reducing flame; name them.

Mineralogy.

6. State the laws of symmetry in the right prismatic (rhombic or trimetric) system; and explain the kinds of hemihedral forms which occur in this system.

7. Give the scale of hardness in minerals, and explain how it is applied.

8. Enumerate the principal ores of silver, and some of the rocks with which they are most frequently associated. Describe Pattinson's process for separating the silver, by crystallization, from the metal obtained from argentiferous galena.

9. Without injury to the specimens, name the minerals 1, 2, 3... giving the characters on which your judgment is founded. Mention any twin crystals you may observe.

Geology.

10. What were Werner's principal divisions of rocks? Show that the geologist is not justified in assuming any existing rocks to be those which originally constituted the solid part of the earth.

11. Show that the climate of Europe has, at a former period, been very much colder than at present; and that this may be accounted for without supposing any different external conditions of our planet.

12. What

12. What features prominently mark the distinction of secondary from tertiary formations?

13. Give a section as displayed on the coast between Dover and Beachy Head. Explain how the main features of the Weald have been accounted for.

14. Name the fossils *A*, *B*, *C*..., and the formations of which they are respectively characteristic.

GERMAN EXAMINATION.

Mr. Max Müller.

July 27, 1855. 9 A.M. to 12½ P.M.

(And, for each Candidate, Oral Examination for a quarter of an hour.)

[The answers should be written distnictly.—Those who are able, should use the German handwriting. The questions on Literature and History may be answered in German or in English.]

Translate into English.

I.

Orest. Noch einen reiche mir aus Lethes Fluten,
Den letzten kühlen Becher der Erquickung!
Bald ist der Krampf des Lebens aus dem Busen
Hinweg gespült; bald fliesset still mein Geist,
Der Quelle des Vergessens hingegeben,
Zu euch, ihr Schatten, in die ew'gen Nebel.
Gefällig lasst in eurer Ruhe sich
Den umgetriebnen Sohn der Erde laben!
Welch ein Gelispel hör ich in den Zweigen,
Welch ein Geräusch aus jener Dämmrung säuseln?
Sie kommen schon den neuen Gast zu sehn.
Wer ist die Schaar die herrlich mit einander
Wie ein versammelt Fürstenhaus sich freut?
Sie gehen friedlich, Alt' und Junge, Männer
Mit Weibern; göttergleich und ähnlich scheinen
Die wandlenden Gestalten. Ja, sie sind's,
Die Ahnherrn meines Hauses. Mit Thyesten
Geht Atreus in vertraulichen Gesprächen;
Die Knaben hüpfen scherzend um sie her.
Ist keine Feindschaft hier mehr unter euch?
Verlosch die Rache wie das Licht der Sonne?
So bin auch ich willkommen, und ich darf
In euern feierlichen Zug mich mischen.

Goethe.

II.

Haben ausgetobt die Stürme,
Sind verhallt die Donner,
Sind verglüht die Blitze,
Siehe, da hebet aus Nebeln und Wolken
Klar der Mond sein grosses Auge,
Und beschauet im Spiegel des Meeres
Sich und den Himmel.

Seele des Menschen, du gleichest dem Monde!
Aus den tobenden Stürmen der Brust,
Aus den irdischen Freuden und Leiden,
Donnernden, blitzenden Ungewittern,
Aus des Wahnes Nebelschleiern,
Aus der Sünde Wolkennacht,
Hebst Du verklärt und geläutert
Dein ewiges Auge,
Und beschauest im Spiegel des Himmels
Dich und die Erde.

Wilhelm Müller.

III.

Willst Du Dich selber erkennen, so sieh wie die Andern es treiben:
Willst Du die Andern verstehn, blick' in Dein eigenes Herz.

Schiller.

Translate into German.

I.

Akber is described as a strongly built and handsome man, with an agreeable expression of countenance, and very captivating manners. He was endowed with great personal strength and activity. In his youth he indulged in wine and good living, but early became sober and abstemious, refraining from animal food on particular days, making altogether nearly a fourth part of the year. He was always satisfied with very little sleep, and frequently spent whole nights in those philosophical discussions of which he was so fond.

Elphinstone's History of India.

II.

Portia. If to do were as easy as to know what were good to do, chapels had been churches, and poor men's cottages princes' palaces. It is a good divine that follows his own instructions: I can easier teach twenty what were good to be done, than be one of the twenty to follow mine own teaching. The brain may devise laws for the blood; but a hot temper leaps over a cold decree: such a hare is madness the youth, to skip over the meshes of good counsel the cripple.

Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.

III.

By sound, that is solid, learning, I mean such knowledge as relates to useful and substantial things, and as in itself is compact, coherent, all of a piece, having its several parts fitted in to each other, and mutually sustaining and illustrating one another. I mean that kind of learning which is the opposite of loose, disconnected, unsystematic, gaseous information. I am pointing to a distinction like that between the arts of navigation and of ballooning—the one steadily pursuing a definite and useful end, the other aiming at nothing but an idle and dangerous pastime—the one laboriously, though obscurely, tracking a distinct path through the mighty deep, the other ostentatiously soaring into the pathless firmament—the one a task for men, the other a toy for children.

Sir James Stephen.

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Decline Er, Sie, Es.

2. Give the First Person Singular of the Present, the Imperfect, and Perfect, of the following verbs:

Leiden—Einnehmen—Vergessen—Verschliessen—Sich herumtreiben—Blasen.

3. What is the difference between *hin* and *her*.

QUESTIONS ON LITERATURE.

(Three questions only should be answered.)

1. What existing work affords the earliest specimen of Teutonic language, and to what dialect does it belong.

2. Give a description of the poem of the Nibelunge.

3. What is the difference between a Minnesänger and a Meistersänger?

4. Give an account of Luther's writings, and their position in the history of German Literature.

5. Give some illustrations of the influence of English upon German Literature during the Eighteenth Century.

6. Name the most important works of Lessing, and give a more detailed account of one of them.

QUESTIONS ON HISTORY.

1. From what contemporaneous sources do we derive our knowledge of the history of Charlemagne?

2. Name the Hohenstaufen-Emperors of Germany in chronological order.

3. What was the origin of the Hapsburg Dynasty?

4. Explain the causes of the Thirty years War.

5. Who were the chief Diplomatists at the Congress of Vienna?

6. How can the partition of Saxony be justified? State Niebuhr's opinion on the subject.

ITALIAN.

Mr. Panizzi.

July 28, 1855. 10 A.M. to 1½ P.M.

(And, for each Candidate, Oral Examination for a quarter of an hour.)

I.

[Candidates are requested to translate into English Prose the three following Extracts.]

MISERIA DEL MAESTRO ADAMO.

O voi, che senza alcuna pena siete
(E non so io perchè) nel mondo gramo,
Diss' egli a noi, guardate ed attendete
Alla miseria del maestro Adamo:
Io ebbi vivo assai di quel che volli
Ed ora, lasso! un gocciol d'acqua bramo.
Li ruscelletti, che de' verdi colli
Del Casentin discendon giuso in Arno,
Facendo i lor canali freddi e molli,
Sempre mi stanno innanzi, e non indarno,
Chè l' immagine lor via più m' asciuga,
Che 'l male ond' io nel volto mi discarno.
La rigida giustizia, che mi fruga,
Tragge cagion del luogo, ov' io peccai,
A metter più li miei sospiri in fuga.
Ivi è Romena, là dov' io falsai
La lega suggellata del Batista.

Dante.

LA CASA DEL SONNO.

Giace in Arabia una valletta amena,
Lontana da cittadi e da villaggi,
Ch' all' ombra di duo monti è tutta piena
D' antiqui abeti e di robusti faggi.
Il sole indarno il chiaro dì vi mena,
Chè non vi può mai penetrar co i raggi,
Sì gli è la via da folti rami tronca;
E quivi entra sotterra una spelonca.
Sotto la negra selva una capace
E spaziosa grotta entra nel sasso,
Di cui la fronte l' edera seguace
Tutta aggirando va con storto passo.
In questo albergo il grave Sonno giace;
L' Ozio da un canto corpulento e grasso,
Da l' altro la Pigrizia in terra siede,
Che non può andare, e mal reggersi in piede.

Ariosto.

CAMPO DI BATTAGLIA.

Così si combatteva; e in dubbia lance
Col timor le speranze eran sospese.
Pien tutto il campo è di spezzate lance,
Di rotti scudi e di troncato arnese;
Di spade, ai petti, alle squarciate pance,
Altre confitte, altre per terra stese;
Di corpi altri supini, altri co' volti,
Quasi mordendo il suolo, al suol rivolti.
Giace il cavallo al suo signore appresso;
Giace il compagno appo il compagno estinto:
Giace il nemico appo il nemico; e spesso
Sul morto il vivo, il vincitor sul vinto.
Non v' è silenzio, e non v' è grido espresso,
Ma odi un non so che roco e indistinto,
Fremiti di furor, mormori d' ira,
Gemiti di chi langue e di chi spira.

Tasso.

II.

[Candidates are requested to translate into Italian the three following extracts.]

The great glory of literature in England, during the reign of James, was Lord Bacon. Most of his performances were composed in Latin, though he possessed neither the elegance of that, nor of his native tongue. If we consider the variety of talents displayed by this man, as a public speaker, a man of business, a wit, a courtier, or companion, an author, a philosopher, he is justly the object of great admiration. If we consider him merely as an author and philosopher, the light in which we view him at present, though very estimable, he was yet inferior to his contemporary Galileo, perhaps even to Kepler. Bacon pointed out at a distance the road to true philosophy; Galileo both pointed it out to others, and made himself considerable advances in it. The Englishman was ignorant of geometry: the Florentine revived that science, excelled in it, and was the first who applied it, together with experiment, to natural philosophy. The former rejected, with the most positive disdain, the system of Copernicus; the latter fortified it with new proofs derived both from reason and the senses. Bacon's style is stiff and rigid: his wit, though often brilliant, is also often unnatural and far-fetched; and he seems to be the original of those pointed similes and long-spun allegories which so much distinguish the English authors: Galileo is a lively and agreeable, though somewhat a prolix writer. But Italy, not united in any single government, and perhaps satiated with that literary glory which it has possessed both in ancient and modern times, has too much neglected the renown which it has acquired by giving birth to so great a man. That national spirit, which prevails among the English, and which forms their great happiness, is the cause why they bestow on their eminent writers, and on Bacon among the rest, such praises and acclamations, as may often appear partial and excessive.

Hume.

A shoe coming loose from the fore-foot of the thill-horse at the beginning of the ascent of Mount Taurira, the postilion dismounted, twisted the shoe off, and put it in his pocket. As the ascent was of five or six miles, and that horse our main dependence, I made a point of having the shoe fastened on again as well as we could; but the postilion had thrown away the nails, and, the hammer in the chaise-box being of no great use without them, I submitted to go on.

Sterne.

There are two ways of pleasing mankind, though unfortunately not equally marked in the attainment of that end—the one by true being, the other by skilful acting. Bernini and his school show how much the latter can carry the day. All his figures are actors or actresses, doing their best to please. His *chef-d'œuvre*, the Pietà in the Italian Court of the Crystal Palace, is no exception. The Madonna stands there conscious of being looked at, addressing her sorrow to the spectator, but to nothing higher.

Quarterly Review.

III.

[Candidates will please to answer as many of the following questions as they can, if they cannot answer them all. The answers should be in English; but should any Candidate wish to use Italian in his answers, the Examiner will attach considerable value to this exertion.]

1. What were the political principles of the Ghibelines, and what were those of the Guelphs, in Italy? Whence did their names come?

2. To what event did Dante allude in the lines

> Veggio in Alagna entrar lo fiordaliso
> E nel vicario suo Cristo esser catto?

3. What was the family name of Lorenzo il Magnifico, Leo X., and Clement VII.? How were they related to each other? What was the name of Clement VII.'s father? How did he die, where, and when?

4. What is meant by *trecentisti*, by *cinquecentisti*, and by *secentisti*, speaking of Italian authors? What characterizes their styles severally?

5. To what objections is the history of Guicciardini liable, both as to style and fairness?

6. Whence does the Accademia della Crusca derive its name? When and for what object was it instituted? What is its most celebrated work?

7. What is the difference between *questo, quello, cotesto,* and *questi,* when singular?

8. Form the superlative of such of the following adjectives as have one, viz. *difficile, largo, funebre, celebre?*

9. What is the past participle of *uscire, venire, stringere, spingere, pascere, volgere?* Please to decline the present of the indicative of the verb *andare,* and the imperfect and perfect of the same mood of the two verbs *dare* and *fare.*

[Candidates are requested to write in a plain legible hand.]

ARABIC EXAMINATION.

July 28, 1855. 10 A. M. to 1¾ P. M.

No. I.

COLONEL OUSELEY.

1. WRITE down the Preterite and Aorist of the following increased Triliteral Verbs مُقابلة — تجاهُل — تعلّم — تصريف — إخراج and إستغفار

2. What are the peculiar properties of the first, third, and sixth conjugations above mentioned?

3. Reduce the first three Infinitives to their Triliteral Roots.

4. Give an example of the Ism tufzeel, or Noun of Superiority; of the Ism zurf, or Noun of Time and Place; and of the Ism alat, or Noun of Instrument; from the following roots, viz. كبر — قتل — and فتح.

5. What is supposed, and generally asserted, to have been the religion of the Arabs before the time of Mahomed?

6. Explain the meaning of the term Hegira or Hijrah, and state in what year of the Christian Era the Hegira commenced.

7. Mention briefly what you know of the authors, subjects, &c., of the poems entitled the Subae Moullikat.

8. By whom, and for what purpose, was the Cábah, or quadrangular edifice at Mecca built, and to what use was it converted about the time of Mahomed's birth?

ARABIC EXAMINATION.

No. II.

COLONEL OUSELEY.

To be translated into English.

ذكر السمرقندي في كتابه انّ ذا القرنين اراد أن يعرف ساحل هذا البحر فبعث مركبًا و امره بالمسير سنة كاملة لعلّ ياتي بشئي من خبره فسار المركب سنة لم ير شيئاً الا سطح الماء فاراد الرجوع فقال بعض هم نسير شهراً اخر نطلع علي شي نبيض به وجوهنا عند الملك ونحتمل ضيق الماء والزاد في الرجوع فساروا شهراً اخر فاذا هم بمركب فيه ناس فالتقي المركبان و لم يعرف احدهما كلام الاخر فدفع قوم ذي القرنين اليهم رجلاً و اخذوا من هم امراة ورجعوا بها فزوّجوا المراة من رجل فاتت بولد ففهم كلام الابوين فقيل له سلْ امّكَ من اين جائت فقالت جئتُ من ذلك الجانب فقيل لاي شي جئتِ قالت بعثنا المَلكِ لنعرف حال هذا الجانب و ملكنا اعظم من ملك كم هذا و خلق اكثر من هذا الخلق و الله اعلم بصحة هذا القول و العهدة علي الناقل و إن كان هذا غير بعيد من قدرة الله تعلي —

ARABIC EXAMINATION.

No. III.

COLONEL OUSELEY.

To be translated into Arabic.

AFTER a period of some days and nights, the Sheikh said, "O my son, I will propose to thee something, and I hope that thou wilt comply with my desire." So I said to him, "What is that affair?" And he answered, "Know that I have become old, and have not a male child; but I have a daughter, small in age, elegant in form, and abounding in wealth: therefore I desire to marry her to thee, and thou shalt reside with her in our country." And I was silent and spoke not. And he said, "Obey me, O my son, in that which I say to thee; for my wish to thee is good, and if thou comply with my desire, all that my hand hath, and what I possess, shall be thine; and if thou desire to traffic, and to return to thine own country, no one will prevent thee."

SANSKRIT EXAMINATION.

MONIER WILLIAMS, M. A.
July 28, 1855. 10 A. M. to 1¾ P. M.

To be translated into English.

एकः काको वृक्षशाखायां स्वपिति । वर्त्तकश् चाधस्ताद् भूमौ निवसति । एकदा सर्वे पक्षिणो भगवतो गरुडस्य यात्राप्रसङ्गेन समुद्रतीरं प्रचलिताः । तत्र काकेन सह वर्त्तकश् चलितः । अथ गच्छतो गोपालस्य मस्तकावस्थित-भाण्डाद् दधि वारं वारं तेन काकेन खाद्यते । ततो यावद् असौ दधिभाण्डं भूमौ निधाय ऊर्द्धम् अवलोकते तावत् तेन काकवर्त्तकौ दृष्टौ । ततस् तेन खेटितः काकः पलायितः । वर्त्तको मन्दगतिस् तेन प्राप्तो व्यापादितः ।

(HITOPADEŚA, BOOK III.)

न सख्यम् अजरं लोके हृदि तिष्ठति कस्यचित् ।
कालो ह्येनं विहरति क्रोधो वैनं हरत्युत ॥
न दरिद्रो वसुमतो नाविद्वान् विदुषः सखा ।
न शूरस्य सखा क्लीवो नारथी रथिनः सखा ॥
ययोर् एव समं वित्तं ययोर् एव समं श्रुतम् ।
तयोर् विवाहः सख्यं च न तु पुष्टविपुष्टयोः ॥

(SELECTIONS FROM THE MAHÁBHÁRATA, I.)

भवन्ति नम्रास् तरवः फलागमैर्
नवाम्बुभिर् भूरिविलम्बिनो घनाः ।
अनुद्धताः सत्पुरुषाः समृद्धिभिः
स्वभाव एवैष परोपकारिणां ॥

(S'AKUNTALÁ, ACT V.)

1. Explain the changes of Visarga which occur in the last of the above passages. Show how the declension of काक differs from that of नौ, "a ship." Compare the declension of the Sanskrit दाढ, "a giver," with that of the Greek δοτὴρ, and the Latin *dator*.

2. Write the Present Tense Parasmai-pada of the root खप्. Point out the peculiarity of this Verb, and specify the four other roots that are similarly conjugated. How many Conjugations are there in Sanskrit, and how are they distinguished? What is the theory of Professor Bopp respecting the division of Conjugations in Sanskrit?

3. What is the root of तिष्ठति? In what tenses of this verb does the root appear in its proper form? Point out any affinity between Sanskrit and Greek conjugation as exhibited in the Present Tense of this Verb, and in the Present Tense of धा "to place."

4. Give a brief account of the four most usual methods of compounding words in Sanskrit, selecting examples from the passages to be translated.

SANSKRIT EXAMINATION.

By Monier Williams, M.A.

To be translated into Sanskrit Prose.

"Formerly, when Brahmá was desirous of creating the world, beings of the several castes were produced from his mouth, his breast, his thighs, and his feet. The men who were thus created were at first endowed with righteousness. They abode wherever they pleased. Their hearts were free from guile. They were filled with perfect wisdom. After a while Kála infused into created beings Sin, the impediment of the soul's liberation."—(*Vishnu Purána*, VI.)

1. Name the four castes alluded to in the above passage, and state any difference in the account of their origin, as given by Manu. What were the most remarkable features of the Hindú social system, as depicted in the code of Manu? What is the probable date of that code?

2. Mention the most celebrated Indian dramatists. When did they flourish? What plays are ascribed to each?

3. What are the six schools of Hindú philosophy, and how are they distinguished?

4. Write a short account of the three principal deities of Hindú Mythology. How does the religious worship described in the Vedas differ from that which prevailed subsequently in India?

— 8. —

The Examiners to the President of the India Board.

Sir, London, 4 August 1855.

We, the undersigned Examiners of the candidates for writerships in the service of the East India Company, have the honour to submit to you the following Report.

In pursuance of your instructions, and in conformity with the regulations issued from your office, we have examined the various candidates, who, on Monday the 16th ultimo, drew lots for the numerical signs by which they were to be designated in the examination, and we find that the twenty candidates whose numerical signs are mentioned in the subjoined list have obtained the greatest number of the marks which we have collectively been authorised to assign.

In drawing up this list, we have adhered to the order of merit, and

We have, &c.

James Stephen.	*J. W. J. Ouseley.*
F. Temple.	*A. Cayley.*
George Rawlinson.	*G. G. Stokes.*
Richard Congreve.	*G. D. Liveing.*
Baron.	*Geo. J. Allman.*
Max Müller.	*James M'Cosh.*
Monier Williams.	*Alexander Grant.*

THE LIST ABOVE REFERRED TO.

66 (sixty-six).	77 (seventy-seven).
4 (four).	90 (ninety).
122 (one hundred and twenty-two).	62 (sixty-two).
16 (sixteen).	19 (nineteen).
6 (six).	89 (eighty-nine).
71 (seventy-one).	105 (one hundred and five).
34 (thirty-four).	76 (seventy-six).
17 (seventeen).	93 (ninety-three).
28 (twenty-eight).	121 (one hundred and twenty-one).
73 (seventy-three).	112 (one hundred and twelve).

— 9. —

The Examiners to the President of the India Board.

Sir, London, 4 August 1855.

AFTER having signed our accompanying Report to you of this date, No. 1, we have referred to the list of the candidates for writerships in the East India Company's service, which was made out on the 16th ultimo by Mr. Henry Deedes, the gentleman who, in your letter of the 6th ultimo, is mentioned as having been appointed by you to make out that list, and to superintend the drawing of the numerical signs by which the several candidates were to be designated in the examination, and we have now the honour to lay before you the following list of names, which we find to correspond with the list of numerical signs contained in our above-mentioned Report, No. 1.

66.—Wells Butler, of University College, London.
4.—W. Cornell, of Clare Hall, Cambridge.
122.—H. Reynolds, of King's College, Cambridge.
16.—W. Heeley, of Trinity College, Cambridge.
6.—R. Warrand, of Trinity College, Oxford.
71.—C. Aitchison, of the University of Edinburgh.
34.—R. Moss King, of Merton College, Oxford.
17.—J. Cordery, of Balliol College, Oxford.
28.—R. Pomeroy, of Trinity College, Cambridge.
73.—J. Peile, of Oriel College, Oxford.
77.—T. H. Thornton, of St. John's College, Oxford.
90.—Herbert Wilson, of Magdalen College, Cambridge.
62.—H. Bell, of Clare Hall, Cambridge.
19.—H. Perkins, of King's College School, London.
89.—J. D. Sandford, of Trinity College, Oxford.
105.—W. Jones, of University College, London.
76.—W. Ramsay, of C. C. College, Oxford.
93.—J. Peddar, of Exeter College, Oxford.
121.—Raymond West, of Queen's College, Galway.
112.—C. Daly, of Queen's College, Cork.

We have, &c.

James Stephen.	*A. Cayley.*
F. Temple.	*G. G. Stokes.*
George Rawlinson.	*G. D. Liveing.*
Richard Congreve.	*Geo. J. Allman.*
Max Müller.	*James M'Cosh.*
Monier Williams.	*Alexander Grant.*
J. W. J. Ouseley.	

— 10. —

The Examiners to the President of the India Board.

Sir, London, 4 August 1855.

The Examiners of the candidates for writerships in the East India Company's Service, after having at their meeting this morning reported to you the results of the examination, desired me, as the chairman chosen by them to preside at that meeting, to lay before you the following List, which exhibits the total number of the marks obtained by each of the twenty successful candidates.

I have, &c.
James Stephen.

1. Wells Butler	2,254	11. T. Thornton	1,381
2. W. Cornell	1,945	12. Herbert Wilson	1,337
3. H. Reynolds	1,795	13. H. Bell	1,281
4. W. Heeley	1,649	14. H. Perkins	1,275
5. R. Warrand	1,555	15. J. D. Sandford	1,258
6. C. Aitchison	1,522	16. W. Jones	1,204
7. Robert Moss King	1,481	17. W. Ramsay	1,183
8. J. Cordery	1,435	18. J. Peddar	1,148
9. R. Pomeroy	1,398	19. Raymond West	1,134
10. J. Peile	1,396	20. C. Daly	1,120

— 11 —

Memorandum of the Remuneration given to the Examiners.

	£.		£.
In English Literature, &c., each	100	Arabic Literature, &c.	25
Classical „ „	100	Sanscrit „	25
French „ „	50	Mathematics, each	100
German „	50	Moral Science, each	100
Italian „	50	Natural Science, each	75

EAST INDIA (CIVIL SERVICE).

COPY of the Reports, dated 4th August 1855, made to the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India* by the Examiners appointed under the Act of the 16th & 17th of the Queen, c. 95, for the Examination of Candidates for the Civil Service of *India*; and a Copy of the Correspondence relating to the Appointment and Proceedings of the said Examiners.

(*Mr. Vernon Smith.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
11 *August* 1855.

513.

Under 8 oz.

CARNATIC DEBTS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 27 April 1855;—*for*,

RETURNS "of the SUM or SUMS which have been Paid in Liquidation of the CARNATIC DEBTS:"

"Of the SUM or SUMS now remaining Due on account of those Debts:"

"And, of the SUM Annually appropriated from the Revenues of the CARNATIC in Liquidation of those Debts."

STATEMENT of the SUMS which have been Paid in Liquidation of the CARNATIC DEBTS.

	IN ENGLAND.			IN INDIA.			TOTAL.		
	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Paid in 1833-34 - -	425,201	7	2	-	-	-	425,201	7	2
„ 1834-35 - -	2,211,749	18	11	6,741	14	-	2,218,491	12	11
„ 1835-36 - -	38,054	17	1	604	7	1	38,659	4	2
„ 1836-37 - -	2,046	7	1	-	-	-	2,046	7	1
„ 1837-38 - -	-	-	-	826	11	10	826	11	10
„ 1846-47 - -	776	6	6	-	-	-	776	6	6
£.	2,677,828	16	9	8,172	12	11	2,686,001	9	8

STATEMENT of the SUMS now remaining Due on account of the CARNATIC DEBTS.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
The aggregate amount of adjudications in favour of claimants was, according to the Twenty-sixth Report of the Carnatic Commissioners to the Honourable The House of Commons, dated the 5th of March 1830 - - - - - - - - - -	2,686,148	12	8
Of which have been paid the sums abovementioned, amounting to -	2,686,001	9	8
Amount appearing to be Unclaimed of the Sums ordered for Payment in India - - - - - - £.	147	3	-

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STATEMENT of the SUM Annually appropriated from the Revenues of the CARNATIC in Liquidation of the CARNATIC DEBTS.

THE sum annually appropriated, in accordance with the 1st clause of the Articles of Agreement, dated the 10th July 1805, between the East India Company and the Creditors of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, was 3 lacs 40,000 pagodas; but the debts were ultimately discharged, at the periods above stated, by an application of a portion of the produce of the commercial assets of the East India Company to their liquidation.

East India House,
3 May 1855.

James C. Melvill,
Secretary.

CARNATIC DEBTS.

RETURNS of the Sums which have been Paid in Liquidation of the Carnatic Debts; of the Sums now remaining Due on account of those Debts; and, of the Sum Annually appropriated from the Revenues of the Carnatic in Liquidation of those Debts.

(*Mr. Murrough.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
9 *May* 1855.

LAND FORCES, &c. (INDIA).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 29 March 1855;—*for*,

AN ABSTRACT RETURN "of the Total LAND FORCES under the Disposition of the Governor-General of India in Council; distinguishing European Troops from Native, and the Queen's Troops from the Company's, and including the Subsidiary Troops and Contingents of all kinds from Native States:"

"And like RETURN of POLICE CORPS Militarily Organised, commanded by British Officers."

East India House,
16 April 1855.

JAMES C. MELVILL.

ABSTRACT RETURN of the Total LAND FORCES under the Disposition of the Governor-General of India in Council; distinguishing European Troops from Native, and the Queen's Troops from the Company's, and including the Subsidiary Troops and Contingents of all kinds from Native States.

	European Commissioned Officers.	European Warrant and Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	TOTAL.
Queen's Troops - - - -	896	25,930	- - -	26,826
Company's Troops, European - -	588	14,061	- - -	14,649
Company's Troops, Native - -	3,644	3,122	233,699	240,465
TOTAL - - -	5,128	43,113	233,699	281,940
Subsidiary Troops and Contingents from Native States - - -	86	36	30,882	*31,004

* Including the Hydrabad Contingent, amounting to 9,075.

Note.—This Return is made up from the Bengal Returns, dated 1 January 1854; the Madras Returns, dated 1 October 1854; and the Bombay Returns, dated 1 October 1854; being the latest received.

East India House,
14 April 1855.

Philip Melvill,
Secretary Military Department.

RETURN of POLICE CORPS Militarily Organised, commanded by British Officers.

European Officers (Commissioned) - - - - - - 35
Native Commissioned, Non-commissioned, and Privates - 24,015

East India House,
14 April 1855.

T. L. Peacock,
Examiner of India Correspondence.

LAND FORCES, &c. (INDIA).

ABSTRACT RETURN of the Total Land Forces under the Disposition of the Governor-general of *India* in Council; and, like Return of Police Corps, Militarily Organised, commanded by British Officers.

(*Sir Erskine Perry.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
17 *April* 1855.

LAND REVENUE (EAST INDIA).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 August 1853;—*for*,

COPIES "of DECISION, in English, of the Sudder Court in *Calcutta*, of the 13th day of August 1815, in the Case of the Collector of Chittagong, Appellant, *versus* Rajisserree Debea and Others, Respondents:"

"Of MINUTE or RESOLUTION drawn up by the Governor of *Bengal*, dated the 5th day of February 1841, relative to the ASSESSMENT of GOVERNMENT REVENUE in *Chittagong*:"

"Of LETTER, No. 13, dated the 5th day of January 1837, from the Secretary to the Government of *Bengal* to the Judge of the District of *Chittagong*:"

"Of LETTER from the Commissioner of Revenue in *Chittagong* to the Secretary of the Government of *Bengal*, No. 894, dated the 2d day of September 1841:"

"Of LETTER in Reply, from the Secretary to the said Government, No. 311, dated the 12th day of October 1841:"

"Of LETTER, No. 638, dated the 27th day of July 1842, from the Commissioner of *Chittagong* to the Collector of Land Revenue in that District:"

"Of LETTER or REPORT from the Commissioner of Land Revenue in *Chittagong* to the Secretary to the Government of *Bengal*, dated the 2d day of September 1848, No. 560; and Letter from the Secretary to the Government of *Bengal* in Reply, dated on or about the 18th day of December 1848:"

"Of DECISION or DECREE, in English, by Mr. *J. Reilly*, Principal Sudder Ameen of *Chittagong*, in the case of Oomaidallee and Choonee Bebee *versus* the Collector of *Chittagong* and other Defendants, dated the 11th day of December 1849; also the DECISION, in English, of the Additional Judge of *Chittagong* on the Appeal preferred by the Collector in the said Case, dated the 20th day of July 1850:"

"Of MINUTE, written by Mr. *Hawkins*, Judge of the Sudder Court, dated the 18th day of August 1847:"

"Of LETTER, No. 173, dated the 30th day of April 1845, written by the Civil and Sessions Judge of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs to the Registrar of the Sudder Court of *Calcutta*:"

"And LETTER, dated the 26th day of July 1848, from the Secretary to the Government of *Bengal* to the Superintendent of Police in the Lower Provinces."

East India House,
4 March 1854.

JAMES C. MELVILL.

Note.—This is not a perfect Return. The "Decision or Decree in English by Mr. J. Reilly, Principal Suddur Ameen of Chittagong, in the case of Oomaidallee and Choonee Beebee *versus* the Collector of Chittagong and other Defendants," is not to be traced on the records of the East India House; but an Abstract of the document is in Paper No. 9.

(Mr. Bright.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
23 *December* 1854.

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East India House,
4 March 1854.

T. L. Peacock,
Examiner of India Correspondence.

PAPERS and Documents connected with the Assessment of the Government Revenue in *Chittagong*.

— No. 1. —

COPY of Decision in the Sudder Court of Calcutta.

Vakeel of Government - - - - - - - Appellant.
Rajesree Dibia and Others - - - - - Respondents.

Extract Reports Adjudged Causes, pp. 487 to 494.

Case 6.
Dacca Provincial Court.
R. K. Dick.

The plaintiffs in this case were Rajesree Dibia, widow of Gokul Chunder Ghosal, and Hurreeprya Dibia, Parbuttee Dibia, and Haimbutta Dibia, widows respectively of Ramnarain Ghosal, Hurreenarain Ghosal, and Lukhinarain Ghosal, sons of the aforesaid Gokul Chunder Ghosal. The claim was for the recovery of the lands designated Nouabad, forming part of pergunnah Jynuggur, in the district of Chittagong, comprising 906 mouzas, measuring 11,583 doons 10 cawnies 7 gundahs 1 cowrie of land, and yielding an annual produce of 82,331 rupees 8 annas 5 gundahs 3 cowries. The suit was instituted on the 15th of September 1804 in the Zillah Court of Chittagong, but was afterwards removed by the operation of Regulation XIII. 1808, to the Provincial Court of Dacca.

Sudder Dewanny Adawlut,
30 August 1815.
J. H. Harrington —J. Fombelle.

The claims of Government to lands included in the decennial settlement, are subjected to the cognizance of the courts of judicature, and no individual can be legally dispossessed from such lands unless a decree of court has been given against him.

Costs given against Government in a case wherein this principle was not observed, and the plaintiffs, who had been irregularly dispossessed, were at the same time allowed the full benefit of the rule of limitations for the cognizance of civil suits. The prohibition against the trial of suits, the cause of action in which may have arisen previous to August 1765, is applicable to the districts of Burdwan, Chittagong, and Midnapore, ceded in September 1760, in common with other parts of the provinces included in the dewanny grant of 1765, no distinction being made in the Regulations.

The nature of the tenure of the Jynugger zumeendaree became a question before the revenue authorities, in consequence of certain remissions claimed by the zumeendars on account of encroachments made by the sea. The family of Gokul Chunder Ghosal claimed the whole of the waste lands in the province of Chittagong. The only documents to be found among the records of the Board of Revenue, which could give the least support to their pretensions, were the two following :

1st. An extract from the proceedings of the Chittagong Council, under date the 12th of May 1761, to the following effect, " Taking into consideration the vast quantity of lands that have been laid waste for many years past from the dissensions between the people of this province and those of Arrakan, and as an encouragement to every one who will undertake the clearing and cultivating those lands again, agreed that a proclamation be put up, and that it be publicly declared throughout all parts of this province, that whatever person will undertake the clearance of such lands, shall, for the first five years, be excused all rents and taxes, that at the expiration of that time their rents are to commence at the usual rate of lands in every other part of this country, and that a guard shall constantly be kept there, to protect them from any insults of the Muggs or other foreigners. That, with a view to prevent disputes hereafter regarding the property of the lands when cleared, every person who shall engage to clear and cultivate them, shall first register his name in this office, and every month send an account of what quantity he has cleared, for which pottahs shall be immediately granted him."

2d. An extract from the proceedings of the same Council, under date the 19th of September 1763, in the following terms :

" Jynarain Ghosal (nephew of Gokul Chunder Ghosal) appears, and informs the Court, that in consequence of the encouragement given on our arrival in this province, for the clearance of the lands lying waste and in jungle, he undertook the clearing and cultivating the lands in many different places, agreeably to the several different sunnuds granted him for that purpose; that most of those lands have already yielded revenue, and that the rest in a few months will do the same. As this person has been particularly industrious in the clearing of the new lands, which conduct has proved not only a benefit to himself, but has also been a great inducement and example to others; agreed, that as an encouragement to his industry, all such lands as have been cleared by the aforesaid Jynarain Ghosal be made a zumeendaree, and be in future designated the Nouabad Lands, forming part of the zumeendaree of Jynugger. Ordered also, that a sunnud be given to him for the same."

A reference having been made in the year 1796, to the Collector of the district, with a view to ascertain on what ground so great a claim as that preferred by the family of Gokul Chunder Ghosal rested, it appeared from his report that this person had been dewan of the district of Chittagong in the time of Mr. Verelst; and that his family rested their claims on a sunnud alleged to have been granted to him by that gentleman. The Collector, however, observed, that after a most extensive search and careful examination of the records in his office, he could discover no trace of so comprehensive a grant having been made to the family of Gokul Chunder Ghosal, as that claimed by them, unless indeed an imperfect translation of an unauthenticated copy of an original sunnud in the name of Jynarain, nephew of Gokul Chunder, said to be in the possession of the family, could be considered as affording evidence of their title. He remarked further, that such an instrument, if in existence, should be held as null and void, as from its being at utter variance with the proceedings of the Chittagong Council of a subsequent date, it must have been surreptitiously obtained by means of the unduly exerted influence of Gokul Chunder, while acting in the office of dewan. On the receipt of this information, the Board of Revenue required that the original sunnud should be produced; and Lukhinarain, son of Gokul Chunder, brought forward a grant issued under the private seal of Mr. Harry Verelst, when that gentleman was the first member of the Chittagong Council, and dated the 27th of Ramzan, in the first year of the reign of the Emperor Shah Allum, corresponding with the Bengal year 1166, and the English year 1760. The terms of it were of a most extensive nature, making over, in the name of Jynarain Ghosal, to Gokul Chunder Ghosal, his heirs and successors, the whole or nearly the whole of the lands which were then waste in the district of Chittagong, upon condition that he or they should pay revenue for such parts thereof as might from time to time be brought into cultivation, according to the established rates of assessment in that part of the country. This document was transmitted for the inspection of the members of Government, by whom it was considered to be a forgery, or to have been surreptitiously obtained. In communicating their orders to the Board of Revenue, they expressed themselves as follows: " Without adverting to the circumstance of its wanting the necessary official attestation, on which ground alone it must be considered invalid, it is evident that this sunnud could not have been in existence when the Chittagong Council made the grant to Jynarain Ghosal in the year 1763, for the latter deed grants only a part of what the grantee must already have acquired, had he been in possession of the sunnud dated in 1760. The two grants are obviously incompatible, and that of 1760, if the authenticity of the document be admitted, must be considered as virtually superseded by the subsequent grant in 1763, the authenticity of which cannot be doubted. The silence of the Chittagong proceedings with regard to the former sunnud, the incompetency of Mr. Verelst to make any such grant, and the objectionable nature of the grant itself, are also circumstances which strongly corroborate the presumption that the deed is a forgery; and as it is not authenticated by any official seal or signature (the private seal of Mr. Verelst being evidently of no authority whatever), we are only surprised that it could ever have been acknowledged as an authentic document. Under these circumstances, it is much to be regretted that so flagrant a fraud should so long have passed undiscovered; and that it should have received some sanction from the tacit acquiescence of Government, as well as of the individuals who were interested in detecting it. As, however, the persons who might reasonably be suspected

suspected of having been the original authors of the fraud are dead, no criminal process can now be instituted with a view to establish the forgery, and it appears to us necessary only to determine in what manner the future operation of the deed shall be prevented. It may be presumed that the courts of justice will consider no length of time as sanctioning a fraud of this nature, but whatever may be the difficulty of proving it, or of contesting the right which may have been assumed under the deed in question, and heretofore admitted under an ignorance of the fraud, we are of opinion that every means should be had recourse to for doing away the operation of it, as far as this can be legally effected. For this purpose, we think it will be advisable to proceed as if no such deed were in existence; and we desire you will, as soon as possible, submit to us specific propositions, both with regard to the resumption and future settlement of any lands which may have been appropriated by the holders of the supposed grant, or by other individuals under pottahs from them. The heirs of the late Gokul Chunder Ghosal must of course be considered entitled to all the benefit of the resolution of the Chittagong Council in 1763, and if they should think proper to persist in the claims heretofore maintained by the family under the sunnud dated in 1760, it will be in their option to have recourse to the court of justice for the establishment of their rights."

In order to carry into effect the above instructions of Government, it became necessary for the Board to communicate with the Collector of Chittagong, with a view to ascertain the precise tenure on which the lands stated to be included in the Jynuggar zumeendaree were held. From his report it appeared that, although the lands belonging to the family of Gokul Chunder Ghosal by purchase or inheritance, might be easily ascertained from the public records, yet those held under the alleged grant of 1760, and those held under the resolution of the Chittagong Council, did not admit of any such discrimination, from the circumstance of the whole having been brought on the books of the collectorship at the time of the different measurements, under the general denomination of noaubad lands; or rather from Gokul Chunder Ghosal's never having availed himself of the more limited resolution of the Chittagong Council at all, he being in possession of a general grant of the wastes. The Board, under these circumstances, made another reference to Government, observing that their orders to proceed with respect to the Jynuggar estate as if no such sunnud as that alleged to have been granted in 1760 were in existence, would necessarily apply to all the lands called nouabad in the province. The Board observe, that the waste lands were of two descriptions; first, such as had been brought upon the measurement accounts as Kheelah, and were easily reducible to a state of cultivation; and, second, such as were overrun with jungle, and of which no particular account had been taken. The Board further recommended to Government, as the simplest and best mode of proceeding, to grant, through the Collector, a perpetual pottah for the cultivated and uncultivated lands which had already been brought upon the jumma, in favour of the dependant talookdars, by whom they were then held, on condition that the boundaries of the lands should be fixed by actual measurement; that such lands as had been reduced to cultivation since the last measurement should be brought upon the jumma of Government, and the assessment of the whole adjusted according to the rates observed in forming the assessment on the lands of other independent proprietors in the Chittagong district, by which means the talookdars would pay to Government exactly *pro rata* what they then paid to the descendants of Gokul Chunder Ghosal; and the proportion of the produce received by the latter would accrue to Government. With respect to the other description of wastes, of which no account had been taken, the Board recommended that they should be granted, with fixed and ascertained boundaries, to individuals in small and compact portions, according as applications might be made for them, on condition of their agreeing to pay revenue according to the established rates of assessment, for such part of them as might, at the expiration of three years, be reduced to a state of actual cultivation, and also a proportional increase, on the above principle, for such further quantity as migh tbe afterwards brought into cultivation, whenever and as often as it might be thought advisable to set on foot an inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining that point. These propositions were approved of by Government, but previously to carrying the measures they involved into execution, the Collector was directed to allow the parties in possession a period of three months, to enable

them to produce any documents which might serve to discriminate the lands held by them in virtue of the resolution of the Chittagong Council in 1763, and those held in virtue of the alleged sunnud of 1760. A delay of a longer period than that above mentioned having been afforded to the family of Gokul Chunder Ghosal, and they being unable to adduce any documents of the nature required, the whole of the nouabad lands in the district were resumed in the year 1800 by the Collector, and arrangements were made for the disposal of them, as recommended by the Board of Revenue, and sanctioned by Government. Gokul Chunder Ghosal and his sons (except Jynarain, resident at Benares, and supposed to have retired from the world) being at that time dead, their widows brought this action against the Collector for the recovery of the lands termed nouabad, appertaining to Jynuggur, estimating their extent and produce as before stated.

The plaintiffs set forth that the lands in dispute had been in the possession of their family for a period of 39 years previously to their dispossession; they filed the original sunnud of 1760, bearing the seal of Mr. H. Verelst, the proceedings of the Chittagong Council, dated the 12th of May 1761, the proceedings of the same Council, dated the 19th September 1763, and the copy of a sunnud granted to Gokul Chunder Ghosal, in the name of Jynarain Ghosal, in pursuance of the resolution contained in the proceedings of the last-mentioned date. This sunnud was dated on the 25th of September 1763, and recited that Jynarain had represented to the Council that he had obtained a sunnud for the whole of the waste lands in Chittagong, and that from investigation and inspection of the sunnud, his representation appeared to be correct. This document was merely a confirmation of the former sunnud, and intended to be declaratory of his rights as zumeendar of the nouabad mehals. They also filed a decree of the Zillah Court of Chittagong, passed the 27th March 1787, in a case where Gokal Chunder Ghosal's agent was plaintiff, against Muddun Mohun, and several other persons, who had taken out pottahs from the Collector for several of the nouabad lands; but on investigation and reference to the sunnud of 1760, Gokul Chunder was declared absolute proprietor, and judgment was given accordingly in favour of the plaintiff.

The defendant, in answer, pleaded the invalidity of the sunnud of 1760; its repugnancy to the proclamation subsequently issued; the incompetency of Mr. Verelst to make such a grant; and the consequent inadmissibility of the sunnud and decree (granted on the strength of it) as evidence of a title. The Second Judge of the Provincial Court, however, was of opinion that the claim of the plaintiffs was just, and decreed in their favour accordingly, observing that the authenticity of the latter sunnud (in which the validity of the former one of 1760 was recognised) had never been questioned, that therefore they ought both to be considered equally authentic, and, consequently, equally valid; and that the mere circumstance of the former instrument having been attested by a private seal only, was not sufficient for its rejection.

The Collector of Chittagong, under instructions from the Board of Revenue, appealed from the above decision to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, where it was reversed for the following reasons. The Court observed in their decree, that the original sunnud filed by the respondents in the Provincial Court was evidently a forgery, because it was dated on the 13th May 1760, or A.H. 1173, whereas the province of Chittagong had not at that period fallen into the hands of the Company, it having been ceded, together with the districts of Burdwan and Midnapore, for the support of the British troops, in virtue of a treaty entered into with Casim Ally Khan, on the 27th of September 1760, corresponding with the 17th of Suffer, 1174 A.H.; that the sunnud bore only the private seal and not the signature of Mr. Verelst; and that the seal might have been surreptitiously affixed by Gokul Chunder Ghosal, to whose custody as dewan it was most probably entrusted; that Mr. Verelst, without the assent of his colleagues, was incompetent to make such a grant; that it was incompatible with the proclamation issued by the Council on the 12th May 1761, inviting all persons to come in and cultivate the waste lands, and allowing a remission of five years' rent as an encouragement to industry; that it was totally at variance with the proceedings of the Chittagong Council, dated 19th September 1763, stating the representation of Jynarain himself concerning certain reclaimed lands, and directing that they should be annexed to the Jynuggur estate by sunnud;

sunnud; that the instrument produced as the sunnud, granted in pursuance of the resolution contained in the above proceedings, in no way conformed to the tenor of that resolution, and that being only the copy of a copy, it could not be received in evidence. Leaving out of the question therefore these sunnuds, which the Court determined were not admissible as evidence, there remained only two grounds on which the respondents could rest any claim: one, the proceedings of the Chittagong Council, dated 19th September 1763, containing a resolution to grant to Jynarain a sunnud for all the lands brought into cultivation by him up to that date; the other the provision contained in section 14, Regulation III. 1793, and section 2, Regulation II. 1805, prohibiting the trial of suits the cause of action in which may have arisen before the 12th August 1765, the date of the Company's accession to the dewanny. This provision of the Regulations, the Court, on an equitable construction, considered applicable to this case, notwithstanding that the persons in whose favour it was to operate had themselves brought the action, as it was obviously unjust that they should suffer any disadvantage from their having been informally dispossessed, instead of having been regularly sued. From the Collector's report, transmitted to the Board of Revenue in the year 1797, it appeared that according to a measurement made in the year 1764 (previously to the Company's acquisition of the dewanny), the total quantity of lands annexed as nouabad to the zumeendaree of Jynuggur, amounted to 3,501 doons 9 cawnies 3 cowries; and the Government dues on those lands (after deducting the proprietary perquisites) were rated at 5,871 rupees. The original documents relative to the measurement and assessment not having been filed, the Court abstained in their decree from specifying the precise quantity of lands to be recovered by the respondents, but adjudged that they should recover so much as might be ascertained to have been, in the year 1764, the undoubted property of their family; and that, after deducting the public dues from the produce of the said lands, whatever excess had been appropriated by Government or individuals, should be refunded to them. The decree concluded by awarding the costs of suits in both Courts to be paid by Government, as in dispossessing the respondents from lands subsequently to the decennial settlement, without having recourse to a judicial proceeding, the public officers had deviated from the spirit and intent of the Regulations, as contained in the preamble to Regulations II. and III. 1793, wherein it is expressly provided that all questions connected with the financial rights of Government shall be subjected to the cognisance of the regularly established courts of judicature.

— No. 2. —

RESOLUTION of the Governor of *Bengal*.

Resolution.

No. 49.

In consequence of certain expressions of doubt used by the late Deputy Governor in replying to the operation report of the season, and of a desire subsequently conveyed to the Board by order of the Right honourable the Governor of Bengal, that measures should be adopted for ascertaining exactly the manner in which the operations in Chittagong were proceeding and were affecting the people, and for clearing up in a satisfactory manner the rumours unfavourable to the actual conduct of affairs in that zillah, which from several quarters had reached his Lordship's ear, the Sudder Board of Revenue, on the 10th March 1840, proposed to the Bengal Government that their junior member should be deputed to Chittagong with the full powers of the Board, to inquire into the state of the district, to amend anything that might on investigation appear to be wrong, and to report to Government from time to time the progress and the results of his investigations. This being sanctioned by the Governor on the 17th of the same month, Mr. C. W. Smith lost no time in setting out.

2. He arrived at Chittagong on the 30th March last, and immediately commenced his investigations. They have resulted in three distinct reports, besides

several supplementary letters, and a voluminous correspondence between Mr. Smith and Mr. Harvey, including all the explanations and statements furnished by the latter, in defence of those parts of his proceedings with which Mr. Smith saw reason to find fault.

3. These papers have received from the Governor of Bengal a careful and deliberate consideration. Their importance as well as the nature of the measures which, in his Lordship's judgment, they render necessary, make it now proper that they should be submitted, together with a copy of this Resolution, for the information of the Supreme Government, and for its orders upon the particular propositions which will be detailed at the conclusion of the Resolution.

4. The three general reports supplied by Mr. Smith are—

1st. On the manner in which the resumption operations of Chittagong have been carried on.

2d. On the general operations of measurement and settlement in progress in the district.

3d. On the nature of the compromises of lakhiraj claims effected by Mr. Harvey, with certain lakhirajdars.

5. To the subject of the first report Mr. Smith's attention was early attracted by petitions presented to him soon after his arrival; and by the discovery of the fact, that all the lakhiraj suits yet decided, to the number of 14,855, had been decided in favour of Government, and that every case had been decided *ex parte*.

6. The irregularities in Mr. Harvey's resumption proceedings, which on a full investigation Mr. Smith deemed abundantly manifest, and which he has accordingly set forth at length in his despatches to Government, No. 10 of 8th June, No. — of 11th July, and No. 1 of 21st August 1840, as well as in his resolution of the 19th June, and in his marginal commentary on Mr. Harvey's explanatory letter, No. 18 of the same date, are briefly the following:

1st. That the proclamations directed by clause 2, section 5, Regulation IX. 1825, were not issued in strict accordance with the law, having been promulgated not by the officers who respectively were about to visit each mehal, nor in the vicinity of each mehal, nor within a reasonable term previous to the visits they were intended to notify, but on the contrary by the Collector and the Commissioner who were not actually to make the settlements, but to superintend the making of them by subordinate uncovenanted deputies; and in each village instead of each mehal, all at two separate times, namely, once by Mr. Collector Harvey in 1836-37, and again by Mr. Commissioner Harvey in 1838-39.

2d. That the notice or proclamation prescribed by clause 4, section 5, Regulation IX. 1825, was insufficiently promulgated, having been published only in the Sudder cutcherry of each deputy collector, and not as the law directs; also, in a conspicuous part of the village in which the lands are situated.

3d. That in 30 cases at least, if not in more, an irregularity occurred over and above those already noticed, viz., that after the second notice an *ex parte* investigation was held by a deputy collector, who not being then invested with authority to decide resumption cases, transmitted them after the above investigation to Mr. Harvey, by whom, after the lapse of more than a year, they were made over to another deputy collector, holding his cutcherry not at or near the lands, but in the town of Chittagong, who with no further notice to the parties of this change of revenue than a proclamation published in his own cutcherry, proceeded finally and *ex parte* to decide the cases against the absent lakhirajdars and in favour of Government.

4th. That the provisions of clause 5, section 5, Regulation IX. 1825, which direct that even though the lakhirajdar absent himself, the Collector shall investigate the title in the same manner as if he were present, so far as that may be practicable, have been wholly lost sight of; and that in all these 14,855 cases the *ex parte* decision has proceeded upon no investigation at all, but only upon the ascertained fact that the land resumed was entered as lakhiraj in the measurement papers of 1764.

5th. That

5th. That in a great majority of these cases which appear to be or to have been at one time of the kind indicated by clause 4, section 3, Regulation XIX. 1793, an investigation into the actual appropriation would in all probability have ended necessarily in the release of the lands, instead of as now in their resumption, and that thus an injustice has been done to all those holders of such mehals to whom the fair probabilities of investigation have been absolutely denied.

6th. That the circular orders of Government, dated 22 February 1831 and 26 July 1836, by which it is directed that the occupants of resumed lakhiraj lands be left undisturbed for six months after the final decree of resumption, or, in special cases receive instead a gratuity equal to six months' rent of the lands, had never been observed in Chittagong, and that the indulgence thus ordered by Government had been in all cases withheld from the lakhirajdars. Nay, further, that—

7th. The occupants of resumed lakhiraj lands had been in almost all instances made to pay jumma, not from the date of the decree, but from the commencement of the year in which the lands were measured, which might be one, two, or even three years before the date of resumption.

8th. That in certain specified cases, *i. e.* in all the cases which occurred while the deputy collectors were authorised only to investigate, and not finally to decide resumption suits, the deputies under Mr. Harvey's orders, and with his approval, after having sent the suits to him for final decision, and before his decision was given, proceeded invariably to attach and settle the lands in anticipation of a decree in favour of Government, which not only had not issued, but perhaps might never have issued at all.

9th. That this particular instance of illegal proceeding was especially countenanced and sanctioned by the Commissioner, Mr. Dampier, and in an aggravated form, *i. e.* that on one occasion when Mr. Collector Harvey was actually absent on sick leave, and could not possibly decide resumption cases, Mr. Dampier observing that the deputy collectors were sending in numerous cases for Mr. Harvey's orders, recorded, in September 1837, a roobukaree to the following purport:—As the Collector is gone away for his health, and the work cannot be allowed to suffer, let a roobukaree be sent to the deputy collectors, to prepare the settlement of the lands in the same manner as if the Collector had passed a final decision in the cases; and that under these orders the lands in question were assessed, and the occupants made to pay jumma with interest, for nearly two years before any final decree was passed.

10th. That Mr. Dampier further proceeded to order, in November 1837, that the deputy collectors, after investigating resumption suits, should no longer send them in for a final decree in *ex parte* cases, but should keep the suit by them till they had settled the lands, and then send suit and settlement together for final orders.

7. From all these instances of illegality, and from a careful revision of many resumption suits taken at hazard from among the whole number of decided cases, Mr. Smith concludes that there has been far too great a desire to hurry on proceedings and to get revenue, than calmly and judicially to dispose of the rights and interests of the parties concerned.

8. Mr. Harvey's defence of these proceedings, for he strenuously defends and justifies them all, is contained in his letter to Government, No. 18, of the 19th June. To understand thoroughly the nature of the discussion between him and the junior member of the Board, it is necessary to refer especially to this explanation, and to weigh, as the Governor has done, all the arguments which it purports to set forth; but it is due to Mr. Harvey to recapitulate briefly, in this resolution, the principal topics of his defence.

9. Upon the first head of objection already stated, Mr. Harvey relies chiefly on what he conceives to be the strict and technical construction of the law quoted, and justifies his measures accordingly. The notice was not issued by each settling deputy collector, but by the Collector or Commissioner. But as the Collector or Commissioner had the control of all the settlements and settling officers, and for that purpose did intend to visit all parts of the

district, he might be taken to be *de jure* the settling officer within the meaning of the Regulation quoted, and as such he was strictly competent to issue the notice prescribed by clause 2, section 5 of the Regulation, and it was better, Mr. Harvey thinks, that he should do it once for all, than that each deputy should do it for himself, and from time to time, at the hazard of error and possible want of uniformity.

10. The clause in question, Mr. Harvey observes, does not require in terms that notices should be issued progressively as the settling officers proceed in their work, but once for each mahal, and for lands in the vicinity of such mahal. Now the lands to be settled in Chittagong being called one mahal (the noabad mahal), though pervading the whole district, one notice was quite enough. Further, as the notice in question was issued simultaneously in 390 villages, divided among 24 deputies, each of whom had his cutcherry in the centre of his jurisdiction, there can be no reason to suppose, independent of the strict construction of the law, that the notice, though issued very long before actual resumption investigations commenced, was in reality an insufficient notice, or that the parties concerned could fairly complain of it as such.

11. Upon the second head, Mr. Harvey affirms that he considers the publication in the cutcherry of each deputy not only sufficient, but the only practicable mode of publication under the circumstances. He adds, that though he ordered his deputies to publish in that way, and told them that was sufficient, he did not prohibit them from further publication if they thought proper.*

12. In answer to Mr. Smith's remark, that the rent-free lands at least could not be said to be within the noabad mehal, Mr. Harvey contends that as all noabad land in Chittagong is part of the noabad mehal, and those lands pervade every part of the district, any piece of rent-free land in any part of the district must be in the vicinity of the noabad mehal, and thus within the scope of the notices issued by him under clauses 2 and 4, section 5, of the Regulation quoted; and as every lakhirajdar was within an easy walk of a deputy collector's cutcherry, it is impossible to suppose that any one was ignorant of the proposed investigations, or could be put to much inconvenience by attending on them.

13. The forms of justice, Mr. Harvey argues, were what, under the circumstances of Chittagong, were chiefly to be observed, and as the parties did not attend and produce their proofs, the resumption officers could no more than observe the forms.

14. It will be observed, and the observation is important as an index to much of the error which has characterized Mr. Harvey's proceedings, and those which, though not originally his, he has adopted and defended, that his justification of measures objected to, not only as illegal, but also as hard and inconsiderate, if not indeed oppressive and unjust, turns almost entirely upon a strict, harsh, and often overstrained construction of laws, which it is the declared duty of every officer of Government to administer in a liberal and kindly spirit, and of which the execution should be tempered as much as possible with humane consideration for the people.

15. Thus, in regard to the first of Mr. Smith's objections, Mr. Harvey lays much less stress upon the necessary notoriety of his intentions previous to the commencement of resumptions, and upon the probability of a general acquaintance with the impending investigations, which may be inferred from the division of the district among 24 deputies, than upon the violent straining of the terms "mehal," and "settlement officers," by which he endeavours to prove that clause 2, section 5, Regulation IX. 1825, was meant to embrace such an extent of widely separated patches of land as that which by accident is

* The words of clause 4, sect. 5, Reg. IX., 1825, are: "When the Collector or other officer aforesaid shall have commenced the settlement of any mahal in regard to which he may have issued a notification as aforesaid, and shall propose to hear the claims of persons holding lands free of assessment or at a fixed jumma, and to receive their sunnuds and other writings as aforesaid, or any of them, the period fixed in the notification for the attendance of such parties being arrived, he shall, on the day preceding that on which he may intend to hold proceedings in the said cases or any of them, notify such intention by an ishtahar stuck up in his office, and in some place open to the public within the mahal."

is called the "Noabad Mehal of Chittagong," though it pervades every part of a district 120 miles long by 25 broad. And that a general notice promulgated two years before the investigations to which it related, and signed by the officer who was not to make but to superintend the settlements, was in fact the very kind of publication which the clause above quoted directs to be made by an officer "visiting or about to visit a mehal for the purpose of making a settlement," to warn all lakhirajdars to attend upon him "within a reasonable time, not less than one month."

16. It seems indeed very probable, and it was on this if upon anyhing Mr. Harvey should have founded his justification, that no such thotrugh ignorance of the coming inquiries as is now pleaded by the lakhirajdars, and somewhat too readily admitted by Mr. Smith, did ever exist, or, considering the wide (though scarcely legal) mode of publication, and the numerous deputies' cutcherries scattered over the district, could in fact have existed. But when Mr. Harvey, who affirms that the form, and not the substance of justice was required in Chittagong, is driven for the defence of his forms to such strained and difficult interpretations, it is impossible not to lament that his attention should have been all along so evidently directed to the semblance of equity rather than to its reality; and it cannot fail to be observed, that owing chiefly to this very cause, his forms, so much relied on, have on trial been found wanting, are of very doubtful validity in one set of instances, and in another absolutely invalid.

17. For, upon the second head of objection, it appears quite certain that a lapse has occurred in regard to a technical form which, if pleaded or otherwise brought to notice, must in any court prove fatal to Mr. Harvey's proceedings.

18. Two notices are enjoined by the law, and only one was issued. It may be that the one notice gave in effect all the real information which could have been given by two; but this would obviously be no answer to a plea of incomplete notification under the law; and it is not for Mr. Harvey, at least, who depends so greatly upon forms, to argue that in this one instance their observance was other than indispensable.

19. Upon the third head, Mr. Harvey merely insists upon the short distance from the town of Chittagong at which the lands in question were situated. He is silent upon the most weighty part of the objection, viz. that the cases were transferred from one deputy collector to another, through a third hand, that of the Collector himself, and were then finally decided after the lapse of a considerable time, without sufficient notice of the change of revenue.

20. Upon the fourth head, Mr. Harvey does not deny that the *ex parte* resumptions were made without investigation; but he argues that investigation in such cases, in the absence of the occupant lakhirajdars, was impracticable, even if really prescribed by the law, which he seems to doubt. He asserts generally that in resuming summarily without investigation in *ex parte* cases, the deputy collectors were right; and,

21. Under the fifth head he affirms, in continuation of the preceding arguments, and in contradiction it would seem of the actual law of the case, that until the parties interested came forward and asserted their rights as Brahmins or otherwise, the resuming officers were not bound by the law to assume or to investigate their claims, and, in fact, were unable to do so to any useful purpose.

22. Mr. Harvey's defence of his proceedings under the sixth head, is quoted at length in Mr. Smith's Resolution of the 19th June. It is to the following purport: The Sudder Board directed that all lakhirajdars who came forward to compromise with Government, should be settled with at half jumma, *i. e.* at 8 rupees per droon, instead of 16; and that in consideration of this indulgence, the settlement should commence, not from six months after the decree, but immediately on the decree.

23. Mr. Harvey settled with all lakhirajdars at eight rupees, though not by compromise, and he thought he was justified in adding to his boon a like condition with that annexed by the Board to theirs, viz. settlement immediately on resumption.

24. It is necessary to remark on this, that the lakhirajdars with whom Mr. Harvey settled at half jumma, received no boon. Under clause 2, section 8, Regulation XIX. 1793, they were entitled to a half jumma settlement. As, therefore, Mr. Harvey gave to them no boon, he cannot in the manner he wishes justify the imposition of terms of severity, contrary to the orders of Government.

25. But in fact Mr. Harvey, in August 1838, proposed to the Board to withdraw from the Chittagong lakhirajdars the indulgence of six months' grace (without stating that he had already withdrawn it), and he alleged as a ground for his proposition, not the reason now given, but merely that it was a convenient plan. The Board, in their reply of the following September, expressly prohibited the innovations, yet Mr. Harvey neither then reported that he had all along practised it, nor made any alteration in his practice.

26. Under the seventh head, Mr. Harvey's explanation, as quoted in the same Resolution, is merely that to settle retrospectively from the beginning of the year of measurement, which was sometimes two years before the date of the decree, was generally practised, and was "the most fair and equitable to all parties."

27. In respect to the eighth head, the ninth, and the tenth, which Mr. Harvey fully approves, justifies, and makes his own, his reasoning seems to be as follows: that under the circumstances of the cases in question, all necessary formalities having been gone through, the final order for resumption was as good as issued, though, in fact, he did not issue till long after.

28. That the revenue officers were therefore right in treating the cases as if a final order had issued, and in calling upon the occupants to settle for their lands; and that when those occupants had signed a petition for settlement drawn up after a form prescribed to them, in which the land was declared to have been resumed, there could be no further need of a final order of resumption, nor any necessity for scruple or delay. Since the parties themselves had acknowledged the land to be resumed and open to settlement, why should the Government officer have any doubt about it?

29. Therefore (as his Lordship understands Mr. Harvey's argument), Mr. Dampier's proceedings, and those of Mr. Harvey himself, as explained under the eighth, ninth, and tenth heads of objection, were perfectly legal, just, and proper.*

30. Mr. Smith's third report, the subject of which makes it convenient that it should here take the second place, exposes the grave error in which Mr. Harvey has fallen in his management of compromises, and in his construction of section 2, Reg. III. 1828.

31. It appears that in 1834–35 Mr. Harvey, then Collector of Chittagong, without any sort of inquiry, attached 485 lakhiraj mehals, comprising a total quantity of droons 4,550. 11. 14. of land, under a strange misconception of the meaning and application of section 11, Reg. III. 1828, and that some of these had since been resumed under Reg. IX. 1825. Some were still under investigation, or awaiting it, and of some the owners had been induced to make a compromise of their claims under circumstances so irregular and unfair, as to invalidate the compromise completely. None of the attached mehals had been released from attachment.

32. The nature of Mr. Harvey's extraordinary misconception is this: clauses 2 & 3, section 11, Reg. III. 1828, enact, that all persons succeeding to any lakhiraj or maccurrurree property by inheritance, gift, purchase, or any other assignment or transfer, shall notify the same to the Collector within six months of the succession; and failure in this respect shall render the land liable to attachment by Government. After attachment the lakhiraj title is to be investigated in the usual manner; but even if the tenure prove valid, it shall not

* *Vide* Mr. Harvey's letter to Mr. Smith, No. 115, of 15th May 1840.

not be restored to the owner until after the payment by him of a fine of one year's rent of the land.

33. It is perfectly clear, even if it had not been declared by a circular of the Board,* that this law relates to successions occurring after its promulgation, yet Mr. Harvey interpreted it to mean successions since 1793, and he applied it thus: he called on his record-keeper to state how many rent-free tenures were recorded in the measurement papers of 1764, in excess of five droons (why this quantity was fixed on does not appear), of which no transfers had up to that time been notified; and having received the list, he inferred from the lapse of time, and without any inquiry into the fact, that transfers must at some time or other since 1793 have taken place; that in all, therefore, the law above quoted had, according to his interpretation, been contravened, and that every tenure was consequently liable to attachment. Arguing in this manner, Mr. Harvey attached them all.

34. The injustice and irregularity of this proceeding are much aggravated by the fact that soon after the promulgation of Regulation III. 1828, between 4,000 and 5,000 notifications of transfer were really made in Chittagong, in order that the same might be registered in the manner required by the Regulation. But no such registry was ever made by the Collector, who on his part left unperformed the most important branch of his duty under the law; and while he thus gave reason to the lakhirajdars to consider the law a nullity, visited an imaginary breach of it on their parts with sudden and extreme severity.

35. The Board explain with great clearness the impossibility of holding the lakhirajdars of these mehals to those terms of compromise, which immediately after this illegal attachment many of them were, by the nature of the case, and by Mr. Harvey's unjust interpretation of the law, necessarily obliged to agree to. The result, of course, is, that all these compromises have been annulled, and all existing attachments taken off by the Board, and a large amount of illegal collections, with interest at six per cent., has been, by the same authority, ordered to be refunded to the injured parties.

36. It is a curious feature in Mr. Harvey's share in these transactions, that he continues strenuously to defend and justify proceedings upon which, as the Board justly observe, it would appear that there could be but one opinion, and that he has endeavoured by every argument he can devise to prevent the Board from doing this tardy justice to the sufferers by his unfortunate mistakes.

37. This, then, as regards resumption operations, has been the result of Mr. Smith's inquiries as embodied in two reports.

38. So far as his authority extended, Mr. Smith has already issued orders which, at a great but necessary expense to Government, will cause the refunds with interest to all parties concerned, of all collections illegally made, as being for a period before any decree was passed, or for the six months after a decree, during which no collections ought to have been made, or lastly from mehals illegally attached or unfairly compromised in the manner just described.

39. For the rest, Mr. Smith discusses the legality of the resumption proceedings of Chittagong generally, and submits to the Government his recommendations for dealing with the cases in the best manner now practicable.

40. Into one part of Mr. Smith's observations under these heads it is now unnecessary to enter. The question between him and Mr. Harvey as to the force and effect of the resumptions made up to the present time, has been definitely settled by the decisions of the special Commissioner of Chittagong, who has returned for re-trial, as resumed on insufficient investigation, or on informal notice, every case yet brought before him, upon grounds which are exactly applicable to all the 14,855 suits decided by Mr. Harvey's subordinates or by himself.

41. It is certain, therefore, that all these resumption decrees are of no effect; that all collections made under them, with interest, must be refunded (over and above the refunds already ordered), and that no further collections can be made in any of the mehals concerned, until six months after another and a legal

* Mr. Harvey states that he was ignorant of this circular.

legal and final decree for Government shall have been passed regarding them.

42. But this very lamentable and unexpected out-turn of six years' labour and expense has suggested two important questions, which are stated at length in Mr. Smith's first report.

1st. Whether under the law of limitation (II. 1805) any lakhiraj tenures in Chittagong, recorded in the measurement of 1764, can now be legally made the subject of a resumption suit; and,

2d. Whether, if they can be so made the subject of resumption suits, it is now expedient to make them so, and to commence *de novo* upon the investigation of nearly 15,000 cases.

43. Upon the first question the Governor is clearly of opinion that Regulation II. 1805, is no bar to the prosecution of the suits in question. The terms of Regulation XIX. 1793, section 2, clause 4, gave to the persons in occupation on the 1st May 1793 of lakhiraj tenures granted before August 1765, but resumable as non-hereditary a valid life tenure, and barred all claim of Government upon such tenures until the demise of the persons respectively in possession on that date.

44. Apparently, therefore, the cause of action in all such cases, which are of the kind treated of by Mr. Smith, does not arise until the demise in each case of the party in possession on the 1st May 1793.

45. This in some instances may not have happened yet, and in none can have happened further back than 47 or 48 years, and consequently much within the limit prescribed by Regulation II. 1805.

46. But upon the second question the Governor agrees fully with Mr. Smith, that it is too late now to begin again so tedious and expensive an operation as the trial of 14,855 resumption suits, involving in a majority of cases but a small portion of land, such as, by the orders of the Supreme Government, dated 17th August 1840, has been in nearly all the other zillahs of the Lower Provinces, by way of indulgence, conceded to the lakhirajdars.

47. His Lordship is of opinion, and he would recommend it to the favourable consideration of the Supreme Government, that the first Rule of 17th August 1840, which exempts from the operations of resumption officers tenures not exceeding 10 begahs in extent, held uninterruptedly free of assessment since 1st December 1790, be extended to Chittagong, and that the recent operations, now held to have been ineffectual, shall not be considered "interruptions" within the meaning of the Rule in question.

48. The Governor has ascertained that the consequence of this extension of the Rule will be, that of the whole number of 24,804 tenures recorded in the measurement of 1764, no less than 19,502 will be released from further investigation, leaving for trial *de novo* 5,302 cases; a number sufficiently moderate to be dealt with in a reasonable time, and without the employment of extraordinary means.

49. At the same time it happens that this great relief in point of number of cases involves, owing to the minute portions into which the tenures are divided, no very great sacrifice of revenue; of a total of 15,889 droons, or 110,146 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, comprised in the entire number of measured tenures, only 2,939 droons, or 20,373 $\frac{5}{6}$ acres, will be released by the extension of the Rule recommended; and as many of these tenures might on more complete investigation turn out to be valid, the actual sacrifice must be regarded as less than the above quantity of land would show; supposing the whole land thus given up to be uncultivated, which is not likely, and all to be liable to resumption, which is improbable, the annual income given up by Government under the present recommendation would be, at eight rupees the droon, 23,512 rupees; and his Lordship is decidedly of opinion that it is better to give up this, than to burthen the officers at Chittagong with the re-investigation of 19,502 suits, in addition to what they must necessarily have to investigate.

50. The Governor would also recommend that the use of stamps be suspended for the present in Chittagong, in all matters relating to resumption suits and appeals, as has been done in Cuttack.

51. Mr.

51. Mr. Smith's second report, to be considered in this Resolution in the hird place, is on the settlement operations of Chittagong.

52. In order to make this report more completely intelligible, it may be proper to trace briefly the history of those past transactions in the Chittagong zillah, which have been the foundation of the present operations.

53. The Chittagong Council, in order to encourage the cultivation of the extensive wastes of that district, issued, on the 12th May 1761, a public advertisement, promising to all who should bring waste land into cultivation certain temporary advantages in respect to assessment, and eventually a proprietorship in all that should be proved to be cultivated under the pottahs of the Council, to be granted for that purpose.

54. In 1763, Joynarrain Ghosal, nephew of Gokoolchunder Ghosal, the dewan of the Chittagong Council, represented that he had cleared a quantity of waste land in consequence of the above proclamation, and it was accordingly ordered, that "all such lands as have been cleared by the above Joynarrain Ghosal be made a zemindarry, and do stand in future in all books of revenue by the name of the zemindarry of Joynuggur, and that a sunnud be given him for the same."

55. In 1764, a measurement of the district was made, in which Mehal Noabad Joynuggur was entered as comprising, in scattered portions all over the district, 3,500 droons, of which 692 were stated to be cultivated, and 2,808 cultivable.

56. In 1790, the decennial settlement of Chittagong was made. It included the mehals which were on the rent-roll of the district, when possession was taken by the British Government in January 1761. It included also the Joynarrain noabad zemindarry, but it did not include the other waste, or as they are now called, noabad lands, which were very extensive, and were not measured in 1764.

57. In 1797, the property of Gokool Chunder Ghosal coming, on his death, under the Court of Wards, the Collector first became aware of a very extensive claim set up by the family, on the score of a forged grant from Mr. Verelst and others, to nearly all the waste land of the district. It appeared that this claim had been extensively asserted and taken advantage of; that extensive wastes had been leased out by the Ghosals on Jungulbooree pottahs, and a quantity granted away as lakhiraj.

58. These circumstances being duly reported to Government, it was ordered that the whole Joynuggur noabad should be resumed and attached, and this was immediately carried into effect.

59. In 1804, Joynarrain Ghosal sued to set aside this order and recover the lands; and in 1815 the case was finally decided by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, to the effect that the Ghosals should recover so much of the noabad, together with mesne profits thereon, as was actually in their possession previous to 1765, as indicated in the measurement of 1764, and that the rest, with revenue for the back period at the established rate, should belong to Government.

60. Various attempts were made after that date, but without success, to execute this decree, by measuring off the lands and calculating the balance of account; and in the meantime the land remained as before, under attachment. At last it was determined, under Mr. Harvey's administration of the collectorship, to make a vigorous effort to dispose of this long-pending case, and almost of necessity it was determined to prosecute simultaneously the investigations yet remaining to be made, into the validity of the numerous lakhiraj tenures scattered over the district. A surveyor was appointed to measure off the noabad lands, an operation which, by the nature of the case, involved the measuring of the whole districts; and it became the business of the revenue officers,—

1st. To mark off and separate, and to assess and settle with the Ghosals, the Joynuggur noabad lands, measured in 1764 as the property of the Ghosals, and settled permanently in 1790.

2d. To mark off and separate, as well from the above lands as from other permanently settled mehals and turruffs, with which they had been fraudulently incorporated, the noabad lands belonging to Government, under the decree of 1815, or under the interpretation put upon it; and to assess and settle those lands with the occupant Jungulbooree talookdars.

3d. To record finally the extent and boundaries of the permanently settled mehals or turruffs.

4th. To ascertain and define all rent-free holdings, valid and invalid, and to resume the latter, and assess and settle them with the occupant lakhirajdars under the rules in force.

61. These are the "measurement and settlement" operations now, and for some years past, in progress in Chittagong, and which it was thought were now near to their conclusion.

62. The object of Mr. Smith's report on this subject, is to prove that the measures in question, though strictly according to law, have inflicted a particular hardship on the owners of the permanently settled mehals, who Mr. Smith thinks (though the fact is not yet, he admits, established by proof, and is in all probability incapable of being fully proved), were in a great majority of instances the real occupants and Jungulbooree clearers or talookdars of the noabad lands claimed and recovered by Government.

63. The jumma of the permanent settlement Mr. Smith is disposed to think was in a great degree arbitrarily settled, and may therefore press unequally, and be in some cases more than the land is well able to pay. Assuming for reasons which are not given, that 16 rupees per droon or 2. 8. per acre, which is the rate at or within which all new assessments are laid upon noabad talooks, is the limit beyond which the Government jumma of land in Chittagong ought not to extend, Mr. Smith has stated the total number of permanently settled mehals in Chittagong, which pay more than 16 rupees in the cultivated portion of the lands, and the number which pay not more than 16 rupees, and he considers that the former have much difficulty in paying their jummas, compared with the latter.

64. He states the whole number of permanently settled estates in Chittagong to be 3,381, including 33,569 droons of land, of these 2,314 estates, with 13,823 droons, pay more than 15 rupees, and 1,067 estates with 19,746 droons, do not pay more than 16 rupees.

65. Petitions were presented to Mr. Smith by certain turrufdars, or proprietors of permanently settled mehals, complaining that the settlement of the noabad lands had been made, not with them who were the real clearers, but with their under-tenants; persons whom they themselves had placed upon the land; and that thus the present operations had deprived them of noabad lands, from the proceeds of which they were enabled to pay their permanent jumma. It does not appear that these petitions were presented only by turrufdars of the class, paying more than 16 rupees per droon, but it is certain that the number of petitions presented on this particular subject were comparatively very few; of 2,568 petitions of grievances presented to Mr. Smith, only 115 were of the kind alluded to in the text.

66. But coupling the allegations contained in these petitions with the excess over 16 rupees per droon paid by about two-thirds of the estates permanently settled, and having ascertained that in all parts of the district, and particularly as it appeared to him in those parts in which the operations had been longest entered upon, and most vigorously prosecuted, sales of estates for arrears of revenue, both of the class paying more, and of that paying not more than 16 rupees per droon, had been unusually frequent, and the prices obtained inadequate, and progressively falling off, Mr. Smith conceived that the Chittagong operations were connected with a new and perhaps increasing difficulty, in collecting the permanent jumma of the zillah, and that they probably caused this difficulty in the very manner asserted by the petitioners above noticed, *i.e.*, by taking from the zemindars lands heretofore in their possession, and which in the case of those zemindars whose jummas averaged more than 16 rupees per cultivated droon, alone enabled them to meet with punctuality the Government permanent demand.

67. Further,

67. Further, Mr. Smith is of opinion that the present settlements are inconvenient, and likely to prove embarrassing, from the numerous small holders (the occupants or *quasi* occupants of patches of noabad land), who will swell the towjee by being erected into Sudder malgoozars; whereas in Mr. Smith's judgment it is advisable, that settlements should be as much as possible made with large and capable zemindars, and not with petty talookdars.

68. To remedy, then, these two mischiefs, Mr. Smith lays before Government the following propositions:

1st. To amend the permanent settlement, by reducing the jummas of all mehals, which pay more than 16 rupees per cultivated droon, to 16 rupees per droon.*

2d. That in the noabad lands which belong to Government, and of which the Jungulbooree talookdars now settled with by Government happen also to be under-tenants or talookdars of a turruf zemindar, the ownership of the zemindarry right in the noabad lands be given to such turruf zemindar, and the Jungalbooree talookdars made over to him for under-tenants; the zemindar agreeing to pay jumma to Government at the usual rate for the lands, and binding himself, as far as agreements can bind him, not to infringe the rights of the under-tenants thus conveyed to him.

3d. That in similar Government noabad lands, the occupants of which now settled with by Government do not happen to be also tenants of other zemindars, the under-tenants and their lands be put up in convenient lots, and sold as zemindaries, with a fixed jumma to the highest bidders. From this would be excepted talookdars paying more than 50 rupees to Government.

4th. That all permanently settled mehals purchased by Government be in like manner lotted conveniently, and sold by public auction.

5th. That all resumed lakhiraj lands, not exceeding respectively 100 beegahs in extent, be in the same manner lotted and sold with fixed jummas.

69. The Governor is of opinion that these propositions are not altogether such as he can assent to, even if the premises upon which they are founded had been satisfactorily established.

70. It seems, however, to his Lordship to admit of question whether Mr. Smith's inquiries under this head have yet been sufficient to warrant entirely the conclusion at which he has arrived.

71. It is shown in his report, that owing to the unusually scattered and divided position of all Chittagong holdings, and the old and often illegible state of the measurement papers upon which the present operations proceed, very serious difficulties have impeded the work of ascertaining and marking off the different sorts of lands according to their real nature of "turruff," "lakhiraj," "noabad," and the like. It seems indeed very probable, both from the nature of the operation itself and the imperfect state of the old measurement papers, that much more in the supposed identification of different kinds of land must often have been done by the mere will of the subordinate measurers than could have been thought desirable; and it is certain, from the enormous number of objections to specific parts of the work made by the parties concerned, that the measurement has satisfied the people much less than it should have done, and is perhaps in some instances deficient and incorrect.

72. It may perhaps be found on further investigation, that this incorrectness, which, whenever it may exist, must of course affect the subsequent settlement proceedings, may be of that kind which consists of a wrong definition of land, noabad land for turruff land, or for lakhiraj, and the like; and it may appear that this and other similar causes have occasionally produced the particular mischief to the zemindars of the old turruffs or mehals, which Mr. Smith conceives to exist in a great many cases. But nothing that has yet been shown has satisfied the Governor that the zemindars are actually, to any appreciable extent, suffering from the evil which Mr. Smith describes, and for which he proposes a remedy.

73. It

* This abatement would amount, it seems, to *Rs.* 48,000 upon the 2,314 estates affected by it; it would average *Rs.* 18. 8. for each estate.

73. It is no doubt an evil of a very serious kind, and one which demands prompt attention and remedy, that the cases of objection to the measurement, every one of which, before it can be decided, calls for a visit to the spot, and often a revision of the measurement of the lands concerned, should be now so very numerous as to be avowedly beyond the means of Mr. Harvey and his subordinates to investigate and decide; and his Lordship cannot help suspecting that the system which has produced such a state of things must have in it some peculiar fault of design or of execution.

74. But it is only by such an inquiry into the system itself as can be made on the spot during the favourable part of the year, by an officer of experience and penetration, well versed in the theory and practice of similar mofussil operations, that the fault, whatever it may be, of the Chittagong proceedings can be ascertained, and an effectual remedy devised and applied.

75. At the close of his report, Mr. Smith notices the hilly and jungly parts of the district of Chittagong, and the means which exist for turning them to advantage by clearance and cultivation.

76. These hills, Mr. Smith has understood, may be made to produce coffee, spices, and perhaps tea; and it appears that a Mr. Marquard, a resident of Chittagong, made application for a large grant for those purposes in 1839, but would not consent to the terms on which the grant was offered to him, and which were those prescribed for grants of waste land in Assam.

77. Mr. Smith proposes that the jungles of Chittagong should be granted on the following terms:

Jungle in the Hills.—Rent-free for 21 years, and after that at 2 rupees per droon, or 5 annas per acre, in perpetuity. The grantee to bind himself to clear one-fifth in seven years, one-half in 14 years, and the whole in 21 years.

In the Plains.—Rent-free for 10 years, and afterwards for three years at 2 rupees per droon, three more at 4 rupees, three more at 6 rupees, and on and after the twentieth year, 8 rupees in perpetuity.

78. These terms require to be modified to meet the views of the Honourable Court, by whom grants in perpetuity have been prohibited.

79. The Governor has now completed his review of Mr. Smith's reports, for which, and for his careful and laborious investigations into a difficult and delicate subject, that officer is entitled to his Lordship's cordial thanks. Though in some parts of the extensive discussion to which Mr. Smith's deputation has given rise, the Governor may not entirely agree with his opinions, and though in others the inquiry has necessarily fallen short of the point at which a definitive opinion can safely be pronounced, it has been made on the whole very evident to his Lordship that the public interests indispensably require a change in the administration of revenue affairs at Chittagong.

80. Of Mr. Harvey's unwearied industry and application to business, it is impossible to doubt; but there is much room for suspecting, nay there is, to a certain extent, his own admission of the fact, that the difficult measurement and settlement operations over which he has been presiding, have been brought to a state of so much doubt and confusion as threatens, if a remedy be not speedily applied, to render useless much of what has been accomplished; and there is clear proof that in the resumption department there have been committed, through precipitancy and want of consideration for the people, errors of a grave and serious nature, involving lamentable injustice to the people, and great discredit to the administration.

81. So far as his authority extended, Mr. Smith has, during his residence at Chittagong, redressed the wrongs committed in the name of Government, and the Resolution now recorded will go still further in repairing Mr. Harvey's errors, and placing affairs upon a more just and sound foundation. But it will require a thorough change of measures in the district, and a long and sedulous course of impartial and conciliating local administration, before the confusion will be removed, which has necessarily resulted from proceedings of a contrary character, and before the distrust which has too certainly been engendered in the minds of the people, and which, under the circumstances of Chittagong, must

must greatly impede, if not absolutely prevent the successful issue of the operations in progress, can be expected to give place to better and more favourable dispositions.

82. The officer whom the Governor has selected to fill Mr. Harvey's place, and as far as possible to repair his errors, is Mr. Ricketts, who is known to possess in an eminent degree the qualities which conciliate the affections of those subject to his administration, and who by experience in the arduous operations in the Cuttack province, in which his proceedings were always just and successful, and were thoroughly approved by Government, has especially fitted himself for the difficult duties which must, under present circumstances, await Mr. Harvey's successor.

83. But the peculiar nature of the service to which Mr. Ricketts will be called, while it makes it of importance that he should be, at all times and upon all subjects, in immediate communication with Government, constitutes at the same time a strong reason for confiding to him powers beyond those of ordinary Commissioners.

84. It is necessary, his Lordship thinks, that, for performing in a manner as prompt and efficacious as is demanded by the state of things, the delicate investigations and difficult reforms which will be required in matters of extremely minute and complicated detail, Mr. Ricketts should possess the full powers of a member of the Sudder Board on deputation, and the sanction of the Supreme Government will accordingly be solicited to the appointment of Mr. Ricketts as Commissioner of Chittagong, with the powers and salary of a temporary member of the Board.

85. Further, for the assistance of Mr. Ricketts in this situation, the Governor deems it indispensable that an able and experienced officer should be deputed to Chittagong to conduct, under his control, and with the powers of a Collector, the superintendence and direction of all measurement, settlement, and resumption operations, leaving Mr. Sconce, the Magistrate and Collector of the district, to conduct the ordinary duties of the two offices, which it is quite certain will be enough to occupy all his attention.

86. Mr. T. C. Scott, who has distinguished himself on several occasions as a revenue officer of ability and judgment, is the person upon whom the Governor would fix for this duty, and considering his standing and the nature of the service he will have to perform, his Lordship will propose to the Supreme Government to fix his salary at 26,000 rupees per annum, which is the salary of a Magistrate and Collector, and at least equal to Mr. Scott's rank and expectations in the service.

87. The Governor would have been glad if this Resolution could have been here concluded without the necessity of further marks of censure. But it is impossible to quit the subject without remarking that the Board, and the former Commissioner of Chittagong, ought to have known and to have earlier corrected the errors now brought to light, and that the Commissioner, Mr. Dampier, is even more seriously to blame, having in some of the most glaring instances of wrong proceeding been apparently well aware of what was going on, and having even in some cases actually sanctioned and confirmed them.

Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution, together with all the papers adverted to in it, be submitted for the consideration and orders of the Supreme Government.

(signed) *F. J. Halliday*,
Secretary to Government, Bengal.

5 February 1841.

— No. 3. —

Extract Bengal Judicial (Criminal) Consultations, 10 January 1837.

No. 29. From *R. D. Mangles,* Esq., Secretary to the Government, Bengal, to *H. Moore.* Esq., Officiating Judge of Chittagong.

Sir,

The Right honourable the Governor of Bengal having had before him a copy of a letter addressed under date the 30th ultimo, by the Collector of Chittagong, to the Commissioner of the division, a transcript of which, as it appears from the last paragraph, has also been forwarded to you by Mr. Harvey, I am directed, with reference to the great importance of the subject, as regards both the due maintenance of the authority of the Government, and the preservation of the peace of an extensive district, to address you direct for the purpose of impressing upon you the apprehension entertained by his Lordship of the mischievous consequences which must be expected to ensue, if those classes of the agricultural population of Chittagong, who appear to be opposed to the survey now in progress, and to be in a state of considerable excitement in consequence of that measure, should be deluded by designing persons into a belief that you, the highest judicial functionary in the district, are disposed to support them in their opposition to the views of Government and to become a partisan in their cause.

2. With reference to your established character as a public officer, the Governor feels confident that you have not, in any manner, willingly afforded grounds for erroneous impressions of the nature above alluded to, and this communication is not made with the slightest intention of imputing blame to you, but merely in order to remove at once, at a time when considerable excitement appears to prevail, and on a point of much importance, all room for misunderstanding, and to place you fully in possession of the views and determination of the Government. You must, doubtless, be well aware with what avidity, in moments of excitement, the support of the local authorities, whose views are assumed to be opposed to those of Government, is caught at by the disaffected; and that, therefore, special caution is necessary to prevent misconception, which must embarrass the public service, and not improbably lead those who labour under it to commit overt acts of resistance to the constituted authorities, seriously affecting the peace of the community and compromising themselves. As these overt acts have been committed, you will, no doubt, feel it to be your duty to take any suitable and proper measure to correct any false impression in regard to your sentiments that may have gone abroad.

3. The Governor regards the survey of the district now in progress as a measure of great public utility and importance, seeing that it is no less calculated to define and secure the rights of individuals, and to correct the serious evils of which excessive litigation has been the most prominent, arising from the singular intermixture and confusion of landed tenures and property in Chittagong, than to bring to light and maintain the just dues of the revenue. The survey was commenced after long and careful inquiry and deliberation, and the public officers best acquainted with the peculiarities and wants of the district have been unanimous from its first proposal in declaring their opinion that it would confer great and substantial benefits on all parties concerned, with the exception only of the fraudulent. Under these circumstances, operations having already been carried on with the best result to a very considerable extent, his Lordship is, of course, determined to prosecute the measure to completion. In itself, it must be productive of unmixed good to all honest persons, and those who may think themselves aggrieved by any ulterior proceedings founded on the data which it furnishes, will have, of course, full opportunity either to appeal to the court to which the revenue authorities are in such cases amenable, or to lay their complaints before Government, where they will receive due attention. But his Lordship cannot permit the people of Chittagong to inflict upon themselves the most grievous injury which they would suffer by putting a stop to the survey. It will be your duty, as a high public officer of the Government, thus made acquainted with its views and objects, to forward them by the zealous exercise of all your influence,

influence, and the employment, in all fitting cases, of the authority which is vested in you.

4. It would appear from the information before the Government, that some of the subordinate judicial authorities have been active in prosecuting discontent, and in encouraging acts of violent resistance to the survey, and the proceedings of the revenue officers. Such conduct on the part of servants of the Government cannot be tolerated; and his Lordship relies with confidence upon your exercising the powers with which you are invested by clause 3, section 26, Regulation V. of 1831, immediately upon the Commissioner recommending, upon sufficient grounds of the nature above alluded to assigned, the removal of any moonsiff, sudder ameen or principal sudder ameen.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. D. Mangles*,
Fort William, 5 January 1837. Secretary to Government, Bengal.

— No. 4. —

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department, dated 2 November 1841.

(No. 894.)

From *Henry Ricketts*, Esq., Commissioner Sixteenth Division and Sudder Board, Chittagong, to *F. J. Halliday*, Esq., Secretary to Government of Bengal, Revenue Department, Fort William. No. 30.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour of submitting the Operation Report for the season 1840–41, received from the additional Collector of Chittagong, and the correspondence and statements noted in the margin.* The affairs of Chittagong having a few months ago only caused a most voluminous correspondence, I would willingly have abstained from trespassing on his Lordship's time with another long report, embracing much irksome detail, but it is unavoidable; the principles of our future operations must be laid down, and my motive in thus early bringing the subject to the notice of the Right honourable the Governor is, that all necessary arrangements may be completed before the season for field operations shall arrive. * *See* below.

2. Notwithstanding the volumes which have been written, there is still much to be said in explanation of the system which has been carried on; it no more resembles the plan which Mr. Walters originally proposed to follow, than the whirlpool resembles the undisturbed sea; the whole nature of the operations has unobserved undergone a change, and the Government must be ignorant of what in practice has been the settlement of Chittagong, for it has never been in its details explained.

3. I must quote extensively from former correspondence to make myself intelligible, and to show what was proposed, and what has been done.

4. Paragraphs

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* 1. Draft of proposed Act.
2. Resolution explanatory of the same.
3. Notes to the same.
4. Abstract of a proceeding of the Civil Court, combating the legality of the settlement proceedings.
5. Abstract of several decrees of Court, embracing Gunjaish lands.
6. Operation report of additional Collector, with statements 1 to 4, dated 29 June 1841.
7. Letter from additional Collector, respecting proposed enactment, dated 22 July 1841.
8. Letter from Collector of Chittagong, respecting proposed enactment, dated 6 August 1841.
9. Memorandum on settlement by Collector of Chittagong, dated 5 August 1841.
10. Draft of Act by Collector of Chittagong, being foundation of the Commissioner's draft, dated 6 August 1841.

4. Paragraphs 7 and 8 of Mr. Halhed's Report of 16th December 1830, are quoted in the margin.*

* *See* below.

5. He proposes a survey to show the noabad estates. The surveyor is to survey a line from one noabad estate to another, to take the bearings of remarkable peaks and headlands in the vicinity, in order to determine the sites of the several noabad mehals. Now, of course the impression caused by perusing these reports was, that considerable tracts reclaimed from the forest would be added to the state rent-roll, that besides and apart from the perpetually settled estates, there were extensive noabad mehals, and such must have been Mr. Halhed's supposition ; he would not have proposed to determine the site of a spot a few square feet in extent, by taking the bearings of a mountain.

6. To Mr. Halhed succeeded Mr. Walters. He took up the question of assessment of the noabad lands very zealously, and on his clear business-like reports well-deserved commendation was bestowed.

† *See* below.

7. In the margin † I quote paras. 2, 13, 14, 15, 21, of his report, dated the 11th

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* 7. Although I certainly concur with the Board as to the expediency and necessity of field measurement, still, in my humble opinion, an insufficient field measurement would be worse than useless, because it would, as all the preceding measurements have done, deceive us. Most of the noabad estates are formed of many unconnected cultivated portions, some of which are situated in the midst of permanently assessed land, others in the midst of wastes and forests. The results of a regular trigonometrical and geodætical survey would have enabled the Government officers to have ascertained at a future period the sites of any of these portions of land, and to distinguish the noabad from the lands permanently settled. Under the system directed by the Sudder Board, we may, in the course of years, obtain an approximation towards the same truths; but, in the meantime, we shall be losing the opportunity of making a provisional assessment of the lands not yet engaged for, situated in the Duckhincoll, or southern division of the district, for the Collector and his deputy will be exclusively employed in making the measurement in Nizampore.

8. It is, in my humble opinion, highly desirable that the most effectual means shall be taken to bring under assessment these lands as yet unsettled; and, with this object in view, I beg to suggest, for the consideration of Government, the propriety of allowing me to direct the Collector and deputy to commence their operations in the Dukhincool, and, if we are not permitted a full survey establishment, I still hope it will please the Government to allow a professional surveyor, with a small establishment, to verify the work of the native Jureeb ameens, and who will, by surveying the line or road from one noabad estate to another, and taking the bearings of remarkable peaks and headlands in the vicinity, when visible, determine the sites of the several mehals with sufficient accuracy for all revenue purposes. To ensure a greater degree of efficiency in the measuring department, I would suggest that Captain Fisher be desired to send down to this district a few of the native ameens, who were instructed by him to measure and protract in the plans the areas of the estates, according to European principles. If the above suggestion be adopted, the system of field measurement, directed by the Board, may be made to secure a part of the advantages which would have accrued from a more perfect survey, while the Collector and the deputy collector of the district will be enabled to devote the whole of their time to making settlements, and collecting the information required under the Board's instructions, and their labours will be consequently brought to a conclusion far sooner than they possibly could have been if the double duty of first superintending measurements, and then of effecting settlement, were imposed upon them.

† 2. With reference to the circumstance adverted to by the Board, that both the noabad and the resumed and the resumable lakheraj lands, are for the most part completely mixed up with the old settled lands of this district, and to the fact that they are incapable of identification by means of any boundary marks, there is a fear, as remarked by Mr. Harvey, that the rights of the decennial settlement proprietors may be infringed upon, unless steps are taken for laying off, according to the Jureeb chittas of 1126, in the first instance, the whole of the lands recorded in these documents, together with the sewai dag and gunjaish lands, which may be found mixed up, surrounded by, and clearly included in the boundaries of the estate so settled.

13. What is proposed, therefore, is this: To fix on a convenient thannah, to mark off the boundaries, always well known, of the mouza No. 1, then to proceed to lay off the whole of the 1126 land, khiraj and lakheraj, according to the chittas of that measurement, including and specifying in the identification, chittas, all gunjaish and sewai dag appertaining thereto, and to record in each dag the name of the present occupant, and of the turruf to which the dag may now appertain, according to actual and long-obtained possession.

14. The old measured land of 1126, thus ascertained, the remaining lands, situated within the boundaries of the mouza, will then be measured and recorded as noabad, or as land not included within the limits of any estate for which a permanent settlement has been made.

15. In cases in which the original chittas of 1126 may not be forthcoming, but where the total land jumma of each turruf is clearly recorded in the jummabundee, or kircha papers, the principles laid down by the Court of Directors, relative to the Island of Mascal, as communicated in your letter of the 6th September (No. 42), must be followed.

21. It is clear that the duty to be performed by the Collector will require the exercise of much discretion, caution, and judgment. As far as the claims of permanent settlement proprietors are concerned,

11th November 1833, and clauses 6 and 7 of his rules for guidance, dated the 11th idem., and to these I respectfully solicit particular attention. The surplus lands held by the zemindars have been called by two names, "Sewai Dag" and "Gunjaish;" they are, in fact, of two kinds: first, "sewai dag" lands which were not measured; second, "gunjaish" lands which were measured. The sewai dag lands were passed over altogether, some being at the time in the possession of the zemindars, some not. The gunjaish lands were fraudulently covered by incorrect measurement.

8. The existence of such lands in the hands of the zemindars has been known all along; they have again and again formed the subject of suits in court. Did Mr. Walters propose the survey and settlement in order to resume all these lands, and for that purpose was the undertaking authorized? He says, "sewai dag" and "gunjaish" lands which may be found mixed up with, surrounded by, and clearly included in the boundaries of perpetually settled estates, are to be measured as turruf lands; the greatest care is to be taken so as, to use Mr. Harvey's words, "to ensure them (the turrufdar's lands) against any encroachment whatever, so that no portion of them (not the most trivial) be included in the remaining lands, whether open to assessment or valid rent-free."

9. Again, in his letter of the 9th October 1832, para. 11, Mr. Walters writes: "Independent of the length of possession in lands recorded as lakheraj, so far back as 1764, a period anterior to the decennial settlement, and the express provisions of the Regulations with respect to such lands, it is neither politic nor advisable to demand the 'pound of flesh' from the occupants of those, or, indeed, of any other description of resumed lands. The rights of Government can be enforced without crippling or disabling the malgoozar; any infringement on his fair rights, indeed, would be sure to lead to eventual disappointment in the revenue anticipated. The object should be rather to record precisely the land liable for the payment of the revenue assessed, than to bring on the assessment every beegah of gunjaish land, so that, on the one hand, there should be no excuse for withholding prompt payment of the Government revenue, and on the other, no means of alienating any part of the land answerable for the assessment, and of thus throwing the estate on the hands of Government as deficient in assets. Security for the future revenue in fact should be more looked to, than rigid indemnification for past losses."

Such were the principles, and such the motives of the local officers when the survey and settlement were first undertaken; the "gunjaish" and "sewai dag" lands were to be carefully laid off, no encroachment, not the most trivial, was to be made on the 1126 lands; and it was hoped, that "acting on these principles, Mr. Walters would be* the instrument of bestowing upon Chittagong those blessings of practical good government to which the people in that quarter have been long strangers." In order to avert the possibility of mistake, forms of proceedings for releasing "gunjaish" and "sewai dag" lands were drawn up and circulated, laying down as clearly as anything can be expressed by words, that the "sewai dag" and "gunjaish" lands formed part of the area comprised in the perpetual settlement, and on the 30th December 1833, Mr. Walters' propositions were approved by the Governor-general in Council.

* 7th para. Board to Government, 30th Dec. 1833.

10. These principles of action were not long observed. On the 29th December

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concerned, every liberal consideration should be accorded them, and all land that can, on any fair grounds, be claimed as appertaining to their turrufs should be given up to them. Should any land, measured as "turruf kulah" in 1126, be found to have been included in any of the subsequent noabad measurements, it should also be given up, and a corresponding deduction be made in the jumma of the noabad mehal, in which it may have been included. That there are some cases of this kind, in direct violation of the perpetual settlement, is a fact, which has been proved by the result of suits in court, and, I may add, many cases yet remain unredressed.

Rules of Guidance.

Clause 6. The revenue surveyor will therefore proceed, together with the Collector or his deputies, to lay off all the turruf and lakheraj lands, according to the chittas of 1126, including all the sewai dag and dag gunjaish lands that may be allowed to appertain to the dags of these chittas, distinguishing and recording the same, however, in the field map and chittas, as per form prescribed.

Clause 7. The revenue surveyor, with the Collector or his deputy, as the case may be, will then record all the remaining lands of the mouza, as unsettled, in his survey and field maps, chittas, &c., clearly distinguishing the cultivated portion from the uncultivated.

ber 1834 Mr. Dampier, who had succeeded to the Commissionership in October 1834, writes to the Board as quoted in the margin.*

* *See* below.

11. The purport of the seventh para. is very surprising, as shown above; it had been determined that the "sewai dag" and "gunjaish" lands should not be subjected to assessment. The zemindars are represented as suppliants for a boon which had been already granted, and the Commissioner says, "It is impossible, however, to admit the gunjaish as left by the measurements of 1126 and 1162," when the Government had, not 11 months before, ruled that it should be admitted.

12. Without waiting for an answer to this letter, the Commissioner, on the 11th January 1835, thus writes to the officiating deputy collector engaged in settlements: "I find that it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, owing to the bad state of the chittas, even if full confidence could be placed in them, to identify the original dags of 1162, which measurement appears to have been in many instances an 'undazee proceeding,' the dags not having been regularly measured by the ameen, but entered in the chittas as being so many nulls in length and so many nulls in breadth from a view of the land.

4th. "Where any part of the village under settlement has been included in the measurement of 1126, it will be the duty of the zemindar to point to you these lands, and after an allowance of two kaunees per droon as gunjaish, you will of course consider any surplus excluded from the perpetual settlement, and assess it accordingly.

5th. "You will measure the entire village, and enter all the dags excepting those of 1126, and resumed or resumable lakheraj simply as noabad in your chittas, not specifying any one of the present dags as forming a portion of the dags in any previous measurements; if the village contains more noabad lands than are at present paid for, the surplus will be assessed, and jummabundies entered into with the occupiers; if not, the revenue will remain as it is at present; and by this method all future disputes will be avoided."

13. Now, had an Act been passed, ruling that the settling officers should apportion such land as they pleased to the several parties holding property in each village—the Turrufdar, the Lakherajdar, the Talookdar of 1162, the Talookdar of 1176, and the Talookdar of 1182,—that all these superior holders, and that all their numerous tenantry should receive, and rest content, with the land assigned to them by the settling officers, the proceedings, though opposed to all notions of respect for property and inviolability of vested rights, might have prevented disputes with the Government; but the proposal to cut the knot did not provide for the many ramifications connected with it.

14. On

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* Para. 5. I had a large attendance of them (zemindars) at my house, some days back, for the purpose of explaining to them the measures which I wished to adopt, and to hear and adjust any explanations or objections which they might wish to offer. The result of this conference was, I am glad to say, satisfactory; their apprehensions as to an encroachment on their perpetually settled lands were completely done away with; and, after listening to several points on which they requested information, and explaining to them that the principal object of the measurement and survey was to secure them in future from any loss by fraud or any demand for back revenue, they agreed to aid in the procedure by pointing out the dags of 1126 and 1162, as far as they could, and to admit of all or any of their decennial settlement lands being measured whenever I might think it necessary.

6. One point alone they wished me to refer to the Sudder Board of Revenue, which of course I willingly agreed to do; it is as follows:

7. They state that, in the measurement of 1126 and 1162, a portion of land in each dag was left in excess of that recorded in the chittas as a remuneration to the proprietors, and for the better enabling them to meet the Government revenue; this is called "gunjaish," and varies considerably as to amount, there being in one pergunnah but a small, and in another a considerable proportion. This may, perhaps have arisen from the greater difficulty of measuring the lands in some of the pergunnahs, as well as from the partiality of the ameens. The zemindars declare that the measuring officers were aware of this, and instance Mr. Kerr especially, as giving it up to them, in consideration of the excessive high rate of revenue, and as considering it necessary to enable the zemindars to meet the Government demands with punctuality, allowing for the difference of seasons and failure of crops. They request, therefore, some indulgence may be shown to them in this matter, especially as, under the lately enacted resumption laws, all their lakheraj lands are rendered liable to resumption, from which they used to acquire a profit, which enabled them to meet any losses in their turruf estates.

14. On the 15th January, Mr. Dampier reports to the Board the purport of the instructions issued to the settling officer, that to recognize the dags was impracticable; that he had, therefore, authorised a modification of Mr. Walters' forms; that 2 kaunees in a droon, over and above the aggregate land recorded in the kurcha paper as belonging to the turruff, should be allowed to the turrufdar, and the remainder assessed as noabad. It is styled a modification of form, but it was in fact the subversion of a great principle. I find it nowhere stated, that 12½ per cent. was supposed to be the extent of the "gunjaish" and "sewai dag" land held by the zemindars; the alteration of form virtually autnorised encroachments on these rights, of which no (not the most trivial) infringement was to be allowed. Some stood out against the right of Government *in toto** to ascertain the extent of, or to assess the "sewai dag" and "gunjaish" lands; some requested a larger allowance, and it was tacitly understood that if a larger allowance was considered necessary, application for the same should be made by the local officers.

* Commissioner to Board, 7th March 1835.

Ditto.

15. In the 7th para. of his letter of the 4th July 1836, Mr. Dampier writes, "It is in these two† divisions that our principal and most difficult work is to be commenced upon, in fact the most extensive measurements of 1126 are in these thannas, and the 'gunjaish' and 'sewai dag,' and lakheraj lands will have to be separated from the decennial settlement lands with the greatest care and attention to private rights."

† Puttea and Sahkunneea.

16. In the 5th para. of his letter of the 4th February 1837, Mr. Dampier writes, "The first plan for the general measurement of the district was to identify all the dags of 1126, and assess the surplus; this, as a general rule, was found to be impracticable, the defects and alterations in the chittas, and also the want of land-marks, and the changes in the face of the country, rendering it impossible to have the measurement dag by dag; this was therefore to be waived as a general rule, but, where identification was practicable, it was to be adopted; and where local circumstances rendered it not so, the zemindar to have the option of selecting the amount of land in their decennial settlement, leaving the rejected surplus only open to assessment."

17. Mr. Harvey thus records his opinion in para. 7, of his letter to the Commissioner, dated 31st January 1837: "The zemindar is entitled to all the land shown by their kurchas at the decennial settlement to appertain to his estate, and to no more, while the State is entitled to a revenue from all lands which are not included in the kurchas of the zemindars, now found in the possession of them, or their subordinates."

18. The change was thus complete, and not the change of form only, the substance, the very marrow had been changed. In 1833, the sewai dag and gunjaish lands were to be carefully marked off as belonging to the zemindars; in 1837, they were to be carefully marked off as belonging to the State.

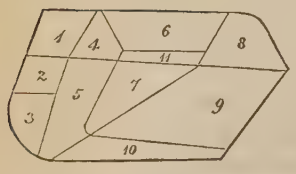
19. Para. 8, of Mr. Harvey's circular instructions is as follows:—"Particular care should be taken in identifying the dags of 1126, in prosecuting the present measurement. The names of the ryots and talookdars of 1126 measurement of turraf mehals, are not to be altered in the records of the measurement. Their names are to be specified in common with those of the present occupants, and the quantity of land then measured under each head, is to be measured accordingly in the present measurement. Lands found in excess of the 1126 measurement, to be measured and recorded as appertaining to the zemindarree of the Honourable Company, in the names of the occupants," and accordingly all land in excess of the land found in the kurchas of 1126, has been measured in the names of the actual occupants as the property of the State, and not measured only, but as far as the settlement has gone, has been taken possession of, and the revenue assessed.

20. Had the principles advocated by Mr. Walters been subsequently canvassed, found to be unsound, and abandoned, the subsequent proceedings would have been intelligible enough, but the soundness of Mr. Walters' principles has never been questioned, and, fairly represented, I believe, cannot be questioned; they were in conformity with the principles which have chiefly distinguished our Government from the governments which preceded us, the

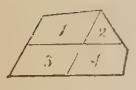
principles of good faith; by changing the form of proceeding, these principles have been virtually set aside.

21. The allowance of two kaunees * per droon given, provided the zemindar agreed to engage for the land found in his possession, and not otherwise, has been called a compromise, but the advantage is all on one side. What is conceded by the Government? Under our own laws, we have not the right to take all in excess of the land found in the kurchas of 1126, that relinquishment of a portion should be regarded as a concession. There has been no acknowledgment on the part of the zemindars that two kaunees per droon represented the extent of the gunjaish and sewai dag lands, of which they had possession at the measurement. Not a tithe of them have ever been consulted in the matter; when that was offered, they asked for more, and have not contested the matter in the courts, only because they supposed the courts, till the settlement was completed, shut against them.

22. Measuring the surplus land in the name of the occupants, *i.e.* the cultivators, I regard as a proceeding to feel ashamed of; the claims, the absolute possession of the turrufdars as receivers of rent, were to be all thus by stratagem suppressed, the ryot of the zemindar, merely by the passing of the measuring rod, was converted into a noabad talookdar, the tenant of the State.



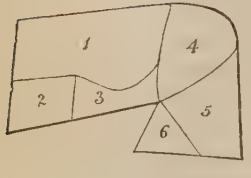
23. To illustrate what the measurement has been in practice, I solicit attention to the following suppositious cases: in a mouza there are 11 contiguous dags of turruf land, as shown in the margin; the dags from 1 to 10 correspond with the dags in the papers of 1126, but dag No. 11, a narrow strip of land measuring 2 ½ kaunees, does not appear to have been included in the dags which surround it; it has been taken as "noabad."



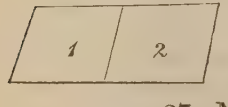
24. Again, there is turruf land in a mouza comprising four dags, as shown in the margin; all four dags are recognised, their positions correspond, there is no doubt that these are the four identical dags found in the 1126 papers; but in the papers of 1126,

	K.	G.			K.	G.
No. 1, measured as	3	7,	now is measured		5	9
No. 2, - ditto	3	9	- ditto	-	5	11
No. 3, - ditto	3	0	- ditto	-	4	0
No. 4, - ditto	2	6	- ditto	-	3	1
	12	2	- - -		18	1

the difference, 5 K. 19 G., has been taken as noabad, and not only has been separately assessed, but though no one part of the whole could possibly be recognised as the surplus, 5 K. 19 G., has been in many cases separately engaged for by a party styled the "noabad talookdar."



25. Again, there are six dags of turruf land, as per margin; the papers are worm-eaten and illegible; the total only is known, 1 D. 6 K. All say they are the dags of 1126, and the zemindar affirms that he has no more land now than he had then; the present measurement gives 1 D. 9 K.; the difference, three kaunees, has been assessed as noabad.



26. Again, there are two dags of turruf land in a mouza, which in 1126 measured one kaunee each, one dag has been left to the zemindar, the other has been assessed as noabad.

27. Now, as Mr. Sconce says, can these proceedings be reconciled with the intentions of Lord Cornwallis, as avowed in the plainest language, in 1793?

28. When

* Mr. Dampier, in para. 7 of his letter to the Board, dated 4th February 1837, mentions four kaunees per droon having been allowed by the Government, if necessary. I cannot find any sanction for such allowance.

28. When the decennial settlement was made, it was calculated, or I am misinformed, that one-third of the area embraced in the settlement was waste, unless surplus land was actually left in the hands of the Chittagong zemindars than in the hands of the zemindars of any other district; if they are not entitled to the gunjaish lands embraced in their dags, by what law is the Rajah of Burdwan entitled to the lands embraced in his pergunnahs, both held under the same laws. *See* paras. 3 and 9 of Mr. Sconce's memorandum.

29. Kaunees, cowries of land have been measured as noabad, erected into independent mehals, sold for arrears, and purchased by Government. Now it behoves me to consider how these cases will fare when taken into the civil court, or the court of the special Commissioner. As the local officer, especially on the footing on which I at present stand, the Government will hold me responsible for incurring the bootless outlay of a very large sum in recovering these lands, needlessly harassing a large body of our subjects, and causing indirectly infinite mischief, by generating an universal feeling of insecurity and anxiety. I say I shall justly be held answerable for such results should thousands of appeals be carried to the courts and be there decided against us, embracing restoration of lands, reimbursement of collections, compensation to auction purchasers, and all the other embarrassments consequent on illegal proceedings. I feel that by re-agitating a question which it was supposed had been set at rest, by re-opening this old wound which it was supposed had at last been healed, I am doing that which, if I am right, will be very unwelcome, and which, if I am wrong, will draw down upon me much blame; but I have given to the subject all the attention of which I am capable, and my opinion is, that in such cases as those instanced above, which embrace a large portion of noabad lands lately assessed, we should not have the support of the courts; and that the parties will take their cases into court, no one acquainted with the character of the Chittagong people can doubt.

30. Should the Right honourable the Governor consider my opinion erroneous, then I would respectfully recommend that the special Commissioner and the Court of Sudder Dewannee Adawlut be directed to advise the Government: 1st. As to the legality of the proposed, or rather I should say, progressing resumptions; and, 2dly, as to the legality of the proceedings by which the resumptions have been effected, viz. measurement in the name of the cultivating ryot, and the levy of rent from that ryot for the benefit of the State.

31. It may appear astonishing that no suits should have been instituted to set aside the proceedings of the revenue authorities; the explanation is this: the Judge, in 1837, nonsuited several parties because they had introduced the name of the Collectors contrary to the provisions of section 23, Regulation VII. of 1822, and an impression went abroad that suits would not be admitted till after the completion of the measurement and settlement; and of the purport of the orders of the 10th January 1837, by which it is ruled that parties dissatisfied with the proceedings of the revenue authorities may appeal to the special Commissioner, the people are ignorant to this day.

32. Mr. Smith has recorded his opinion that the resumptions are legal. He writes,* "In short, without accumulating proofs, it is sufficient to say that the formation of the decennial settlement itself was made solely on the particular dags, fields, of malgoozaree lands recorded in the measurement of 1126, and that the liability to assessment of all lands (not being valid rent-free) excluded from that measurement, is proved beyond the possibility of doubt." But, as I have said, much of the gunjaish land is supposed to have been included in the measurement, though not represented in the papers; as in other parts of the country the area of villages and pergunnahs was under-rated, so here the dag was under-measured. When in those days we were imposed upon in every matter, it is impossible any one should believe that the Chittagong measurement was correctly made; with all the information we have since acquired, with every precaution which the experience of half a century suggests, we now, with difficulty, procure correct measurement returns; there is everything to make us suppose the measurements were made incorrectly, and considerable quantities of land held by the zemindars excluded.† Can we with decency, because it is conducive to our interests, base our proceedings

* Para. 10 of the Report of the 14th Nov. 1840.

† *See* paras. 7 and 8 of Mr. Sconce's memorandum.

proceedings on the correctness of papers which we feel assured are incorrect. If the papers of 1126 are not correct to a square foot, our proceedings are opposed to the settlement compact.

33. The proceedings, with reference to the measurement of 1162 M.S.= 1797 A.D., according to which noabad mehals were given in perpetuity to the possessors, appear even of more questionable propriety than those above described. That measurement has been altogether set aside; there are positive orders that it is not to be respected. Mr. Dampier writes thus* to Mr. Plowden, the settling officer: "The present measurement being intended to form a standard for all future demands, I do not see the necessity for rendering it intricate by including or specifying in the chittas the dags of the measurement of 1162 M.S.=1176 A.D. or 1182, which are all noabad measurements, and the mention of which cannot be of the slightest use to anybody. You will measure the entire village, and enter all the dags excepting those of 1126, and resumed or resumable lakhiraj, simply as noabad, in your chittas, not specifying any one of the present dags in any of the previous measurements; if the village contains more noabad land than is at present paid for, the surplus will be assessed, and jummabundies entered into with the occupiers."

* 11th Jan. 1835.

34. Without further search, I hold this to be quite sufficient to explain the general dissatisfaction with the measurements. When private rights and interior boundaries were treated with no more respect than is apparent in these instructions, it would indeed have been surprising had the settlement been popular.

35. Having found fault with what has been done, it behoves me to provide a plan for future operations. I have no difficulty in laying down the principles on which we ought to proceed, though I may find it difficult now to carry these principles into execution. The principles on which I would respectfully recommend the proceedings to be conducted in future are these: To give up, or rather not to take that to which, under the existing law, we have no right, viz. lands within the dags of the decennial settlement; where the case is doubtful, but the probabilities and evidence in favour of the zemindar, to relinquish what we do take by means of legal proceedings; where there are no papers, and nothing to guide us but the assertions of interested parties, to allow the zemindars so much in excess of the land entered in the papers of 1126, as may be supposed equal to the quantity then in their possession, and to assess the remainder as noabad, the property of the State.

36. But an Act of the Legislature appears indispensably necessary in order to legalise the proceedings which have taken place, and also to prevent most embarrassing and interminable litigation in the courts. If the surplus relinquished be 25 per cent. we shall, in some cases, still possess ourselves of perpetual settlement land, for that in no case the concealed land exceeded 25 per cent. it is impossible to assert, when, of the cases I have procured from the civil court,† the gunjaish is stated to be more in nearly all.

† *See* No. 5.

37. However, the line must be drawn somewhere; the exact quantity is by no painstaking to be ascertained. We believe it to be something considerable; it is improbable that the concealment of a larger quantity than one-fourth should have been generally attempted. I have therefore assumed one-fourth as the quantity to be relinquished. I will not say that all will contentedly receive one-fourth, for I never yet heard of a subject willingly agreeing to increased assessment, but no more than a fourth has ever been asked for, except by those who demanded all.

38. Without an Act, any zemindar will have it in his power to claim particular fields as having been in his possession previous to the settlement, notwithstanding the relinquishment of 25 per cent. surplus land. It has hitherto been customary not to give even the two kaunees per droon without the zemindar agreed to engage for the surplus land in his possession. I propose to relinquish 25 per cent. as his estimated right under our laws. I do not propose it as a concession, to be withheld unless he comes to terms respecting the land.

39. The noabad mehals are already in number 27,076, from that may be gained what is likely to be the number of suits should the embarrassment not be smoothed

smoothed by an enactment. The 26th para. of Mr. Scott's report is transcribed in the margin;* he records his opinion, that if contested, about half † of the land taken as noabad in thannah Putteean would be restored to the zemindars.

* *See* below.

40. On every account a declaratory enactment appears called for. To back out of our position is impossible. There has been so much difference of opinion, the orders have been so contradictory, and the proceedings so inconsistent, there can be no confidence in our professions or intentions without it. Moreover, the civil court ‡ of the district has formally declared that Government has no right to take possession of the gunjaish lands without having instituted a regular suit in court, and the judge who recorded that opinion is now a special Commissioner.

‡ *See* No. 4.

41. An abstract § of the proceedings of the court in which this doctrine is laid down is appended. The Collector, Mr. Harvey, appealed to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, but the court would not admit the appeal, so that the opinions therein expressed must be regarded as the law. I know Mr. Raikes agreed in the opinion expressed by Mr. Moore, and I believe the two judges who now preside at Chittagong, are prepared to pursue the same course; whether, therefore, the view I have taken of the subject be approved or disapproved, an Act of the Legislature can alone prevent all the settlement proceedings being annulled by the court.

§ *See* No. 4.

42. The object of the enactment is to provide escape from the dilemma in which we are involved, in consequence of the impracticability, in many cases, of the separation of the lands to which the zemindars are entitled from those to which he is not entitled, and the illegality of the proceedings by which that separation has been attempted; to prevent useless litigation by limiting appeals in the Revenue Department in cases which can be again contested *de novo* in the civil courts, and to provide for appeals to the Special Commissioner's court in all cases in which Government being one party, the other party is dissatisfied with the proceedings of the revenue officers.

43. Mr. Scott ‖ and Mr. Sconce both agree that an enactment is indispensable. Mr. Sconce, though he is of opinion that the proceedings have been illegal and the principles preposterous, would declare all legal, as, under existing circumstances, the best course for the people; and after much consideration and many endeavours to devise a plan by which the wrong done might be remedied, I have come to the same conclusion as Mr. Sconce, that any general relief is impracticable, that all we can now do is to regulate the course to be pursued in future. I solicit attention to his memorandum; ouropinions may be mistaken, but the ability he has shown in representing them will be allowed.

44. In order to redress those who have been wronged, to reverse sales and injure the innocent purchasers, would be to increase the confusion. A great authority ¶ has remarked, that attempts to remedy confiscation are oftentimes as mischievous as confiscation itself; but with 300 turrufs, the property of Government, those injured may be redressed, without disturbing confirmed sales; any hardships suffered may be reported by the settling officer for favourable consideration.

¶ Sir Jas. Mackintosh.

45. It

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* As an example of the second kind, suppose three plots now measured, the ayles or borders are rarely changed, they are recognized, and each found to contain 1½ kaunee; the papers of 1126, however, record each dag or spot as one kaunee. The principle which has been acted on is to give the proprietor spots one and two, being the aggregate of land shown in the 1126 papers, and to assess the third as noabad. The case now put, I am given to understand, includes the half of the surplus land in thannah Puttea, and it is a question for serious consideration, whether the revenue authorities could expect to make good this point in the civil courts, where it is sure to be tested. There is no doubt the chitta refers to the particular dag. The boundaries cannot be disputed; it was *bonâ fide* measured and assessed in 1126. The party may even admit their ancestors had it fraudulently measured; still how, under the final clause of Regulation II. of 1819, can they fail of succeeding? It may appear trifling to go into such detail, but when a great part of the aggregate exhibited as noabad in some thannahs is composed of these croppings of corners, it cannot be overlooked. The expense of assessing such portions is also in an inverse ratio to their number, the less noabad the more turruf.

† The deputy Collectors say 14 as. of the 16.

‖ *See* Mr. Scott's letter, dated 22d July 1841. Para. 18 of Mr. Sconce's Memorandum.

45. It is my belief that by the enactment proposed we shall give no more to the people than that to which they are justly entitled, and it is my hope that the declaration of the principles the draft contains will create an alteration in the general feeling towards us.

46. As Mr. Scott says, "there is no high road by which we can escape from the labyrinth of details in which we are involved," and unless we can induce the people to confide in us, and make them understand that it is for their own benefit to aid us in effecting an adjustment of all interests, I believe all future attempts at reform in the revenue administration will be as abortive as they have hitherto been.

47. I would not have it supposed I think all difficulties will immediately disappear if the proposed enactment be passed. Our motives and intentions are doubted; it is not now generally believed that the lakheraj collections will be returned though the orders have been issued four months, and the accounts are under preparation. It will take years to establish a satisfactory feeling towards us, but if we persevere in endeavouring to win the people, they will be won.

48. It is impossible to imagine a system better calculated to produce distrust, dislike towards us, meanness and deceit, than that which has been followed here; search for concealed lands has, since 1764, been always progressing, lately made, or shortly to be made; a child's first impression must always have been that the Government desired to take something which those about him had. Every man had a secret which was to be kept from the ears of the European officers. On a search being commenced the whole population must have been in a state of anxiety as to its direction and quality, whether difficult or easy of evasion. Then followed the exultation of those who had escaped, the curses of those whose lands were taken; there could be no feeling of good-will nor gratitude on the part of those who contrived to elude our ameens, they knew they owed their escape to their own machinations, and not to our forbearance; thus we continually made enemies, and never a friend. Under such circumstances can we be now surprised that there is little feeling of love or respect towards us; that the people are deceitful and litigious; they have been brought up to look upon concealment and fraud as indispensable to their retaining possession of the land by which they live.

49. Before we can advance a step, we must have confidence instead of distrust, the people must be taught to believe that in their prosperity we see our own advantage; an Act of the Government must show them that though the progressing search for and assessment of concealed lands is to be completed, consideration for prescriptive rights, adherence to the decennial settlement compact, and strict observance of the laws which prohibit the appropriation by Government of any lands embraced in the settlement, by whatever means acquired, will be the rule of our conduct; and village settlements for long periods embracing all the waste lands within their respective areas, must convince them that concealed lands will be searched for no more.

50. Thousands and thousands of the inhabitants of Chittagong serve us faithfully and industriously as Lascars, and in several other capacities. The Chittagongee is not litigious, mean, and distrustful when he is away from home; what should make him so when he returns to the district? What can it be, but the system of Government which he finds there? The progressing, threatened search is the constant theme of conversation, how they should misdirect the ameens; how they shall erase traces of cultivation are canvassed; the plans resorted to at the last measurement are related; he is taught that the enemy is abroad, that cunning and lying are the best weapons, and alone can save his land. The honest and industrious Lascar is soon converted into a litigious, lying talookdar, bent on "the usurpation of the rights of the State."

51. The way smoothed and secured by the enactment, it is proposed to test or purtal the measurements, with a view to a decision on the spot of the many cases pending; to restore to the turrufdars such lands as, although unquestionably included in the dags of 1126, have been measured as noabad, and to remedy the extensive invasion of private rights occasioned by the attachment as noabad of whole dags, when the surplus shown by the measurement was really

really made up of the "clipping of corners," as Mr. Scott calls it, all over the mouza.

52. This will be a tedious operation, requiring great care, patience, and discrimination; but it is indispensable; it is absolutely necessary to the well-being of the people,* and equally necessary to the credit of the Government. We have disturbed the interests of the whole population, and the least we can do is to adjust them again.

53. Of the 27,364 cases pending before the deputy collectors, 5,483 are in Puttea. Of the 7,022 cases pending in the civil courts, 1,342 are in that thannah, and there the greatest confusion and the greatest difficulties of every sort prevail. The noabad lands of that thannah are chiefly gunjaish lands, much of which will probably be restored to the turrufdars. In thannah Nizampoor there are very few difficulties; there are no papers, and, comparatively speaking, few disputes. In Futickchurree there is the greatest quantity of *boná fide* noabad land, to which the right of the State is undoubted, and 4,855 cases to be disposed of.

54. It is most desirable that an attempt should be made to effect an adjustment of the claims in Puttea; but, again, it is not desirable that the other parts of the district should remain unsettled, and the increased revenues, acquirable, unacquired, while we are combatting with the details and the difficulties in that thannah. I propose, therefore, that the five deputy collectors named in the margin† should be employed in Puttea, and the remainder in Nizampoor. I will accompany the deputy collectors to Puttea, which is but a few miles south of the town of Islamabad. Mr. Scott will go with the deputies to Nizampoor, and, having seen operations commenced there, join me in Puttea, and divide his time between the two thannahs.

† Ramchunder Roy; Prankishen Roy; Gour Gopal Roy Gour Kishan Roy; Ramdoss Roy.

55. The survey officer, Mr. Boileau, with his establishment, I earnestly recommend should be employed in planning the lands in Puttea, in conformity with the decisions of the deputy collectors. The plan to be a field plan, on a scale of three chains to an inch. In a country where property is divided, and subdivided, and interlaced, as it is in Puttea, it seems a waste of words to explain why a field plan is necessary; the cases cannot be made intelligible without it. The deputy collector on the spot may be able to decide the case, but without a plan he will not be able, by any quantity of writing, so to describe it as to make the decisions intelligible to the tribunals before which they may come in appeal.

56. The proceedings in England under the Tithe Commutation Act are precisely those of an Indian detailed settlement, and the most experienced there are agreed that a scale of three chains to an inch is necessary to useful accuracy. In parts of Chittagong, where no two contiguous acres belong to the same party, and the area of an acre is oftentimes held in several portions, under several different tenures, by many persons, without a plan all language must fail in making the representations of the parties clear; either the judge must betake himself to the ground, or the ground must be brought by means of a plan before the judge.

57. Lieutenant Siddons, who conducted the survey, before he left the province, placed on record his opinion of it, in the following words: "As this is in all probability the last report I shall have the honour of submitting on the revenue survey, I beg leave to state, that from what I have seen of land tenure in Bengal, the professional surveys should I think be executed estate by estate, rather than pergunnah by pergunnah, this last division having become in a manner obsolete, by the working of the permanent settlement. It would be much more useful, I am convinced, to have a professional map of every separate portion of land, however small, over which there are separate proprietary rights, than to have maps of villages, each village comprising two or 200, as the case may be, such separate portions; which system does away with the practical utility of the map to the Collector and the judge, and reduces our expensive process to a mere check on the aggregate of the ameen's measurement. In very

* I have had, on the part of Government, to prepare an answer to a suit in court, instituted by a ryot, the rent of his land having been taken by three parties; one of these, the Government. Upwards of half the suits pending in the Civil Court against Government are of this nature.

very large estates, the mouzawarree division might be made, if the topography of the country were desirable, or if the zemindar thought such division would in any way convenience him, which it might do under a variety of circumstances." As he observes, the present surveys are merely a check on the aggregate of the ameen's measurement, and not always that, as has been proved in the villages of Tiknaff.

58. The additional collector estimates that two droons per day is as much as a deputy collector will be able, on an average, to purtaul in Puttea; in Nizampore, the difficulties being fewer, and of much less intricacy, I should hope the deputy collectors will be able to complete it in one year. In Puttea the progress will be very slow. I will not venture to express expectation that they will be able to purtaul above 2 droons each per day. Mr. Sconce, the Collector, speaks, as transcribed in the margin,* of the confusion in the khass mehals. Such confusion must be remedied at any cost. We cannot escape from the expense of civil courts with original jurisdiction, and civil courts with appellate jurisdiction, to try all suits that may be instituted. If the expense be avoided in the Revenue Department, it will fall in the Judicial Department, for to the courts all will go, if we do not adjust all these claims.

* *See* below.

59. Mr. Boileau, the assistant surveyor, with two assistants, will be able to plan the land as fast as the five deputy collectors purtaul it; the expense of this planning establishment will be per annum as per margin.† I earnestly recommend that it should be sanctioned for one season as an experiment. I have abstained from recommending that a planner should be attached to the deputy collectors in Nizampore, fearful of further increasing the expense; but seeing that the settling establishment costs nearly a lac of rupees per annum, I consider that it would be well worth while, at a further cost of 20,000 rupees per annum,‡ to provide good plans of all the country settled, instead of having nothing

† *See* below.

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* 14. As I have mentioned the subject of collections, I will state another circumstance, not altogether unconnected with the merits of the noabad settlement, which impedes extremely the timely realization of the revenue of khoss turrufs. Even supposing we possess the towjee or jummabundee of the late turrufdar, it would not only be unsafe but unjust to follow it. In his time, which preceded these settlement operations, the talookdars paid to him one jumma for turruf land, as well as for what has now become noabad land. Ramdoss held, say one droon, paying an annual jumma of 30 rupees; now I cannot tell what he holds. Perhaps, however, I discover that he holds eight kaunees turruf land, the other eight kaunees becoming noabad; but how am I to apportion the jumma upon this land? Hitherto it has not been my business to apportion at all; my duty has been entirely subservient to settlement operations. And even if, in such a case as this, it was my duty to enforce a demand, it could only be after much difficulty and delay that I should ascertain how much land belonged to the turruf, and after still more difficulty, and still more delay, that I should ascertain, if I could ascertain at all, of what quality was the portion left to me, and whether it should be assessed at eight rupees or 16 rupees.

	Rs.
† Superintendent, Mr. Boileau	300
Two assistants, 200 each	400
Establishments for each, 29	87
Field Establishment:	
One tindel, at 7; mate, at 6; four classees, at 5; four ditto, at 4; one chaprassee, at 4: (53 × 3)	159
Office rent	100
Per Mensem	1,046

‡ Planning Establishment, sufficient to keep pace with all the Deputy Collectors:	*Rs.*
Superintendent	300
Assistant	200
Three assistants, at 150	450
Five native surveyors, at 40	200
Superintendent's establishment	29
Assistants' ditto	29
One tindel, at 7; one mate ditto, at 6; four classees, at 5; four ditto, at 4; one chaprassee, at 4: to each assistant (53 × 3)	159
Eight classees, at four each, for each native surveyor	160
Office rent	100
	1,627
	12
Per Annum	19,524

nothing but rude chittas which, barely intelligible now, soon become unintelligible, are easily altered, easily lost, and the correctness of which is always suspected.

60. Every endeavour will be made to introduce trial by punchyat in all cases in which Government is not a party. Everywhere the system has advantages; here its introduction would be of inestimable benefit, teaching the people to rely on themselves, weaning them from the Stamp Office and the courts, and separating them from the mooktears, who swarm and foment strife, as being necessary to their existence.

I have, assisted by Mr. Boileau, calculated that an assistant will do as much as three native surveyors.

61. Time will be occupied in endeavours to persuade the people to rely on a punchyat of their countrymen; but should a deputy collector be as long occupied in persuasion and preparation as he would have been in deciding the case himself, still there is great gain, for though he may not have saved his own time, he has saved the time of three or four other tribunals to whom, had it not been for the decision by punchyat, the parties would have appealed.

62. In all cases between individuals not decided by punchyat an appeal will lie to the additional collector; and I would not recommend a further appeal to this office being allowed. My time should not be occupied in adjudicating cases embracing a few kaunees or a few cowries, when either party can procure a reversal of the costly decision by an appeal to the moonsiff. Appeal to the additional collector must be allowed in order that he may have opportunity of judging of the deputy collector's proceedings; but I propose that Mr. Scott should not go into cases without he sees ground, on consideration of the final notice, to consider the decision of the deputy collector erroneous, irregular, or imperfect.

63. In cases between Government and the people, should any party consider himself aggrieved by our proceedings, appeal should lie to the Special Commissioner; for these changes I have provided in the enactment proposed, and further allusion is made to them in the draft of preamble or resolution, and in the explanatory notes to the draft.

64. I am aware that legislation for particular localities is in general held to be unadvisable, but the experience of 12 years has shown us that the difficulties here are not to be overcome, without resort to peculiar remedies, suited to the peculiar entanglements which so universally prevail.

65. My predecessors in this office have each, though bent on the introduction of an efficient system of revenue management, left more confusion than they found. Not only have lacs of rupees been spent to very little purpose in the district, but the valuable time of the highest functionaries has been to equally little purpose employed, in endeavours to rectify embarrassments which never would have arisen, had we in our proceedings been considerate and straightforward, had we been moderate in our demands, and plain and artless in prosecuting them.

66. In dealing with a people notoriously litigious, impatient of the least infringement on what they considered their right, and accustomed to attack and defence, by crafty, tortuous, and insidious operations, policy, if no other motive, pointed out the most scrupulous fairness, the most complete freedom from all disguise, to be the fittest characteristics of our proceedings, in order to ensure success; whereas our endeavour has been to overreach, to meet fraud with stratagem. As might have been anticipated, we have failed, and I respectfully submit that by no modification of the system shall we succeed; however late in the day, we must fall back upon plain dealing and generosity, and an act of the legislature must carry the earnestness of our purpose to the understandings, if it cannot now bear the disinterestedness of our liberality to the hearts of the people.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Ricketts*,
Commr. 16th Divn. and Sudr. Bd.

Commissioner's Office, Chittagong,
2 September 1841.

No. 31, Enclosure.

1.—Draft of Proposed Act.

A Regulation for declaring the Rights of the Zemindars in Zillah Chittagong, and the Principles on which the Settlement of the Lands belonging to the State shall be made in Chittagong, and for providing for the Trial of Cases connected with the Settlement of that District.

1. It is hereby enacted, that all lands in the district of Chittagong, not being lands held under the permanent settlement, and not being lakheraj land subject to the general operation of the resumption laws, have been and are open to assessment with land revenue at the rates, and according to the custom of the district; and the Collector, or other officer exercising the power of Collector, shall assess such lands in the same manner as he is authorised to assess the lands of a lapsed farm.

(A.) 2. It is hereby enacted, that all proprietors of permanently settled estates in the district of Chittagong have been, and shall be liable to pay additional revenue, at the rate and after the custom of the district, for all lands annexed to the permanently settled estates in their possession in excess of the total quantity of land recorded in the chittas, and secured to them at the measurement known as the measurement of 1126 Muggy, and not being land held upon a rent-free tenure, subject to the general operation of the resumption laws: provided always, and be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, only that portion of such annexed excess land as may be over and above one-fourth of the land secured to the proprietors by the measurement aforesaid, shall be subjected to assessment by the revenue officers; such assessment to be made in the manner prescribed in the first section of this Act.

(B.) (C.) 3. It is hereby enacted, that all proprietors of rent-free tenures in the district of Chittagong have been and shall be liable to the payment of revenue, at the rates and after the custom of the district, for all lands annexed to their tenures in excess of the total quantity of land measured as lakheraj previous to 1790; such revenue to be assessed in the manner prescribed in the first section of this Act.

(D.) 4. It is hereby enacted, that all objections raised against the proceedings of the revenue officers under this Act as regards the resumption of land, or the assessment of lands hitherto unassessed, and the assignment of lands to proprietors of settled estates, and to noabad talookdars, shall lie in appeal to the Court of the Special Commissioner; such appeal to be preferred within three months of the date of the order appealed from: provided always, and be it further enacted, that should a mofussil talookdar holding a portion of the land relinquished to the proprietor of an estate settled in perpetuity under section 2, consider himself aggrieved by such relinquishment, he shall be at liberty to sue such proprietor in the Dewannee Courts of the zillah, for the right of property in the talooks, and for separation from the estate to which it was relinquished; such suit to be instituted within one year from the date of the order for relinquishment by the revenue officer.

(E.)

(F.) 5. It is hereby enacted, that should a mofussil talookdar sue as above, and a right of separation be decreed by the Civil Court, the talook so separated shall be liable to assessment as a noabad talook, in the manner prescribed by Section 1; and the proprietor of the estate, from which the talook may be separated, shall be entitled to no compensation on that account; and it shall be incumbent on the Civil Courts to inform the revenue authorities of any such separation being decreed.

(G.) 6. It is hereby enacted, that the Commissioner of Chittagong shall not receive appeals preferred from the decisions of the covenanted settling officer, except in cases material to the settlement, or embracing a disputed point of law, or some question of general interest, or some point unprovided for by law or general usage; and that the covenanted settlement officer shall not be required in ordinary cases to go into a regular investigation of the merits of each case appealed from the decision of a deputy collector, but shall be authorised to dismiss the appeal without any further investigation, if on consideration of the final roobokaree of the deputy collector, he may not see ground to consider the decision of that officer unjust, irregular, or erroneous.

(H.)

(I.) 7. In cases in which the Government is not a party, persons dissatisfied with the decisions of the revenue authorities shall be at liberty to institute suits in the Civil Courts as heretofore: provided always, that all such suits shall be instituted within 12 months of the date of the orders appealed from.

(signed) *Henry Ricketts*,
Commr. 16th Div., and Sudr. Bd.

Chittagong, Commissioner's Office,
2 September 1841.

No. 32, Enclosure.

2.—Resolution, explanatory of the Draft Act.

1. The zemindarrees of Chittagong, instead of consisting of compact villages or contiguous fields, are made up of detached patches of land scattered in various places, in some cases many miles from each other; such was the state of things when, in 1761, the province was ceded to the British, and it has remained unchanged since.

2. In

2. In the years 1764 and 1765 a measurement of all the lands paying revenue and rent-free was made, in order to the ascertainment of the extent of land held and possessed by individuals; all lands not so held being in conformity with ancient custom, regarded as belonging exclusively to the State. This measurement showed the lands held by the many zeminders and lakherajdars to be intermingled with each other, and also with jungle, forest, and waste lands, having no owner nor claimant, and in such wise by custom, as aforesaid, the property of the Government. On the lands supposed to be in the possession of the zemindars under this measurement, the jumma of the perpetual settlement was subsequently assessed.

3. Circumstances having rendered necessary the survey and measurement of the whole province, the zemindars of the perpetual settlement have been found in possession of a considerable quantity more land than is entered in the measurement papers of 1764–65. It is supposed that, of these lands, portion having been measured, was entered in the measurement papers as less than the actually measured area portion, though held by the zemindars, was fraudulently passed over in measuring, and portion excluded from the measurement as jungle and waste, has, since the measurement, without any authority, been taken possession of by the zemindars.

4. The measurement and settlement have been conducted on the principle that the revenue authorities could summarily and authoritatively take possession of these surplus lands, and assess them as the property of the State. No allowance has been made for mistakes in the measurement of 1164, nor for concealed appropriations; the smallest excess in the aggregate entered in the papers has been measured as the property of Government. The legality of these proceedings appears doubtful; the Civil Court has declared them to be unauthorized by law; but they have been so general, so many new interests have been created under them, and possibly on the faith of their legality so much capital embarked, that any departure from the principles hitherto acted upon might occasion more embarrassment than has been occasioned by the proceedings themselves.

5. Under such circumstances, it appears desirable to declare that the proceedings have been legal, but at the same time to provide for the conduct of the settlement in future, in conformity with the spirit of the laws of the perpetual settlement, as far as is practicable, and with the just claims and wishes of the people.

6. Experience having shown that it is impracticable to distinguish the land to which the zemindars are entitled, as having been in their possession previous to the perpetual settlement, from that which they have appropriated since, the spirit of the laws of the perpetual settlement demands that they shall be left in undisturbed possession of as much land as either by inadvertence or fraud may have escaped entry in the measurement papers, though actually possessed by the zemindars when the measurement took place.

7. It has always been supposed that such concealed lands were considerable; the suits which have been decided in the Courts of the Dewanny Adawlut show the unrecorded lands to have been in some instances equal to the recorded lands; but it is to be remembered, a large portion may have been appropriated by the zemindars since the measurement and since the settlement, and to such portion they cannot be considered as having any claim, for not having been in their possession at the period of the measurement, it was virtually then declared to be, and was excluded as the property of another, that other being the Government.

8. Be this as it may, it has always been acknowledged, and there is every reason to believe that, at the measurement, lands were concealed; it is not probable many, if any, would attempt to conceal more than a fourth of the land in their possession, or that many could have procured the measurement to be made incorrectly by a larger per-centage than one-fourth. It is probable that many may have succeeded in inducing the ameens employed to favour them to nearly, if not quite that extent, and the ascertainment of the exact quantity being impracticable, the only alternative is to relinquish such a quantity as probability may point out as equitable, and as will be regarded by the people as conformable with the spirit of the compact made with them at the settlement.

9. The chief local authority reporting, that he has neither by written nor oral representation received any remonstrance against the adoption of this course, it is but reasonable to conclude that all will consent to its fairness, though they may not be willing to part with their surplus lands. Every effort, as far as practicable, is to be made to ascertain the fields possessed by the zemindars in 1126, and fields, ascertained to have been then possessed, are to be relinquished, provided the aggregate relinquished in no case exceed the aggregate entered in the measurement papers, plus one-fourth, recognition of fields being impracticable; but a zemindar being found in possession of more than his recorded area, plus one-fourth, he is to be allowed to select the quantity entered in the papers, the Collector is to allot to him his one-fourth surplus, the remainder being assessed as noabad land, the property of Government.

10. By the regulations in force, it is incumbent on the covenanted settlement officer to investigate all cases appealed from the decision of the deputy collectors; and it is equally incumbent on the Commissioner to receive appeals from the decision of the covenanted settlement officers, and cases thus heard three times in the Revenue Department, may be recommenced *de novo* by either side, in the courts of the moonsiffs. To prevent such bootless and lengthened litigation, it appears desirable to limit the privilege of appeal in the Revenue

Department, still leaving such authority in the hands of the covenanted settlement officer and the Commissioner as shall enable them efficiently to control the settlement operations.

11. Doubts have been entertained to what tribunals individuals considering themselves wronged by the settlement officers taking possession of land as noabad, or imposing additional assessment, should apply. It appears desirable that appeals from the decision of the revenue authorities, in all cases where Government is a party, should lie to the Court of the Special Commissioner. The use of stamp paper in cases connected with the settlement has already been waived; those orders may be extended to these cases, and a decision of the highest tribunal, at a very trifling cost, will be thus placed within the reach of even the poorest, dissatisfied with the settlement proceedings.

(signed) *Henry Ricketts*,
Commr. 16th Div., and Sudr. Bd.

Chittagong, Commissioner's Office,
2 September 1841.

No. 33, Enclosure.

3.—Notes to proposed Act.

(A.) By this section the past proceedings are rendered legal, and provision is made for the relinquishment of one-fourth where yet practicable. It will be practicable where sales for arrears have not already taken place.

(B.) This has been the practice hitherto. Mr. Sconce suggested, that it might be better to leave a discretion to the resuming officer to confirm, as lakheraj, such quantity as he might consider proper; but supposing a party to have a sunnud for 50 droons, if 30 only were found in his possession at the measurement, I see no occasion to recognize his title now to 50.

(C.) If not annexed to his tenure, it will be assessable as a matter of course under Section 1.

(D.) Under this section, if the settlement officer takes as noabad that which a turrufdar conceives himself entitled to as belonging to his turruf, the turrufdar will appeal to the Special Commissioner; should one-fourth surplus have been relinquished, that will of course be sufficient answer to any appeal; should one-fourth not have been relinquished, then the Special Commissioner will try whether the land is turruf land or noabad land, and, should he consider the right of the turrufdar proved, direct restoration.

(E.) It is possible, though not probable, that in course of revision, lands really unconnected with the turruf may be relinquished to the turrufdar, in which case, remedy is here provided for the aggrieved noabad talookdar.

(F.) A right of separation being decreed, of course the talookdar must be liable to pay revenue, but the turrufdar will be entitled to no compensation, the decree showing, that the revenue officers had given to him that which he had not, and never had any title.

(G.) Under section 4, appeals from the orders of the settling officer respecting resumption will lie to the Special Commissioner. The appeals, which now in all other cases can be preferred to the Commissioner, occupy his time to no useful purpose whatever. By this section he will still be able to maintain uniformity of proceeding, and to control the settlement, and that is all that is necessary; the occupation of his costly time in the investigation of trivial cases, which can be re-tried by the moonsiffs, cannot be desirable.

(H.) This is an extension of the provisions of section 29, Regulation VII. of 1822. It will at once remedy all the embarrassment represented in paragraphs 21 to 28 of Mr. Smith's Report of the 14th November 1840, in matters of settlement and assessment not open to revision by the courts; and in those only the exercise of the superior acquirements of the settlement officer is called for. The proposed rule leaves in his hands sufficient authority to enable him to control the deputy collectors, by testing their proceedings, whenever he considers it necessary.

(I.) It appears highly desirable to provide a limited time within which such appeals should be preferred, otherwise there can be no security for any property.

(signed) *Henry Ricketts*,
Commissioner 16th Div. and Sudder Board.

Commissioner's Office, Chittagong,
2 September 1841.

No. 34, Enclosure.

4.—Extract of a Proceeding of the Civil Court, 23 May 1837.

Muddun Mohun Ghose obtained a decree against Musst. Runnoo Bebee for 8 *d.* 8 *k.* 15 *g.*, or two annas share of turruf Odinchand. In order to the execution of the decree, the whole turruf was measured; the area turned out to be *Drs.* 134. 11. 8. one eighth, a two-annas share of which is *Drs.* 16. 0. 8. 2. The Court directed the decree holder to be put in possession of *Drs.* 16. 0. 8. 2., ruling that the deed of sale in which the decree

decree was founded said, "together with gunjaish," and that the real meaning of the decree was, that plaintiff should have a two-anna share, whatever it was. The Collector remonstrated, both by sending proceedings and by means of the Government pleader, representing that the decree holder had no right to any more than *Drs.* 8. 8. 15.; that he had no title to any surplus land as "gunjaish," such land not appearing in any papers, and requesting that he might be put in possession of such lands only as appeared in his jummabundee, and that no interference might be exercised with respect to the surplus lands, which were the property of Government. The Court ordered that the decree holder should be placed in possession of the lands according to the chittas of 1126 and 1127, together with the gunjaish. Upon this the Collector again remonstrated, saying the surplus lands were not called gunjaish; that the surplus was noabad, the property of Government, besides and in excess of the *Drs.* 8. 8. 15., to which the decree holder was entitled, and that the excess had been taken possession of by the Government. There was more correspondence between the offices, but the Court persisted, and ruled that the decree holder had purchased the two-anna share with its gunjaish; that under his decree he was entitled to the lands held by the party who sold the share to him; that on a zemindarree being sold, the purchaser had always been given possession with the gunjaish; that that is no proof against the right of Government; that a claim on the part of Government would be investigated; that by Regulations II. of 1819, VII. of 1822, IX. of 1825, and III. of 1828, Government claims the rents of land, not the land itself; that had Government considered itself entitled to the land itself, such would have been clearly stated in the law; that by section 8, Regulation VII. of 1822, Government can take possession of waste lands, and give them to farm, allowing any party proving a proprietory right to the same, 10 per cent. malikana; that thus it is clear the Government is proprietor of jungle and waste of which there is no other owner, but not even of that, if proprietory right in an individual is proved; that by section 5, Regulation IX. of 1825, Government declares itself to be the owner of that land, having no other owner, and possessed by no party; that by section 4, Regulation III. of 1828, land possessed by no party is the property of Government; Government can take the rents of land illegally held rent-free; Government can take the land itself, when held by no party; that the gunjaish land of turraf Odinchand was in the possession of the seller, by a deed of sale, that land became the property of the decree holder, and he has a right to possess it, and the Collector has no right to meddle with it; the Collector, under section 4, Regulation III. of 1828, may institute a suit against the decree holder, but he has no right to begin by taking possession of the land; and by section 10 of that Regulation, if the Collector decides the case in favour of Government, he is to order that the possessors should engage for the lands, and on their engaging, the Collector cannot take the land and oust them from it. As to the Collector saying there is no occasion to institute a suit, the Collector cannot authoritatively* take possession of these gunjaish lands; but neither the decree nor this order are any hinderance to the institution of a suit under Regulation II. of 1819, or III. of 1828. Ordered, that of the gunjaish within the dags of the turruf, according to the chittas of 1126 which the Collector has taken, two annas share to be given up to the decree holder, and that the Collector should not interfere with his possession of the same; the nazir to give possession, &c. If the decree holder desires it, an ameen shall be sent to measure the lands; but the Court advise that he should wait for the Government measurement, then he shall have the two-anna share which he has purchased. The order for publishing the possession of the decree holder by beat of drum was afterwards countermanded.

* از روي خود حاكمي

Note.—In spite of these orders, and notwithstanding the decree holder filing a jummabundee at the time of measurement, showing that he possessed under the decree 15 *d.* 15 *k.* 14 *g.* 2 *c.*, *Drs.* 8. 5. 15. only was measured as his, and all the surplus was measured in the names of the ryots as noabad, the property of the Government. If the spirit of the laws of 1793 authorises such proceedings, they hardly deserve all the praise that has been bestowed upon them, as placing all property under the protection of the courts of law.

(signed) *Henry Ricketts,*
Commissioner 16th Div. and Sudder Board.

Commissioner's Office, Chittagong,
2 September 1841.

5.—Ramlochun Dutt *v.* Ram das Dutt.—Suit for possession of two dags. No. 35, Enclosure.

One dag by papers of 1126 - -	*K.* 1.	14.	2.	gunjaish is one-third.
with gunjaish is - - - - -	2.	3.	2.	
The other dag is by papers of 1126 -	1.	7.	3.	2. gunjaish is one-half.
with gunjaish is - - - - -	2.	3.	1.	

Settled by composition, 1825.

Ramlochun Dutt *v.* Rufelool Kudder.—Suit for possession of one dag, eight gundas of land, with its gunjaish 2 *k.* 13 *g.*, 2 *k.* 5 *g.* being gunjaish. The defendant, in his defence, mentioned that plaintiff's estate by the measurement was 8 *d.* 13 *k.* 8 *g.* 3 *c.*, he actually held 15 *d.* 5 *k.* 8 *g.*; decreed to plaintiff. The gunjaish is six times the extent of the dag, as it appears in the papers.

Ranji *v.* Kishno Chunder.—Suit for possession of one dag, by papers of 1126; four kaunees; decreed for the dag and its gunjaish, eight kaunees, making twelve kaunees. The gunjaish is three times the extent of the dag, as it appears in the papers.

Muddun Mohun *v.* Kunoo Bebee.—Suit for a two-anna share of turruf Oodinchand, by measurement of 1126, 8*d.* 8*k.* 15*g.* Ameen was deputed to measure the whole turruf; he measured 134*d.* 11*k.* 8., two as. or one-eighth of which is 16*d.* 13*k.* 8*c.* The Court directed that plaintiff, in whose favour a decree had passed, should be put in possession of the share with its gunjaish. The Collector remonstrated, and a long correspondence ensued, the Court ruling that the Collector could not take possession of the gunjaish land under Regulation II. of 1819, IX. of 1825, or III. of 1828; that the Government, if desirous of appropriating the surplus, must prosecute under Regulation IV. of 1793, in the Court. The party was placed in possession of the whole. The Collector appealed to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, but the Court rejected the appeal, the order of the judge being deemed final. The gunjaish here was equal to the measured land of 1126.

Sheikh Humeedoollah *v.* Burran Mistree and others.—Suit for 11. 6. 3. and its gunjaish 5. 6.; decreed with the gunjaish in 1828. Gunjaish nearly 50 per cent.

Mahomed Alam *v.* Munnoo Chowdrie.—Suit for possession of 1*d.* 2*k.*, being part of a turruf consisting of four droons, three dags, one gunjaish; decreed in 1837. Gunjaish 25 per cent.

Ramlochun Dutt *v.* Munnee, &c.—Suit for 6*k.* 2*g.* of land, of which 4. 2. is dag, and two gunjaish; decreed, with the exception of a tank, in 1823. Gunjaish is nearly 50 per cent.

Jygopal Dutt *v.* Dewanalee, &c.—Suit for 4*k.* 15*g.*, of which 3. 14. is dag, and 1*k.* 3*g.* gunjaish; decreed in 1834. Nearly one-third is gunjaish.

Rambullub *v.* Musst. Shinda.—Suit for *Drs.* 2. 12. 14.; decreed for the land with its gunjaish, without saying the quantity.

(signed) *Henry Ricketts,*
Commissioner 16th Division, and Sudder Board.

Commissioner's Office, Chittagong,
2 September 1841.

No. 36, Enclosure.

6.—Operation Report of Additional Collector, with Statements 1 to 4.

(No. 55.)

From *T. C. Scott*, Esq., Additional Collector of Chittagong, to *H. Ricketts*, Esq., Commissioner 16th Division, and Sudder Board of Revenue, Chittagong.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the statements of the settlement operations of the past year, and the disposition of the deputy collectors for the ensuing season.

2. The circumstances connected with the settlement proceedings of this district having been so recently and fully discussed, I shall refrain from alluding to what has passed, further than is necessary to enable a fair opinion to be formed of the present state of affairs. I am conscious that the brief period I have been in charge of the office but ill enables me to bring to the subject all that information, which on such intricate and embarrassing questions is so indispensable, still I consider it to be a duty which I cannot neglect to state, to the best of my knowledge, the present position of affairs, particularly in connexion with the detail of the settlement proceedings, a subject which, in the general points that have been discussed, has been in some degree lost sight of. It has been reported year after year that so much land has been measured, so many villages have been settled, so many remaining, and that of the number settled the papers only awaited the revision and report of the proper covenanted functionary.

3. It would only lead to future disappointment to encourage the idea that this is more than nominally the case. It is true that the settlement papers of so many mouzahs have been prepared and sent in as stated, but connected more or less with the proceedings are 27,000 undecided cases. The precipitancy with which the proceedings have been hurried on, considering the nature of the district, made success almost impossible; while the steady and unwearied perseverance in such a course for some time created such a mass of arrears, confusion and perplexity, that each past year, instead of bringing with it that increased facility of execution experience should have given, contributed only a load of undecided complaints which the conclusion of the year was sure to see augmented. To meet this, more work was required from the deputy collectors, statements and explanations were called for, they were changed from one place to another; instead, however, of doing a little more than could have been expected, with rare exceptions they did, I believe, next to nothing.

4. The annexed Statement, Form (C.) must be considered unsatisfactory; with reference, however, to the confusion and want of system that has obtained, it may be questioned whether

whether any advantages will result from my entering into any detail regarding it on the present occasion.

5. Instead again of the early settlement papers undergoing revision, by which mistakes might have been rectified and correct principles evolved for future guidance, they have never been looked at, an original error will therefore pervade the whole of the proceedings of each individual deputy.

6. I have examined the settlement papers drawn up by several of these officers, and regret to observe that most of them are faulty in a point of great importance. The old mouzawaree papers show the different mouzas in which the several portions of land appertaining to a decennially assessed turruf are situated. A correct list of these is indispensable, to enable the settling officer to respect the rights of the turrufdars, and to assess the surplus as noabad; and as this list wants accuracy, the proceedings are proportionably vitiated. The deputy collectors were directed to prepare them for their respective divisions; it received attention in common with the other orders issued; some were drawn up with greater care, some with less; but scarcely any with the correctness which the importance of the subject demanded.

7. It is of no moment now to inquire whether the errors arose from the carelessness of the deputy collectors or the mohafiz dufter, it is sufficient to note that with complaints of the turrufdars as to not receiving their proper quantity of land, is the fact of the records showing the inaccuracy of the list on which the settling officers have been more or less acting.

8. To obviate a repetition of such an occurrence, I have directed the mahafiz dufter, aided by a mohurer from each of the deputy collectors, to prepare a mouzawarree list of the land entered in Statement (E.), No. 1, to be available should that locality be selected for the operations of the ensuing season; the mahafiz dufter will then, of course, be responsible for the accuracy of the compilation. Without this *sine quâ non*, it is manifest that our progress in the settlements can neither be satisfactory nor sound.

9. With the fundamental error above noticed, more or less pervading all the papers, we have the settlement proceedings of a large quantity of villages clogged with 27,000 cases before the deputy collectors, and upwards of 500 cases in appeal before the revising officer, with additional petitions presented daily, on which no final orders can be passed without reference to the deputy collectors, which often is but a repetition of a similar requisition issued a year or two before to the same functionary, and which has hitherto remained unexecuted.

10. In this state of affairs what is to be done? The only mode, in my opinion, is to concentrate our labours, to make one thannah the scene of operations, to dispose of the arrears appertaining to each village with the settlement of it, and not to dissipate and distract the time of the deputy collectors by requiring from them decisions and explanations in other cases.

11. Connected with these decisions, there is one point of great importance to be considered, the disposal and finality of appeals from them. Assuming that section 16, Regulation VII. of 1822 does not bar the interference of the Civil Courts, the practical effect would be, that after an unsuccessful appeal to the revising officer and Board, the party would commence *de novo* in the Civil Courts, and where it is possible (from the subdivision of property in the district) he might gain his suit with the moonsiff; at any rate the court of that officer would be the primary one. Now such being the case, it would be to the State an economy both of time and money to let the case go at once from the deputy collector to the moonsiff; as, however, there are obvious reasons for the revising officer superintending the decisions of the deputy collectors, I should propose a summary and final revenue appeal to lie to that functionary, and if not to him, to the Commissioner, but not to both. There is no doubt that the principles of all our proceedings connected with the settlement will eventually be tried in the Civil or Special Commissioner's Courts. It would tend greatly to the decrease of litigation if such points could at once be carried to the highest appellate court as in the latter case, and be fully and finally tested by an officer of experience and ability, than to go before the native tribunals, each giving conflicting decisions; that such would be the result is nearly certain.

12. With regard to the locality of our operations for the ensuing season, I have the honour to observe, that since I last addressed you on the subject, I have had some doubts as to the propriety of commencing with Putteeah. If we wish to know the extent of our difficulties, to enter at once into the most intricate and perplexing portion of them, Putteeah is avowedly the place to be selected. The minute portions of turruf, lakhiraj and noabad land to be found there is excessive; as, however, the settlement of the district is the object in view, and the experience to be acquired in other thannahs must be considered as facilitating future operations, it may be questioned whether Putteeah ought not to be placed the last on the list. From further inquiries I have also reason to think that the deputy collectors were too sanguine in stating their ability to dispose of one-and-a-half droons per diem, or with two measuring ameens under each, three droons in thannah Putteeah; and that one droon will be as much as can be effected by a single officer, which of course will be doubled by having two ameens with each deputy collector. Three years will therefore certainly be required to finish this thannah.

13. With advertence to para. 4, of your letter of the 11th June 1841, No. 341, I beg to state that thannah Zorawargunge, including the pharree of Sitacoond (pergunnah Nizampore) might be settled with greater ease than the portion of Putteeah now submitted. I have therefore had another statement * prepared, showing the disposition of the deputy collectors in that thannah, should it be considered advisable to commence with it. I have divided it, as nearly as the mouzas would permit, into 13 divisions; three droons per diem is the estimated quantity each deputy collector can revise; this is I fear too high; but with two ameens, as before stated, in Putteeah, I think with my present information, they might complete the thannah in the year. This, however, is assuming all the deputy collectors to be equally efficient. In these arrangements I have, of course, provided that no deputy collector should be employed in testing any land that he may have formerly measured or assessed. The mouzas have been taken numerically from the surveyor's list.

* (E.) No. 2.

14. With reference to your proposition of attaching a planner to each deputy collector, I before stated, that on the score of expense, I considered the measure inexpedient, while my present information of the measurement papers did not enable me to affirm distinctly that it was indispensable. Since I had then the honour of addressing you, I have received the two estimates drawn up by Mr. Boileau, the one providing for the mapping of four-and-a-half droons, and the second, at a less cost, of more than 12 droons a day. It being estimated that two droons will be the maximum settled by each deputy collector in Putteeah, it would be easy by commencing the survey of the second year, to complete it simultaneously with the settlement, should we find it impracticable to dispense with such a measure.

15. The system of punchayut, under Regulation IX. of 1833, will be of essential advantage in disposing of cases that may occur between individuals, if it can be successfully introduced. It is so much opposed to the habits of the people, who, on every occasion, have recourse to the Civil Courts, that at first there will doubtless be difficulties to surmount; I assure you, however, I shall lose no opportunity of impressing on the deputy collectors the importance that is attached to this subject, and how much their official reputation will be increased by their successful adoption of it. There is a large class of cases that I fear, however, cannot be submitted to such arbitration. It being assumed that the turrufdar is the person entitled to a settlement for surplus lands (*i. e.* gunjaish), the Government would be the only party interested in proving a portion disputed as original turruf or gunjaish to be the latter; and in these instances I do not consider such differences could be made cognizable.

16. On the question of who are the parties to be allowed to enter into engagements with the State, I quite concur with you in opinion, that unless independence on the part of the talookdar can be fully proved, the turrufdar, under whom he has all along held land, is the proper person, and in the same manner the noabad talookdar, to the exclusion of his under-tenant. In many cases since the commencement of the measurement operations, when a sale of a turruf has occurred for arrears of revenue, there is a third party or the ex-turrufdar; the auction purchaser acquires possession of the quantity of land measured as appertaining to the turruf on the 1126 papers, while the old proprietor retains the gunjaish or surplus, engages for it at 16 rupees a droon, and very often benefits by the change. The auction purchaser buys unquestionably all the rights of the old proprietor who is in possession of the gunjaish land solely as turrufdar, and when the turruf is sold all the rights and immunities lapse, and are acquired by the purchaser. I have had complaints preferred by auction purchasers of the old proprietors having had the best land measured as gunjaish, which has been retained; and the worst quite unequal to bearing the jumma as turruf, which has been allowed purposely to run in arrears and sold. In such cases it is a mere question of time, but ultimately all such turrufs, with the jumma, will fall in to Government.

17. In departing from the principle laid down above, in acknowledging the rights of any other party but the turrufdar or his representative to engage, an act of injustice is committed towards the latter, a wide door is opened to fraud, and a certain mode adopted of eventually frittering away the greater portion of the decennially assessed jumma. If it is said to the turrufdar or his representative, you have no right to engage for any portion of land in excess of the aggregate entered in the 1126 papers, but it shall be settled with the people in possession, without any reference to it having originated from and having been waste land of the turruf, it in many cases is equivalent to depriving them of their estates. I need scarcely observe, that in many instances the cultivated area measured in 1126 will exhibit an average in excess of 16 rupees a droon, the present rate, which, for some parts of the district is, I think, light; if engagements are entered into with the turrufdar for his surplus land, it is very possible that the more favourable terms of the latter will enable him to discharge the revenue of both estates, while if he is left to the resources of his turruf alone, the surplus is made over to a person who has no claim to it, and eventually the turruf estate becomes the property of Government, on a jumma it cannot pay, and is perhaps re-assessed at the noabad rate. In the meantime the turrufdar is ruined, the Government revenue is sacrificed, and the only person who derives any profit from the transaction is the third party, who never should have had any thing to do with it.

Rates.

18. The object of a settlement in other districts is to ascertain the amount of assessment the land is fairly capable of yielding; in Chittagong it is the reverse; the assessment is first fixed, and the land is afterwards to be fitted to bear it. The rents as regards the sudder malgoozars are reduced when higher, and are raised when lower; the practical consequence of this principle is obvious, the State loses both ways, it relinquishes in the one case what it

it is justly entitled to for the preservation of a theoretical uniformity, which in the other it finds it is quite unable to preserve. As the Government assessment is regulated entirely independent of what the sudder malgoozar receives from the land, so the settlement proceedings are entirely silent as to what he does or shall obtain from that source. Neither the payments of a ryot or middleman are entered in the papers, and a reference to them would not facilitate a decision as to the sum an individual should pay in the event of differences arising. The only manner in which rates can be said to be referred to in the proceedings is in conformity with one of the rules of practice to the deputy collectors issued by Mr. Harvey. It is to the effect, that an average of the produce and neighbouring rents of a village be made, from this 25 per cent. be allowed the middleman on his collections, and again 20 per cent. on this to the sudder malgoozar; if this process does not reduce the Government assessment to 16 rupees, the difference is relinquished.

19. In practice, however, this is at present quite inoperative, it is indeed, I am assured, unknown to the parties concerned, and if not remedied will be a fruitful source of litigation. On this average statement a middleman will complain that the sudder malgoozar demands more from him than 16 rupees a droon, *plus* 20 per cent. which will be admitted, and the latter will use the same argument I have advanced above, that he gets more from the good land, and less from the bad, and it is only this that enables him to pay the assessed rate of 16 rupees on the whole.

20. The deputy collectors do not actually interfere with or settle rents, they leave them untouched; if no circumstances appear requiring reductions on the general rate, engagements are so taken from the sudder malgoozars; this is the only record of money payments in the settlement proceedings; and subsidiary or past arrangements as to rates, rents, when the sudder malgoozar is not the actual cultivator, is neither adverted to or regulated. This is the process that should be adopted if the present system is persevered in, and considering the minute subdivision of property, and the fact of the cultivator being often the sudder malgoozar, I would not, with my present information, recommend a departure from it.

Consolidation of estates.

21. The principles above noted being adopted with reference to the rights of parties entitled to engage for new lands brought under assessment, the consolidation effected would be the surplus turruff with the turruff mehal, and the surplus noabad land with the old noabad talook; besides this, land declared to be the right of the Junglebooree holder, might be amalgamated on a recorded jumma, with the khass turruff mehals of the mouza, which being constituted one estate, as suggested in your memorandum, would form the nucleus of an increasing mehal, as other turruff lands fell in to Government. The object of assimilating estates and mouzas, or of forming one estate of three or four compact mouzas, should be kept steadily in view during the pending settlement. The fact of lands designated as a given mouza, being now found in one area, and not as the component parts of a turruff, scattered over different thannahs of the district, appears to me the chief circumstance that has prevented the revenue affairs of the district from otherwise falling into inextricable confusion. Any further consolidations which the progress of the settlement might show to be expedient, could be effected by parties admitted to engagements being given to understand that the Government reserved to itself the power of receiving the recorded jumma either directly, or through the agency of another.

Chokeedarree assessment.

22. My local information will scarcely allow me to give a decided opinion as to the practicability of the measure suggested in your memorandum. There would perhaps be little difficulty in inducing the people to pay the same sum to Government that they do to the chowkeedars for police purposes; but generally (I am not aware whether Chittagong is an exception) in Bengal, I think it is a contract that is fulfilled by neither party. The chowkeedar does not perform his work, and neither expects or obtains his pay. The villagers find it necessary to have a person so designated who reports serious crimes, &c. and receives an equivalent for so doing; as to his keeping watch at night, he follows his calling of a labourer or mechanic in the day-time, except on the particular occasions adverted to.

23. In khass and noabad mehals, a certain per-centage on the jumma might be levied; I doubt, however, if the measure could ever be made either voluntary or popular. In Chittagong, where there are no large landholders, it would be extremely difficult to persuade the people of the purity or utility of our intentions; considering police and protection synonymous, we regard its extension as desirable; the natives, however, feel and reason differently.

24. In submitting the two statements of the disposition of the deputy collectors for the ensuing season, the quantity of cultivated land is entered which those officers will have to settle; it exhibits the work they will have to perform, but it will lead to great error to infer that these are all noabad lands, the revenue of which when determined will go to the State. In it are included lands of turruff and noabad estates (old and new), of lakhiraj tenures released, compromised and awaiting investigation.

25. Considering the question purely in a revenue point of view, I have had prepared a statement, showing with other information, the quantity of surplus noabad land open to assessment in each thannah, as exhibited by the recent measurement. No revision is likely to increase the amount, it may therefore be safely assumed as the maximum. It may be affirmed that nothing but a general measurement could show this amount, as by only surveying noabad land so called, a great quantity would have been collusively secreted, as

turruff or lakhiraj; this is correct. When, however, the measurement exhibited the aggregate of each, it was clearly a matter for consideration whether the same principles should have been universally applied; this was not done, and from it has arisen much of the difficulty of our position. In tracts like Ramoo Teknauf and Chuckurreea, where there are few or no turruff estates, the policy and expediency of bringing under assessment cultivated or unmeasured land, excluded from former measurements, is unquestionable, no one objects to it, and the Exchequer derives its fair and proper revenue. In thannahs, however, like Putteeah, the case is not similar, and in introducing the same principles we have hitherto been completely baffled. It is full of decennially assessed estates, highly cultivated, and maintaining a dense population. Though the term noabad is here equally used to designate surplus land as in Ramoo, Chuckurreea, &c., it does not in the majority of cases convey the same meaning. In the former, as stated, it is *bonâ fide* land reclaimed or brought into cultivation since former measurements; I will adduce two kinds of noabad in Putteea. A spot of land surrounded on all sides by measured plots of 1126, is discovered by the present measurement, this is assessed as noabad; considering the decennial settlement as formed on lands actually measured in 1126, and giving the parties no right to any unassessed portions their estates might surround, as in other districts, I regard this as legally the due of the State, the policy of enforcing it I, however, consider very questionable.

26. As an example of the second kind, suppose three plots now measured, the ayles or borders are rarely changed, they are recognized, and each found to contain 1½ cauny; the papers of 1126, however, record each dagh or spot as one cauny; the principle which has been acted on is to give the proprietor spots 1 and 2, being the aggregate of land shown in the 1126 papers, and to assess the third as noabad. The case now put, I am given to understand, includes the half of the surplus land in thannah Putteea, and it is a question for serious consideration whether the revenue authorities could expect to make good this point in the civil courts, where it is sure to be tested. There is no doubt the chitta refers to the particular dag; the boundaries cannot be disputed; it was *bonâ fide* measured and assessed in 1126; the party may even admit their ancestors had it fraudulently measured, still how under the final clause of Regulation II. of 1819, can they fail of succeeding? It may appear trifling to go into such detail, but when a great part of the aggregate exhibited as noabad in some thannahs is composed of these croppings of corners, it cannot be overlooked. The expense of assessing such portions is also in an inverse ratio to their number, the less noabad the more turruff.

27. A deputy collector may be employed in Putteea, drawing up the whole of the voluminous measurement papers of a mouza, as if the total assessment was an addition to the Exchequer, when the result may indicate that the old turruff land will, with the allowance of two caunies per droon given up, correspond with the present aggregate.

28. In short, that his labour and time has been, as far as revenue is concerned, uselessly expended, while his interference has been resented by the whole body of proprietors.

29. From the noabad basilla of Putteea, is to be deducted in many cases the allowance of two caunies per droon to the turrufdars, which has not been yet made over in consequence of their not filing their "taidads," viz. an admission of having received the full quantity of the decennially assessed land of their estates; in other words, that they are dissatisfied with the measurement.

30. The present jurreeb establishment, independent of any expense incurred on account of surveys, is very nearly a lac* of rupees per year, and will exceed that sum, including measuring ameens during the field season. The statement above referred to (F.) exhibits the time the settlement of each thannah will take. Half the period entered shows the term of field operations for each.

31. My present information, in which however I cannot place implicit confidence, leads me to suppose that not more than half the quantity entered as surplus noabad in thannah Putteea would be assessable, independent of the species adverted to in the 26th para. of this communication. This may in round numbers be stated at 1,500 droons, and multiplying it by 16, the highest rate, it would give the total increase, or 24,000 rupees; and this to be effected at an outlay of three lacs of rupees. The settlement of the district cannot be estimated at a cost far short of ten lacs of rupees. I therefore submit whether it might not be expedient to confine our operations to the assessment of noabad lands, to be guided by the present measurements (which undoubtedly show the claims of Government in too favourable a light) in selecting those mouzas where, from the quantity of noabad exhibited, it may be presumed that a revision and assessment would justify the expense; and by abandoning those where the amount of turruff land falls little short of the aggregate now exhibited.

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* Sudder Establishment - - - - 3,054 – –
13 Deputy Collectors - - - - 4,850 – –

7,904 – – Month.
12

Per Annum - - - *Rs.* 94,848 – –

exhibited. The great difficulty would be in disposing of the cases which the measurements have given rise to; these, however, are still in a state of probation, and with the powers of either pursuing or relinquishing our present proceedings, much might, I think, be effected.

32. Whatever result the Government may arrive at regarding the lakhiraj, it is clear that a tedious investigation and a period of six months subsequent to the decree of resumption must elapse before any settlement can be effected; why then test the lands of ten tenures now, when the special Commissioner may subsequently decree half the number the right of individuals, who, if consulted, would deprecate such an interference, and the same may be said of the land under ten beegahs which has been released. The interference again with portions of turruff lands in a mouza should be no more than is necessary to bring the noabad under assessment.

33. I look at the question entirely in a revenue point of view, and it may be said that this was only a minor consideration when the extensive proceedings in Chittagong were first commenced on; still the enormous outlay that has been incurred, while we appear to be as far as ever from those objects, would seem to provoke the question as to the expediency of persevering in measures which have hitherto been so expensive and so unproductive.

I have, &c.

Additional Collector's Office,
Chittagong, 29 June 1841.

(signed) *T. C. Scott,*
Additional Collector.

(True copy.)

(signed) J. Pereira,
Und Assistant to Commissioner, 16th division.

Statement (E.) No. 1.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Progress to be effected in the ensuing Season by the Settling Officers in Thannah *Puttea*, Zillah *Chittagong*.

No.	Names of Settling Officers.	Number of Mouzas.	Number of Daghs.	Quantity of Land.			Remarks.
				Total.	Waste.	Cultivated.	
				D. k. g. c.	*D. k. g. c.*	*D. k. g. c.*	
1.	Ram Chunder Roy, Deputy Collector	8	9,311	699 0 8 2	381 3 9 1	317 12 19 1	It is proposed to attach two measuring ameens to each deputy collector. The quantity of cultivated land that will be thus revised is estimated at two droons per diem.
2.	Prankishen Roy - ditto -	1	8,214	651 15 5 1	335 7 5 3	316 7 19 2	
3.	Toynboollah Khan - ditto -	7	7,732	590 7 13 2	264 0 11 0	326 7 2 2	
4.	Rajkishen Roy - - ditto -	6	4,184	458 5 4 0	174 5 18 0	283 15 6 0	
5.	Ramdass Sein - - ditto -	2	7,217	385 15 1 2	59 11 6 0	326 3 15 2	
6.	Ramjeebun Dutt - ditto -	3	8,933	393 6 6 0	82 12 6 1	310 9 19 3	
7.	Mahomed Nuckie Khan ditto -	5	7,839	429 11 10 2	107 12 10 2	321 15 0 0	
8.	Kurrimdaud Khan - ditto -	5	7,546	419 15 6 2	87 12 12 2	332 2 14 0	
9.	Gour Kishore Roy - ditto -	10	8,487	404 5 11 1	93 14 9 0	310 7 2 1	
10.	Roghoonath Bose - ditto -	9	9,033	421 7 13 3	102 2 1 2	319 5 12 1	
11.	Nassirooddeen Khan - ditto -	7	7,510	380 0 9 2	85 5 14 1	294 10 15 1	
12.	Buddeszoman Khan - ditto -	13	9,899	474 3 12 1	139 5 18 2	334 13 13 3	
13.	Gourgopal Roy - ditto -	8	8,356	401 5 7 3	93 14 16 3	307 6 11 0	
	TOTAL - - -	84	1,04,261	6,110 3 10 1	2,007 12 19 1	4,102 6 11 0	

Additional Collector's Office, Chittagong, 29 June 1841.

(signed) *T. C. Scott,*
Additional Collector.

(True copy.)

(signed) J. Pereira,
Und Assistant to Commissioner, 16th Division.

Statement (E.) No. 2.

STATEMENT showing the estimated Progress in Settlement to be effected in the ensuing Season in Thannah *Zarawargunge*, including the Pharree of *Sittacoond*.

Name of Pergunnah.	No.	Names of Settling Officer.	Number of Mouzas.	Number of Daghs.	Quantity of Land. Total. D. k. g. c.	Waste. D. k. g. c.	Cultivated. D. k. g. c.	REMARKS.
Pergunnah Nizampoor.	1.	Gour Kishore Roy, Dy. Collector	9	25,121	1,071 3 8 1	341 6 0 0	729 13 8 1	It is proposed to attach two measuring ameens to each deputy collector. The quantity of cultivated land that will be thus revised is estimated at about six droons per diem.
	2.	Rugoonath Bose - ditto -	11	26,929	1,027 4 5 1	320 15 15 0	706 4 10 1	
	3.	Prankishen Roy - ditto -	10	28,225	1,031 10 7 3	300 9 10 2	731 0 17 1	
	4.	Ramchunder Roy - ditto -	15	24,825	974 3 14 3	252 6 7 2	721 13 7 1	
	5.	Ramdoss Sein - - ditto -	12	22,345	902 0 3 1	215 6 6 1	686 9 17 0	
	6.	Buddeeozoman Khan ditto -	4	15,481	832 1 6 0	282 4 6 0	549 13 0 0	
	7.	Tynboollah Khan - ditto -	3	22,329	881 5 4 0	244 4 15 0	637 0 9 0	
	8.	Mohumud Nuckee Khan ditto -	11	20,893	1,071 3 10 3	357 2 18 3	714 0 12 0	
	9.	Nassirooddeen Khan - ditto -	12	15,880	1,181 11 3 0	276 7 6 2	905 3 16 2	
	10.	Rajkishen Roy - ditto -	13	19,639	1,119 10 18 1	367 3 0 1	752 7 18 0	
	11.	Ramjewan Dutt - ditto -	31	25,863	1,041 0 7 0	277 12 5 2	763 4 1 2	
	12.	Gourgopal Roy - ditto -	18	26,838	1,239 0 7 3	487 1 9 2	751 14 18 1	
	13.	Kurrimdaud Khan - ditto -	14	15,395	946 14 19 1	333 11 8 0	613 3 11 1	
		TOTAL - - -	163	2,69,869	13,319 5 15 1	4,056 11 8 3	9,262 10 6 2	

Additional Collector's Office, Chittagong,
29 June 1841.

(signed) *T. C. Scott*,
Additional Collector.

(True copy.)

(signed) J. Pereira,
Und Assistant to Commissioner, 16th Division.

Statement (E.) No. 3.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Progress in Settlement effected in the District of *Chittagong*, between the 1st May 1840 and the 30th April 1841.

1. Names of Settling Officer.	2. Period of Employment.	3. Government Mehals from Statement (A.)				4. Resumed Mehals from Statement (B.)				5. Number of Mehals in which Measurements preparatory to Settlement have been concluded up to 30 April 1841.		6. Remarks by the Additional Collector.	Remarks by the Commissioner.
		Let in Farm.		Ryotwarree Settlement.		Temporary Settlement.		Permanent Settlement.					
		Number.	Jumma.	Number.	Jumma.	Number.	Jumma.	Number.	Jumma.	Number.	Jumma.		
Ram Chunder Roy, Dy Collr	From 1 May 1840 to 30 April 1841.	- -	- -	36	499 11 3	- -	- -	30	154 3 6	- -	23,655 12 10	From this statement it appears that the aggregate of land settled amounts to 13,333 D. 15 K. 3 G.; of this 6,079 D. 15 K. 4 G. appertains to khass mehals, the property of Government, 5,853 D. 7 K. 9 G. to noabad, and 1,400 D. 8 K. 2 G. to lands resumed, with scarcely an exception, under Regulation IX. of 1825, the decrees of which have been cancelled. In addition to the above, the deputy collectors have decided the number of cases under Regulation VII. of 1822, placed opposite their names. The settlement papers of 49 mouzas have been also forwarded for revision.	
Buddeczoman Khan - ditto	- „ -	- -	- -	32	303 4 3	- -	- -	6	10 12 2	- -	2,513 11 10		
Ramdass Sein - - ditto	- „ -	- -	- -	34	136 3 8	- -	- -	16	18 15 3	- -	2,333 2 2		
Gour Kishore Roy - ditto	- „ -	- -	- -	79	429 5 5	- -	- -	42	64 6 2	- -	5,434 11 6		
Mahomed Nuckee Khan, ditto	- „ -	- -	- -	46	330 2 2	- -	- -	4	27 11 –	- -	5,004 13 10		
Kurridaud Khan - ditto	- „ -	- -	- -	253	2,175 1 1	- -	- -	86	328 4 2	- -	11,866 8 10		
Tynboollah Khan - ditto	- „ -	- -	- -	52	461 3 1	- -	- -	15	156 1 6	- -	15,458 4 2		
Rajkistno Roy - - ditto	- „ -	- -	- -	384	1,715 15 8	- -	- -	60	223 13 4	- -	23,387 1 9		
Gourgopal Roy - ditto	- „ -	- -	- -	236	1,027 2 1	- -	- -	11	12 2 7	- -	4,379 6 5		
Prankishen Roy - ditto	- „ -	- -	- -	111	1,893 15 2	- -	- -	42	294 8 –	- -	29,526 9 –		
Roghoonath Bose - ditto	- „ -	- -	- -	147	2,705 15 8	- -	- -	30	108 7 8	- -	19,375 6 8		
Ramjeebun Dutt - ditto	- „ -	- -	- -	51	255 7 7	- -	- -	3	1 2 10	- -	14,673 8 6		
TOTAL - - -		- -	- -	1,461	11,933 7 1	- -	- -	345	1,400 8 2	- -	1,57,609 1 6		

Ramchunder Roy, Deputy Collector	267
Buddezoman Khan - ditto -	9
Ramdoss Sein - - ditto -	84
Gour Kishore Roy - ditto -	123
Mohumud Nuckee Khan, ditto -	303
Kurrimdaud Khan - ditto -	195
Tynboollah Khan - ditto -	99
Rajkistno Roy - - ditto -	312
Gourgopal Roy - - ditto -	169
Prankishen Roy - ditto -	449
Roghoonath Bose - ditto -	328
Ramjeebun Dutt - ditto -	228
TOTAL - - -	2,566

Chittagong, Additional Collector's Office, 29 June 1841.

(signed) *T. C. Scott*, Additional Collector.

(True copy.)
(signed) J. Pereira,
Und Assistant to Commissioner, 16th Division.

Statement (E.) No. 4.

STATEMENT showing the Total Quantity of Land in the several Thannahs in Zillah *Chittagong*, excepting *Ramoo* and *Chuckureeah*, with their Daghs, and Area of Waste and Cultivated Land, &c.

1. Names of Thannahs.	2. Number of Mouzas in each Thannah.	3. Number of Daghs.	4. Total Quantity of Land.	5. Waste.	6. Cultivated.	7. Quantity of Hasella Land which can be measured in a Day by one Ameen.	8. Quantity of Hasella Land which can be measured in a Month of 25 Days by one Ameen.	9. Time required for Field Operations, and preparations of Papers of each Thannah.	10. Number of Complaints.	11. Surplus Noabad Land Assessable.		Remarks.
										Waste.	Cultivated.	
Teknaff - - -	15	29,189	4,149 0 8 1	3,644 10 7 1	504 6 1 0	3 0 0 0	75 0 0 0	16 days - - - -	46	3,129 5 13 2	433 6 2 2	It is proposed to attach two ameens to each deputy collector, and on this data the calculations entered in column 9 are made. The time required for field operations alone, is half the period entered in column 9, where the waste land bears a large proportion to the cultivated portion, as in Teknaff the period entered must be considered as only an approximation.
Satkanneeah - -	159	3,34,137	24,903 5 16 3	11,392 8 19 2	13,511 12 17 0	1 8 0 0	37 8 0 0	2 years, 4 months - -	2,940	10,570 6 1 3	3,791 15 7 0	
Putteeah - -	298	4,02,599	21,154 6 13 0	7,723 8 2 0	13,430 14 11 0	1 0 0 0	25 0 0 0	3 years, 5 months, 14 days	5,483	3,236 11 0 2	3,306 10 1 3	
Raoozan - -	133	3,26,302	17,011 10 9 1	8,588 0 10 3	8,423 9 18 2	1 8 0 0	37 8 0 0	1 year, 5 months, 8 days	6,046	6,068 3 9 2	1,655 7 7 0	
Futtickcherry - -	58	1,94,346	13,735 3 19 3	8,828 13 5 1	4,906 6 14 2	2 8 0 0	62 8 0 0	1 year, 6 months - -	4,855	7,173 13 0 0	1,826 10 11 0	
Hathazarree - -	64	1,82,148	9,087 8 2 1	3,602 4 15 3	5,485 3 6 2	1 8 0 0	37 8 0 0	1 year, 11 months, 6 days	2,266	2,581 12 16 1	877 2 13 3	
Town - - -	32	86,373	4,855 1 16 2	2,666 0 17 3	2,189 0 18 3	0 12 0 0	18 12 0 0	1 year, 9 months - -	2,431	1,848 14 14 1	347 2 5 2	
Battearree - -	17	56,750	2,622 0 16 1	1,234 9 4 3	1,387 7 11 2	1 8 0 0	37 8 0 0	1 year, 3 months - -	709	988 8 9 0	291 3 10 0	
Seetacoond - -	45	86,239	3,325 15 4 0	996 15 7 3	2,328 15 16 1	3 0 0 0	75 0 0 0	1 year, 2 months, 10 days	1,193	532 12 1 1	337 3 3 1	
Zarwargunge - -	118	1,83,630	9,984 7 8 2	2,981 1 2 1	7,003 6 6 1	3 0 0 0	75 0 0 0	1 year, 7 months - -	1,395	3,645 11 1 0	2,128 9 12 2	
TOTAL - - -	939	18,81,713	1,10,828 12 14 2	51,658 8 13 0	59,170 4 1 2	- - -	- - -	10 years, 5 months, 24 days	27,364	39,776 2 7 0	14,995 7 0 1	

Additional Collector's Office, Chittagong,
29 June 1841.

(signed) *T. C. Scott*,
Additional Collector.

(True copy.)
(signed) J. Pereira,
Und Assistant to Commissioner, 16th Division.

7.—Letter from Additional Collector respecting proposed Enactment. No. 37, Enclosure.

(No. 79.)

From *T. C. Scott*, Esq., Additional Collector of Chittagong, to *H. Ricketts*, Esq., Commissioner 16th Division and Sudder Board of Revenue, Chittagong.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th July 1841, No. 579, with its enclosures.* * Returned, as requested.

2. The present state of the settlement affairs of the district leaves no doubt in my mind that, without an enactment of the nature forwarded by you, it will be impracticable to pursue any course that holds out the prospects of either speedy relief or actual progress for some time to come.

3. After the maturest consideration, though I am able to advance minor objections, such as the latitude the first section will give the settlement officers in having to do with the quantity instead of the actual land of 1126, and its silence as to any distinction between the waste and cultivated portions of either 1126 or the one-fourth surplus land, I am convinced that any enactment which does not assume the principle of quantity as the means of adjustment (that of identification having failed altogether), will be in practice ineffectual.

4. The expression at the close of the first section, the measurement kurchas of 1126 is not quite correct. The jummabundees were prepared in 1129, and the kurchas or deductions and additions to them were going on from 1131 to the period of and subsequent to the decennial settlement; by wording it, as in section 3, "recorded in the chittas on which the perpetual settlement was formed," it would convey the meaning more precisely.

5. In section 4, I would submit, whether, for the sake of uniformity, the words "covenanted settlement officer" should not be substituted for "subordinate revenue authorities," otherwise appeals might be decided against the decisions of the deputy collectors by the Commissioner, of which the covenanted settlement officer knows nothing. The above are the only points on which I consider it necessary to trouble you.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. C. Scott*,
Additional Collector.

Additional Collector's Office, Chittagong,
22 July 1841.

(True copy.)

(signed) J. Pereira,
Und Assistant to Commissioner, 16th Division.

8.—Letter from Collector of Chittagong respecting proposed Enactment. No. 38, Enclosure.

(No. 540.)

From *A. Sconce*, Esq., Collector of Chittagong, to *H. Ricketts*, Esq., Commissioner of Revenue and Sudder Board, Chittagong.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit to you a paper of remarks which I have written on settlement affairs, bearing special reference to the proposed enactment, which accompanied your letter of the 19th ultimo.† I also venture to annex a sketch of an enactment, which is a counterpart of yours, only differing so far as to suit the position which it seems to me it would be most expedient to assume. † No. 579.

2. The original papers received with your letter above referred to are herewith returned.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Sconce*,
Collector.

Chittagong, Collector's Office,
6 August 1841.

(True copy.)

(signed) J. Pereira,
Und Assistant to Commissioner, 16th Division.

9.—Memorandum on Settlement. No. 39, Enclosure.

It is a momentous question, at this juncture, to determine whether or no the perpetual settlement was practically extended to Chittagong, or rather as the law is passed, and as Chittagong was not excluded from the indulgence of such privileges and benefits as Regulation I. of 1793 conferred or was intended to confer, it may be asked, and it ought to be determined, what was the exact nature of the tenure of the permanently settled turruffs, and to what limitations and restrictions were they declaredly, not covertly, but declaredly subject. The object of this inquiry and determination plainly involves the merits of the settlement operations that have been going on of late years, and is nothing else than this,

this, ought we to defend, and shall we successfully defend, in the courts of law, suits against Government, in which the cause of action is the assessment of lands called noabad, not being rent-free lands, and not being recorded in the measurement of 1126 as turruff lands.

2. There are two circumstances connected with the enactment of Lord Cornwallis's first and great law, which it is of importance to bear in mind; these are, first, the determination to continue for ever, at the jumma then assessed, all malgoozaree land comprised within the limits of estates then in the occupation of proprietors; and, second, a positive prohibition against fixing the assessment or determining the assets of an estate by measurement; the collections of past years, and such general information as a collector's situation afforded, were to form the basis of settlement, but by no means was there to be a general re-measurement.

3. Now, supposing for the present that the measurement of 1126 was absolutely and entirely correct; that the measuring aumeens were perfectly innocent of fraud, and that they were perfectly skilful in their calling, then if zemindars, between 1126 and the formation of the decennial settlement, acquired and annexed to their turruffs certain unoccupied lands; if they apportioned these lands among their sub-tenants, drew rents, and enjoyed these lands as forming part and parcel of their turruff estates; then were these lands, or were they not, protected for ever by Regulation I. of 1793? The sacrifice which Lord Cornwallis was prepared to make was of the largest kind: he believed that the unassessed and waste lands which he alienated for ever were a third, if not a half, of all the lands in Bengal. Still this was merely an estimate; but, connecting it with the declaratory construction of Regulation II. of 1819, which legalises the acts of zemindars, whereby under any pretext whatever they may have acquired and annexed before 1793, any lands to the malgoozaree permanently settled estates, the question may be cautiously repeated—were those lands, which were not measured in 1126, but were to all intents and purposes annexed to turruffs before the decennial settlement, then and for ever legally alienated as forming portion of the parent estates? It must be observed, that this question is quite distinct from that comparison of dates which points to a measurement effected in one age, and to the extension of agriculture shown by the large cultivation of new lands in an age or two succeeding. I speak of contemporary history; of right practically asserted, and possessions effectually acquired, as year followed year; of an era which ended in 1793, and is unconnected with assertions or acquisitions of a subsequent date.

4. There is no doubt that, previous to the decennial settlement, the measurement of 1126 was always referred to as showing the extent of each estate. I believe that Mr. Shearman Bird, who framed the decennial settlement, considered that the measurement of 1126 defined exactly the quantity of land which each turruffdar was entitled to hold, and which composed the estate, settled, in the first instance decennially, and, finally, for ever. But if unknown to Mr. Bird, a turruffdar held as part and parcel of his turruff some land which did not appear in the measurement papers of 1126, I ask, did the decennial settlement confer upon the turruffdar any rights or privileges with regard to this land? did it then form, and does it now form a component portion of the turruff? However this question may be answered, it must be remembered that the chittahs of 1126 were always declared by one party (the Collector), and admitted by the other (the zemindars), to be the grand title-deeds of turruff estates.

5. The records in my office are too meagre to help us much in this inquiry; details of the reasons for increase and decrease of jumma, while the settlement was still temporary, would be invaluable. I find, however, one very important document: a wodadar, named Khoshal Chand, was appointed by the Presidency Revenue Board to apportion among the zemindars an excess assessment over the jumma of past years of 60,000 rupees, which the Board had laid upon the district. I do not observe the precise date of Khoshal Chand's appointment, but the excess assessment took effect from the years 1781–82,* A.D.; an additional demand, however, was not confined to Chittagong, and to allay any feelings of suspicion or excitement that may have been created, on the 5th August 1782, the Board sent a circular "Declaration," addressed in the following terms to the zemindars, talookdars, moostajizs and other malgoozars:

* 1188 B. S. 1143 M. S.

"Whereas the general increase of the revenue which has been established by Government may have appeared to those unacquainted with the principles of the hoozoor, a general increase made upon the whole body of the people, it is therefore made known to you, that the expectation of the said increase having been found, upon a comparison between the jaidad, agreeable to the hustabood of each mehal, and the amount paid into the public treasury, it is to be realized out of the profits of the zemindars and other landholders, and the additional revenue arising from the increase of population and cultivation, and not by an assessment of any new abwabs to be collected from the ryots and cultivators."

6. It is clear that this increase imposed no new burden upon the ryots; their rents were to remain as before, only, it was calculated to affect the profits of zemindars, being determined by a comparison of their receipts with what they had hitherto paid into the treasury. Possibly records of the period may still exist in Calcutta, which will show by what data the Board were guided, in assuming the surplus increase of the zemindars to be so high as to warrant the additional impost of 60,000 rupees. All the information I can trace on the subject is in a letter,† addressed by the Honourable the President in Council to the Chief on the 31st January 1777, in which it is intimated, that Kishen Dalall had been deputed

† Copy is annexed.

deputed to proceed into the mofussil, and inquire into the mofussil accounts, the rates and rents paid to zemindars and talookdars, and to ascertain the rents collected from secreted lands, so as to provide data for the ensuing settlement. On the whole, I conclude, that if the extra resources of the zemindars, upon which the increase of 60,000 rupees was in one year imposed, were derivable from "secreted" lands, and other lands not recorded in the measurement of 1126, then, certainly, these lands must be taken to form part of the permanently settled turruffs. I am careful not to attach to old records, that they may not at the time of writing have conveyed, but I think it is an inevitable conclusion that, unless we know that the new impost of 60,000 rupees was laid exclusively upon zemindars, in consideration of the high profits enjoyed by them from lands measured in 1126, possibly the increase may have fallen upon lands paying rent to zemindars that were not measured in 1126. I rather apprehend, however, that the increase was apportioned rateably among the zemindars of this district, in proportion to the jumma already paid by them, and was not in fact distributed in proportion to the assets of each estate. But in this case the inference is more decided; if the increase was not specially assessed upon the lands of 1126, if, in fact, it partook of the nature of a tax more answerable to the exigencies of Government than determinable by the resources of zemindars; neither can we bind zemindars by old measurement chittahs, which did not form the basis of additional assessment. I say not, what or how many zemindars contributed to this additional assessment from secreted or goonjaish lands, it is sufficient to allow that the resources of some zemindars may have been eked out by lands which did not stand in the public records as portions of the estates to which they were virtually attached. I conclude that such lands were guaranteed to zemindars by Regulation I. of 1793, and are now unassessable.

7. I have hitherto been writing on the supposition, that the measurement of 1126 was in every respect correct; that the chittahs of that period exhibit neither more nor less than the exact extent of land composing each turruff; such a supposition is obviously imaginary, and quite gratuitous. In the foregoing remarks I have applied the last clause of Regulation II. of 1819 to estates as they were held and enjoyed at the period of the decennial settlement; but, perhaps, it may be considered, that not the mere tacit claims of zemindars, but some sort of recognition, more or less positive, on the part of the State, must be necessary to establish the boundaries or limits of estates, as noticed in section 31, Regulation II., of 1819; at any rate, we cannot well go further back than during the chiefship of Mr. Charlton, under whom, in 1767–68 (1129 M. S.), the new settlement first came into operation. If Regulation II. of 1819 protects any estates in Bengal, it certainly protects the Chittagong turruffs as they stood in 1767 A. D.; and it may be worth while fully to understand the possible denial of this affirmation. In denying that any turruff shall contain more land than was expressed in the measurement papers of 1126, we assert that no flaw, no error, occurred in the progress of the measurement; we make no room for hurry and inadvertence; we assert, that fraud was scouted, and that disinterested honesty, in the persons of measuring ameens and nullees, was exemplified to the hesitating admiration of the whole district. Finally, in declaring that no zemindar of any turruff held under the measurement of 1126, or under the settlement made during the years immediately following, any, the smallest space of ground not recorded in the chittahs, our decision must be supposed to have embraced every possible inquiry; we must be supposed to have placed ourselves beside every ameen, to have traced the extension of every measuring rod, to have checked the entry of every dagh; we must be enabled as it were to place each turruff on the palm of our hand, and to say that these were, to our own certain knowledge, the boundaries of this estate in 1126, and that no field, or portion of a field, not here shown, then paid rent to the zemindar.

8. But that the measurement of 1126 may not have been, and was not, exact, is not merely a reasonable inference which we now affirm, because the contrary cannot be maintained, but gains additional force from a declaration made in the year 1770. Mr. Wilkins, then chief, was an able officer; among the mutilated records which I possess, I find a letter* addressed by him to the Collector-general, in which he expressly states his opinion that the measurement of 1126 was not just; and that the lands of the rich were short measured. From which it is a natural consequence that the burden of the revenue was thrown on the poorer and less influential. The date of this letter was not given, but I find from my notes, that I supposed it to have been written between 21st June and 1st August 1770. I do not know that Mr. Wilkins ever proceeded to prove his declaration, or to ascertain how much the measurement chittahs fell short of the truth; and I will repeat what I have already said, that I desire to be cautious in founding arguments upon partial extracts of old correspondence, which cannot now be understood in all its bearings; but my remarks tend to this, can we with perfect equity and justice maintain that not one turruffdar in the district has a legal title to a square foot of land in excess of the quantity allotted to him by the first general measurement of the province.

* Copy is annexed.

9. Therefore, entertaining the sentiments and ideas which I have above expressed, my opinion is, that it was a mistake, in conducting the recent operations, to restrict turruffs to the exact quantity of land recorded in the measurement papers of 1126; to assume *primâ facie*, that no land did belong to a turruff that was not taken into account in 1126, and to deny turruffdars the benefit of any possibility whereby, though the fact was not recorded, they might possess, and might legally be entitled to retain a gunda, a kaunee, a droon of land, not measured, as composing portion of their turruffs in the first general survey of the district, that took effect 30 years before the permanent settlement passed into a law. In the language of the Regulations, error conveys a title to goonjaish land, which

may not be controverted. Fraud conveys a title which is legally indisputable; nay, any pretext whatever justifies the retention by zemindars of goonjaish land which constituted portion of their estates in 1790; thus, however undoubted may be the right of Government to draw revenue from land strictly noabad, the rights of turruffdars must first be satisfied. Possibly some land may have through all modern time, from the year 1126 downwards, contributed to the resources from which the Government jumma has been derived; in resettling the district we should be prepared to meet such a case; if the case be met, the claim must be admitted; and, if the consideration of such cases be altogether excluded, our proceedings are, I think, short of justice as they are short of reason. The general form of expression employed in defence of the rights of Government against the rights of zemindars is that the permanent settlement was made on a measurement which defined precisely what each turruffdar held; it would be more correct to say, that the settlement of turruffs which, in 1793, became perpetual, had been effected three years before, chiefly with reference to the collections of past years; and that whatever knowledge we possessed in 1790 of the extent and capabilities of all the estates in the district was acquired, not by recent inquiries, but from the records of a measurement that took place more than 30 years before. The difficulties which I foresee, do not arise from doubts which I entertain of the right of Government to assess, as noabad, large plains, or even successive fields of cultivated and hitherto unassessed land; but from many minute claims and titles which fence almost every man's doorway, and which require the utmost prudence and discretion to dispose of. If, for instance, the very field, which we find in cultivation now, which was in cultivation in 1790, and was measured as under cultivation in 1766, appears by recent survey to contain any more land (it matters not how much) than the old chittas exhibit, can we legally re-assess this excess? It is clear to my mind that Lord Cornwallis never contemplated such a re-assessment, and if I might presume to apply my construction of the views of India's first legislator to the laws as now administered, I say unhesitatingly, that the principle which has heretofore guided our settlement operations must be amended.

10. Perhaps I am wrong, perhaps the limitations of the 1126 chittahs are unimpeachable and irrevocable; then let it be definitively determined, that in such a case as that just put by me, the claim of Government may indeed be questioned, but its justice cannot be denied.

11. If the determination be, that we are entitled to assess any excess land that our care and exertions may now discover within a field, of course all other objections sink at once; if even the fields or daghs of 1126 cannot be affirmed to be perpetually settled beyond revision, it necessarily follows that land, not represented in any dagh, is liable to pay revenue.

12. On the other hand, should it be decided that fields or daghs of 1126 must stand as they are, we find ourselves upon the threshold of much anxiety; may not that other kind of claims which I have already remarked upon, perhaps too tediously, be preferred, and must not they also be conceded? It should be known that turruffdars by no means drew singly the unburdened rents of lands which we call noabad; in their accounts no such distinction was kept up as turruff land and noabad land; they did not, they could not set so much to the profits of turruff land, and so much more to the profits of noabad land. A talook may have nominally consisted of four droons of 1126 turruff land, but when the lands are strictly inquired into, the tenure amounts to six droons. Still the talookdar paid one sum, one rent for the lands in his possession. In undertaking to adjust this discrepancy, how are we supposed to proceed? Under ordinary circumstances, when permanently settled estates are concerned, it would be natural to trace the history of this tenure; here we have a measurement chittah 80 years old, this shows that in the year 1765 the talook in question contained at least four droons; it seems desirable to know at what time within the last 80 years the additional two droons were acquired, whether the turruffdar made over the two droons to the talookdars, or the talookdar acquired the two droons without the interposition of the turruffdar; it is also worth knowing, whether the excess was acquired before 1790 or after 1790. These remarks respect the land, but something should also be known respecting the rent. As I have said, the talookdar pays one rent for the whole excess; then I take it, we should inquire how it happened that two descriptions of land which we assume to be irreconcilable came to pay one rent; does the talookdar pay more rent now than he paid at one time before; was it raised in consideration of his having more land; can we by any possibility ascertain what the jumma of the talook amounted to 40 years ago; what 50, what 60 years ago. These, I say, are points which, under ordinary circumstances, when we come to inquire into the resources of a permanently settled estate, it is important to understand. I am one of those who think, when the interests of Government and a subject are unfortunately in collision, that we should help the dependent to proofs which he may not himself possess; if he cannot put his own case as it might be put, I would myself lead the inquiry; yet, I confess I am puzzled when I come to consider whether the permanently settled estates of Chittagong should be treated differently from the permanently settled estates of other districts.

13. I would now consider the proposition which has been submitted to me for protecting our settlement operations by a new and special law.

14. I begin with this remark, that if as the law now is, we are entitled to assess all we have been attempting to assess, a new Regulation is unnecessary. Now that we have gone so far, it is much more desirable that a conciliatory remission to the people should be the voluntary

voluntary renouncement of somewhat of our just rights, than that we should ward off the possible results of possible injustice by an *ex post facto* law, or even than that we should make use of a new law to declare in the midst of our uncertainty how much and no more we are entitled to take from zemindars. Here I will take occasion to express what may not otherwise be known, that my views in settlement affairs are not much influenced by fears of over assessment. I see no good reason to fear that the fixed revenue of the district will break down; our noabad rate is decidedly moderate, and is much lower than corresponding tenures, that is, subordinate talooks in turruff estates pay readily to the turruffdar without any assistance from goonjaish. Doubtless when tenures and lands are being dislocated and dissevered, the relations that have hitherto subsisted between landlord and tenant must be disturbed; into this question I need not, indeed I cannot enter, and this simple reservation of my opinion is sufficient.

15. Under any circumstances I consider a new law an unfortunate alternative; it implies the recognition of injustice done by Government, it implies a tampering with the permanent settlement; and if by any means I could define the limits of turruff estates without a law, I would not have a law; our position must be fairly understood. The definitive authority of the 1126 chittahs is by my supposition given up, our business is then to continue turruffs, not as they are limited in these chittahs, but as they stood in 1790. This business can we effect; can we take the initiative and define the position of estates at that period, or must we accept the general evidence that zemindars can produce, of lands being cultivated and rents collected through a long series of years. In short all the evidence we could get or produce, would be full of uncertainty and full of mischief. The boldest and shortest law would be, to declare, for the public good, that the permanently settled turruffs of Chittagong contained the lands of 1126, and these only; we have practically asserted this much during the operations of the last six or seven years. May the legislature be expected to adopt the maxim to which the faith of Government has already adhered? I do not suggest this enactment with the view of stripping our future proceedings of the liberal conditions which Mr. Ricketts has provided; I would by all means leave four kaunees goonjaish to those who happened to possess it, but while we are employing the legislature in the construction of titles and title-deeds, it would be safer to secure what we have done, as well as what we proposed to do. How else shall we redeem our justice; how else shall we effectually meet those cases, in which, by the conversion of alleged turruff land into noabad, and by the withdrawal of resources which contributed to turruffdars rents, zemindars have become impoverished, estates have deteriorated in value, and if not by the absolute inadequacy of their internal means, at all events by the disinclination, probably by the inability of the proprietor to meet his former engagements, have passed by public sale into other hands.

16. If I saw any other means of maintaining the justice of our past proceedings, I would not propose this modification of Mr. Ricketts' enactments. Hitherto we have taken our stand upon the 1126 chittahs, and now in shifting our ground to gain more secure footing for the future, we strengthen the complaints of those who may sue us for the alleged wrongs they have sustained. I cannot anticipate the success of any compromise or arbitration of which the professed object should be, satisfaction to those who choose to allege that they have been sold out of house and home, and thrown upon an unkind world, in consequence of an additional assessment being imposed upon noabad lands.

17. I will here recapitulate, as regards the case of turruffdars. First, we may hold that they are only legally entitled to the exact quantity of land measured in 1126. This proposition, as the law now is, I believe to be untenable. I cannot take the responsibility of saying that by no possibility did or could zemindars possess lands in 1126, that were not recorded in the measurement. At the same time it is unquestionable that under present circumstances this is the most expedient proposition we could adopt. I believe that Mr. Shearman Bird, who made the perpetual settlement, considered that the limits of estates were correctly represented in the 1126 chittahs; before his time, and I may say since, the same chittahs have generally been regarded as the charters of turruffs; thus if the civil courts will concede to us what I dare not ask, if they will maintain the justice of our claims and only recommend suitors to our mercy, without the aid of a special law, the adjustment of our difficulties is in our hands. But, second, it may be held that not only the measured, but also the unmeasured land attached to estates in 1126, was guaranteed by the permanent settlement; or, third, it may be held that not only all land attached to estates in 1126, but all land, not rent-free, possessed by zemindars in 1790 that was distributed among their under-tenants, and contributed to the resources from which the public jumma was payable, it may be held that this also is now unassessable; I believe it to be altogether impracticable to determine the quantity of land held by zemindars in 1126, over and above the measurement. If it were practicable to adopt the alternative conveyed in third proposition, I would recommend the relinquishment of all lands that furnished their quota of rent to zemindars in 1790; but we ourselves know not, and within ourselves have no means of knowing that these lands were, nor I fear can zemindars with any degree of certainty assure us of the position in which estates then stood. Besides, even if we could be satisfied as to the exact land attached to turruffs when the permanent settlement was completed, and were we in future to recognize the title of zemindars to retain this land, the difficulty still returns, what recompense shall we make to those whom we have already injured, and what defence shall we make in a civil suit against an allegation which supports itself upon the admissions which we now profess, and upon the system of settlement which we have substituted for that, the operation of which alone brought the plaintiff's estate to the hammer.

18. This train of thought leads me to the conclusion that we shall most beneficially and effectually protect our settlement operations by a declaratory law. When Mr. Ricketts' proposition was first mentioned to me, I may say I thought its adoption impracticable. I have not hesitated to express in this paper the feelings which necessarily accompany the consideration of an enactment that assumes the insufficiency of Regulation I. of 1793; but my conclusion is, as I have stated, that we shall best consult the security and prosperity of the people by a declaratory law. Then consider for a moment what the operation of this law shall be; it shall be the voluntary remission in favour of zemindars of a large quantity of land which, for I know not how many years, we have declared it was our right and duty to assess. If, hitherto, our construction of the old law has been just, in passing a new law we disguise the stern continuance of bare justice with the more gracious features of benevolence and mercy. I have stated my reasons for thinking that the chittahs of 1126 should be the burden of our bill; and, in fact, it appears to me this is the principle of Mr. Ricketts' proposed enactment; the excess therein proposed is obviously arbitrary, it might as well be an eighth or sixteenth, any infinitely small excess, or no excess at all. The basis of the enactment is the 1126 chittahs; the excess of one-fourth is a qualification of severity. I anxiously trust I shall not be misunderstood. I fully approve the intention of giving up one-fourth, but I think it would be safer in the position of affairs not to make this provision a part of the law. But my objection would disappear if it were not unseemly to introduce a clause declaring the legality of this excess to be prospective, and as regards the past, barring civil suits raised on the plea that the chittahs of 1126 were insufficient, and that zemindars might and did hold land attached to permanently settled estates in excess of the quantity exhibited in these chittahs.

19. I have now nearly done; but I will venture to add another protest against continuing the system of settlement which has been hitherto pursued. For myself, I cannot conceive, and certainly I cannot describe its intrusive entrances and its evasive exits. Have we to settle a field, a small field (all rice-fields are small), we put down one portion as turruff and one portion as noabad. Have we to survey a tank, we admit the body of the tank to be turruff, and we claim the border as noabad; we admit the turruffdar's rights to the use of the water, but to get it he must pay noabad rent. Have we to dispose of a homestead, the court we record as being held on one tenure, the hut on another, nay, the very hearth we may make turruff, while we find another name for the position of the bed-post. There may seem an inconsistency in my suggesting that the 1126 chittahs shall be the legal limits of turruffs, while I admit that in practice the assertion of this principle is preposterous, and in the nature of things impracticable; but I draw this distinction, I do not profess to identify the daghs of 1126, I propose that the turruffdars shall not by law be entitled to more than the total quantity of land measured in 1126; I am ready to admit, by the adoption of a new law, that turruffdars are liable to pay rent for any land held by them in excess of the 1126 papers. The new law, however, being professedly an expedient, we have no intention of enforcing this liability; we give up at the same time a fourth more land than the law allows; and when we come to details, rather than divide a house against itself, we must be prepared to give up a fraction more.

20. I submit with much diffidence a sketch of an enactment framed on the above views.

(signed) *A. Sconce*, Collector.

Chittagong, Collector's Office,
5 August 1841.

(True copy.)
(signed) J. Pereira,
Und Assistant to Commissioner, 16th Division.

From *Warren Hastings*, *Richard Barwell*, and *P. Francis*, Esqrs., to Mr. *Francis Law*, Chief of Chittagong.

Sir,

Revenue Department.

On the 3d ultimo you were informed of our having established an office at the Presidency to prepare and arrange materials for the ensuing settlement. In consequence of that institution, Kishen Duloll has been appointed to proceed into your districts to collect from the zemindars and talookdars the accounts of the jumma wassil bakee of the different landholders for some years past, and of the rents collected by the farmers from secreted lands not included in the jumma previous to the present settlement, to enable us to fix the quota of each possession. He is also instructed to procure exact information concerning the nature of the ryots' pottahs, and the rates of land in different parts of the country.

We direct you to grant him effectual assistance in the prosecution of the business assigned him.

We are, &c.
(signed) *Warren Hastings*,
Richd. Barwell,
P. Francis.

Fort William, 31 January 1777.

(True copy.)
(signed) A. Sconce, Collector.

(Probably written in July 1770.)
(signed) *A. S.*, C.

To *Claud Russel*, Esq., Collector-General.

Sir,

I HAVE received your favour of the 13th instant, covering copy of secretary Bailie's address to you by order of the honourable President and Council, on the subject of the complaints of the zemindars of this province.

I shall, conformable to your orders, publish the favourable decisions of the Board of the 1st, 2d, and 5th articles of the complaints; and I shall do myself the pleasure to address you shortly on the subject of the 3d and 4th articles, for your definite resolution thereon.

I shall also soon transmit you my sentiments at large on the Jyenuggur sunnud, granted to Gocul Ghoshal, soon after this province was ceded to the Company, for the clearance and cultivation of the waste lands; until I can furnish you with the same, I beg leave to engage your attention to the following observation.

The mensuration of the lands of this province, which cost the Company so much money that a just assessment of the ground should take place, has rather been a burthen than of any ease to the lower class of inhabitants, and prejudical to the public revenue. The venality of the black servants employed in the measurement of the country, having for a valuable consideration excused the rich and rendered in a short measurement of their lands, and the poor who were incapable of complying with their demands, have had theirs measured with the most rigorous exactness, and the formation of the jummabundee in consequence of the mensuration has been so partial through the acts of the black servants in office here, that to this cause alone the fixed revenues of this province have not been annually realized, and therefore may rather be deemed nominal; also from this cause so much trouble arises in collecting the sum that has been yearly realized of the revenues.

These matters have engaged my attention for some time past, and from the insight I have got, and the information I have been able to collect, I find an increase of revenue might be made without any prejudice to the country, and by remitting on the other hand to those who are at present and have been for some years incapable of paying their revenue, great ease and satisfaction would be diffused throughout the province, and the Company's annual revenue be no longer deemed nominal. The task I am undertaking is an invidious one, and will naturally draw the murmurs of the rich upon me; but so long as I am conscious to myself that I am acting uprightly and doing my duty to the Company, I shall proceed with cheerfulness, and regardless of their discontents. Two-thirds of the best of the cultivated lands in this province are held by charity sunnuds, and when it is considered the major part is possessed by a set of drones who wallow in wealth and luxury, it is vexatious to think they should not, in some small degree, contribute to the good of the community by a trifling tax. I have talked to some of them, that as the charge of roads is a considerable annual expense to the Company, that they should agree to have themselves assessed for about 15,000 rupees for a work of so much utility, and tending to the ease of the inhabitants and ornament of the province. This proposition did not please them, and I suppose their fears will urge them to a representation of hardships; but I shall take no step towards the adoption of such a measure, until I could be favoured with your sentiments and commands thereon.

I have, &c.
(signed) ——————

(Copy.)
(signed) A. Sconce, C.

(True copies.)
(signed) J. Pereira,
Und Assistant.

10.—DRAFT of Act, by Collector of Chittagong. No. 40, Enclosure.

WHEREAS, in prosecution of the survey and settlement of the district of Chittagong, it has become expedient to define the limits to which the rights of Government in assessing land, hitherto unsettled and unassessed, shall in certain cases extend; and whereas, in the year 1126 of the Mug era, corresponding with the year 1764–65 A.D., or in one or more years immediately following, a general measurement of the district took effect; and whereas the records of this measurement, commonly called the measurement of 1126 Muggy, then formed the basis of general assessment, and also, as well at the time of the formation of the perpetual settlement as in recent years, have been referred to and received as defining the extent of malgoozaree estates, and as limiting the rights, interests, and responsibility of the proprietor or proprietors therein:

1. It is hereby enacted, that all proprietors of turruff or other permanently settled estates in the district of Chittagong, have been and shall be liable to pay additional

revenue(*a*), at the rate and after the custom of the district, for any lands annexed to the permanently settled estates in their possession, being in excess of the total quantity of land secured to them by the measurement of 1126 Muggy, and not being land held upon a rent-free tenure, or subject to the general operation of the resumption laws: Provided always, and be it also enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act (*b*), it shall be competent to the Collector, or other officer exercising the powers of collector, to assess only that portion of the excess so determined which may be over and above one-fourth of the permanently settled estate to which it is attached(*c*); and that no proprietor or proprietors of any permanently settled estate, to whom or to whose estate unassessed land, not exceeding one-fourth, may be assigned, shall under any circumstances be entitled to retain or recover any other land free of assessment, as an annexation to his or their estate.

2. It is hereby enacted, that nothing in this Act shall be taken to interrupt(*d*) or restrict the right which Government now possesses, and has already possessed, to assess, as the property of Government, all land not heretofore assessed and settled that may not be held upon a rent-free tenure, or that may not be of the kind provided for in the foregoing section; nor shall any other than the revenue authorities, in due course of settlement, revision, and appeal, be competent to try the liability of such land to assessment.

3. It is further enacted, that all objections raised against the proceedings of the revenue authorities, under section 1 of this Act, shall lie in appeal to the special Commissioner of Chittagong; and that no suit(*e*) instituted for the purpose of setting aside any decision of the revenue authorities passed in prosecution of the settlement, whether as regards the liability of land to assessment, or the substitution of noabad for turruff land, or the possession of excess land by zemindars, on the plea that it is or is not annexed to their permanently settled estates, shall be admitted in any other court of civil judicature.

(*f*)
(*g*)

4. It is further enacted, that it shall be optional to any party dissatisfied with the decision of the settlement officer, in cases (*h*) above provided for, to appeal direct from the decision

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(*a*) Here we only declare the liability of zemindars. We do not say any one does hold, or has held, excess land. Our proposition is conditional. We say, in holding excess a zemindar has been or shall be liable for extra revenue; we do not dispossess; and thus, under whatever circumstances (and those have been various and conflicting) estates may have passed from hand to hand in past years, we leave things as we find them. If, in selling an estate privately, a zemindar made over his goonjaish at the same time, we make no objection to his transfer; or, in cases of public sales, whether the purchaser acquired goonjaish together with the 1126 land, or whether it remained with the late proprietor, we do not interfere with the possession; that is, we do not dispossess the one or the other. Of course we are to make no retrospective demand.

(*b*) This is of great consequence: declaring liability for the past and limiting the concession of a fourth to future operation will prevent the necessity of a refund. Except in cases of non-liability, there must be no refund.

(*c*) This clause is intended for cases in which we have assented to the claim of zemindars to a fourth, and have assessed the remainder, when possibly the unassessed fourth, or a portion of it, may be declared by the Special Commissioner not to be goonjaish, but to be noabad, and may become the talook of any one not the turrufdar. In such a case we cannot again revise our settlement; we gave the zemindar the allowance he claimed; if he cannot defend his suit, it is his affair.

(*d*) This cannot do harm, and may do much good. Chittagong is a peculiar district, and so must our operations be. The fact is, the noabad has been always under settlement. Our proceedings may have been repeatedly, and for long seasons, inert; but there has been the living right and the living power of settlement. Thus I will have no courts but the Revenue Courts to try our assessment of land strictly noabad. If the land be claimed as an annexation to a turruff, I allow an appeal; but I shut all appeal when the question simply is the assessment or non-assessment of Government land. Just as elsewhere we assess newly cultivated land within Government estates at the usual rates, without appeal to other than Revenue Courts, so ought we to do here. In section 3, I provide that the Special Commissioner shall try complaints when parties allege that their turruff land has been assessed instead of noabad land.

(*e*) I mean this to cover an important class of cases, namely, those in which, during the operations, the zemindars may have been set aside, and the settlement made with talookdars. Now, we may reverse things. We declare the land to have been annexed to the turruff, and being not more than one-fourth, we may leave it to the zemindar unassessed. I would not let the Civil Court interfere in such cases. And further, once we give up one-fourth to the zemindar, we must not re-assess, even though he should lose the land, nor, as I remarked in (*c*) shall we make the zemindar any other allowance for his loss.

(*f*) Here I venture to omit the 3d section in Mr. Ricketts' proposed enactment. This section appears to me to be merely explanatory of 1st section, and therefore unnecessary. Section 1, says we shall assess what is over and above one-fourth, and under this declaration, of course, a zemindar seeking more would not be listened to.

(*g*) I also doubt if it be desirable to adopt section 4, in Mr. Ricketts' enactment. The Revenue officers in the various executive grades of settlement, revision, appeal and confirmation, must satisfy themselves of the merits of their proceedings; and I would not attempt to declare by law that this satisfaction may be summarily attained.

(*h*) This is Mr. Ricketts' 5th section, with a verbal alteration here to meet my views, above explained. Mr. Ricketts' words are, "In a case in which the other party is the Government;" but where the dispute is regarding the fourth, which we do not assess, a sub-tenant may sue a zemindar. We make the land over to the zemindar unassessed. I propose that if any party questions the zemindar's

decision of the settlement officer to the special Commissioner, without preferring an appeal to the Commissioner of Revenue; provided always, that whether the appeal be from the decision of the settlement officer or from the decision of the Commissioner of Revenue, it shall be preferred to the special Commissioner within three months from the date of the order appealed from.

(*i*)

Chittagong, Collector's Office, 6 August 1841. (signed) *A. Sconce*, Collector.

(Copy.)

(signed) J. Pereira,
Und Assistant to Commissioner 16th Division.

— No. 5. —

(No. 311.)

From *F. J. Halliday*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Revenue Department, Fort William, to *H. Ricketts*, Esq., Commissioner of Chittagong. No. 41.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor of Bengal to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 894, of 2d ultimo, with Enclosures, on the subject of the measurement and settlement of noabad lands in Chittagong.

2. His Lordship is not convinced of the necessity for the new law which you propose, and he sees no good reason to doubt of the strict right of Government (after deducting the Jynuggur, noabad and all lakhiraj mehals) to all lands beyond the actual quantity declared in the measurement papers of 1764.

3. But in the measures necessary for the enforcement of that right, the Government has never desired to act with severe strictness; on the contrary, it appears to have readily agreed to Mr. Walters' proposition to waive all claim to those encroachments on the measurement of 1764, which the zemindars call goonjaish and sewaee dagh; and no objection seems subsequently to have been made when in consequence of the difficulty of identifying boundary marks, it was suggested that instead of vainly attempting to fix upon the actual pieces of land to be given up under those names, an eighth, and in some cases a fourth over and above the strict measurement of 1764, should be given up to the zemindars.

4. You report that Mr. Harvey did not carry this concession into effect, but measured to each turrufdar nothing but the bare extent of his lands recorded in the papers of 1764; that he set down all as noabad, and chiefly in the names of under-tenants, instead of the turrufdars, and that he settled with the former as occupants, instead of the latter.

5. To

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zemindar's right to retain this land, he must question the right in the special Commissioner's Court. To such a case Government is not strictly a party; and, in truth, making over the trial of the zemindar's right to retain this unassessed land to the special Commissioner is a main feature of our new law. The right to hold noabad is unequivocally left to the Civil Courts.

(*i*) I doubt the propriety of adopting the very language of Mr. Ricketts' 6th and last section. Perhaps it would be sufficient to provide that, excepting the cases and form of trial heretofore specified, all other cases are open to the Civil Courts. Under the ordinary Regulations, I would not confine the Civil Courts to three months from the date of the order complained of.

Finally, I will add, that the thread of my argument in these remarks, and in the formal propositions which I have made for an Act, hangs entirely by the necessity of releasing or assigning to zemindars as much unassessed land as a fourth, provided during the settlement this appear to have been in their possession. The trial of all suits affecting this release or assignment I make over to the special Commissioner, and the trial of all suits respecting noabad, strictly so called, I leave to the Civil Courts, where the dispute is raised respecting unassessed, or what we may call goonjaish land, which we may have assigned or which we may not have assigned. The special Commissioner shall say who holds the right; and where the dispute is raised respecting noabad, and the right or privilege of paying noabad revenues to Government, the Civil Court must take up the case. We cannot go on for ever modifying and re-settling; and this I think must be kept in mind, that once a zemindar has claimed and we have admitted his claim to hold as much as a fourth unassessed, we shall not make him any other assignment, even though the special Commissioner may declare the land assigned not his to retain. By that time we have made up our book; we have given up the land; and I am inclined to say, that even if the zemindar be dispossessed, we shall not demand rent from the talookdar in whose favour the special Commissioner may decide.

5. To remedy the wrong which you consider the turrufdars to have sustained from these measures, you propose instead of an eighth, and in some cases a fourth over and above the strict measurement of 1764, which it was determined to give up before, to give up in all cases a full fourth; and you seem to intend that those persons with whom Mr. Harvey's noabad settlements have been made, not being turrufdars, of turrufs adjoining their noabad shall be dispossessed, and a settlement of their lands made with the adjoining turrufdar.

6. Mr. Harvey, however, is understood to be of opinion that the settlements have in most, if not in all cases, been made with the only parties who can be held entitled to a settlement, namely, the real owners and managers of the lands, and receivers of its rents in their own behalf; these being persons then and now claiming to be independent talookdars, against whom no turrufdar or other person produced or could produce any proof of dependency, or in whose settlements the neighbouring turrufdars may be said to have acquiesced, by signing what they call jaidads, or by never appealing against them even before Mr. Smith.* It is surmised also, that many of these noabad mehals settled not with turrufdars, may have been transferred by public or private sale, so that the present occupants have a right of purchase, and cannot well be dispossessed. Supposing any of these circumstances to exist to a considerable extent, there might be much difficulty in the way of the precise measures recommended by you; for persons so settled with, or so holding, could not easily be turned out, even if it were admitted that the turrufdars had a better claim; and therefore, as the lands could not be had, the proposed extra per-centage of land could not be given up to the turrufdars, nor could a settlement of the remaining noabad be made with them.

7. The Governor is unable to decide upon the general and conflicting assumptions of right and possession upon which these varying views are founded, and he strongly feels that it is only after a careful revision of the settlements within a selected area, probably thannas Putteea and Nizampore, under the close personal superintendence of the Commissioner and the additional Collector, that such an accurate knowledge of facts will be obtained as may lead to a solution of these and similar difficulties, arising out of the present state of the Chittagong operations; but his Lordship will declare his wish, as he has always declared it, to deal with these difficulties in an equitable and liberal spirit.

8. His Lordship would enforce no claim of Government to such comparatively small patches of noabad land surrounded on all sides by measured plots of 1126 M.S., as are described in para. 26 of Mr. Scott's report, dated 29th June last; and if, which seems indeed almost impossible from the nature of the Chittagong measurements, which were of a superficies defined only by a specified length and breadth, and has no reference to general designations and land-marks, any given plot or portion of land can be identified with its boundaries as one of those measured plots or portions of 1126, his Lordship would by no means claim any part of it merely because its area, as now measured, exceeds that which (within the same boundaries) was recorded against it in the papers of the old measurement.

9. The Governor would give also to Mr. Scott discretion to grant, where there may be noabad lands formerly in the possession of the turrufdars, and still remaining at the disposal of Government, and capable of being so applied, a per-centage of allowance for excess areas to the extent generally of one-eighth of each portion of turruf land, as originally ordered, or even one-fourth, where Mr. Scott may deem it advisable to allow more than usual, in consideration of circumstances.

10. Where, after these indulgences have been tendered, any individual proprietors may still refuse assent to the arrangements, the Governor would not deprive them, by such an enactment as you have recommended, of any right of action

* Only 115 petitions of appeal of this kind were presented to Mr. Smith, though the noabad mehals are more than 27,000. Mr. Smith, however, observed, that the paucity of such appeals might be mainly owing to this being one of the general complaints preferred by the influential zemindars of the district, when he first arrived at Chittagong, and to his then informing the complainants that the matter would be carefully investigated.

action which by law they actually possess; he is satisfied of the strictly legal right of the Government, and would take no legal remedy from individuals; but under the good management now provided, such refusals may be expected to be rare.

11. As parties to be admitted to settlement of the noabad lands, Mr. Scott (para. 16 of his report), would give a decided preference to the old turrufdars, "unless independence on the part of the talookdars can be fully proved." The Governor would rather lay down that, as before referred to, the person to be settled with is he who was in the habit of receiving on his own account the rent of the land previous to Mr. Harvey's measurement; Mr. Scott appears to the Governor to require a caution in this matter, lest he be led away by a bias towards the supposed rights of the turrufdars in the noabad land, and it will be his duty to apply the principle above stated with a careful deliberation and impartiality, so as to recognize as owners of the noabad only the persons who held the beneficial use of the lands, and enjoyment of their rents. There must, in the judgment of the Governor, be a considerable presumption in favour of the talookdars from the circumstance of the preference given to them in the inquiries and arrangements with a view to settlement, so far as they have already gone.

12. The lands which will be given up under these instructions may be a considerable deduction from the quantity of noabad land hitherto supposed to have been made available by the measurement. What the extent of this deduction may be, can be conjectured with no certainty, for the ideas hitherto expressed on this subject, resting on no exact local inquiry, are doubtless vague and exaggerated. You will call upon Mr. Scott to supply at the close of the season a clear statement of the financial result of his revised arrangements, within the area selected for the revision; but you will understand and impress upon your subordinates, that direct gain in revenue is by no means the only object of Government in the Chittagong re measurements.

13. There are more than 27,000 cases pending of objections to as many parts of the measurements, and these cannot be decided without what is equivalent to a re-measurement in each case. His Lordship will accede to your proposition that all the deputy collectors should, in the first place, examine the measurement of thannahs Futtea and Nizampore, before any attempts are made in other parts of the district. The results of these operations will guide with safety those which may hereafter become necessary in other thannahs.

14. His Lordship sanctions as an experiment, upon your earnest recommendations, the employment of Mr. Boileau as surveyor in thannah Putteah, with the establishment recommended by you.

I have, &c.

Fort William,
12 October 1841.

(signed) *F. J. Halliday*,
Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

— No. 6. —

(No. 638.)

From the Commissioner of the 16th Division and Sudder Board to *T. C. Scott*, Esq., Additional Collector of Chittagong.

Sir,

I have the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, No. 50.

2. The Government having determined that the grant of any towfeer is an indulgence, it appears to me the indulgence should not be granted without the turruffdar files his jaiedad, in acknowledgment of having received his due. If he does not intend to litigate the case in the courts, he can have no reasonable objection to file an acquittance; if he does intend to dispute the matter, it is advisable he should be left to contend for the whole instead of a part.

3. A notice then should be served on the turruffdar to file his jaiedad within 15 days, and on his failing to do so, all surplus should be taken possession of, and the rents collected from the jotedars.

4. I should hope that it will seldom, if ever, be necessary to resort to this extreme measure; but it is evident, that without some such proceeding be adopted,

they will neither acknowledge they have no claim, nor prosecute any claim they may have, and it is most desirable that they should do one or the other without delay.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Ricketts*,
Commissioner of 16th Division
and Sudder Board.

Chittagong, Commissioner's Office,
27 July 1842.

P. S.—In explanation of the words "all surplus," used in my 2d para., I wish it to be understood, that the course prescribed is to be pursued only when land is taken as noabad; if the surplus found be relinquished as towfeer within the orders, a jaiedad is not necessary, for nothing being taken, there is nothing to litigate.

(True copy.)
(signed) J. E. S. Lillie,
Officiating Collector.

— No. 7. —

No. 73. EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department, under date of 6 December 1848.

(No. 566 of 1848–49.)

From Commissioner and Sudder Board, 16th Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department, Fort William.

Sir,

Revenue Department, Miscellaneous.

AT length I am enabled to report the conclusion of the Chittagong settlement. After seven years' hard labour, the orders of the Government have been carried into complete effect. The title by which the land of the district is held has been inquired into, adjusted, and recorded; and all the lands open to assessment have been assessed.

2. The causes of so long a period having been occupied in the settlement of a tract of country, paying a jumma of under eight lacs of rupees, are the extreme intricacy and minuteness of the tenures, the scattered position of the lands of a large portion of the estates settled in perpetuity, and the next to inextricable confusion created by the measures for establishing the interests of the Government, and for executing the decree of the Sudder Court in favour of the Ghosals, which at different times during the last 30 years were undertaken.

3. The first and last-mentioned causes of delay might have been overcome by further division of labour, and the employment of still larger establishments; but the second cause of delay was not to be obviated by any measures compatible with satisfactory adjustment.

4. Success was obtainable only by conducting our proceedings in the presence of duly constituted agents on the part of the zemindars. It was impossible that the proprietors of estates, having lands scattered all over the district, should have trustworthy agents in 20 or 30 different places at the same time, and, therefore, successful settlement simultaneously in many places was absolutely impracticable.

5. I could give many other reasons for the delay: the character of the people with whom we had to deal; the hostile and distrustful disposition prevalent amongst them; but I will not lengthen this unavoidably long report by unnecessary pleas in vindication.

6. I cannot relate the objects with which the survey and settlement of the Chittagong district were undertaken, in fewer words than are used in the Resolution of Government, dated 14th February 1841. They were as follows:

1st. To mark off and separate, and assess and settle with the Ghosals, the Jynuggur noabad lands measured in 1764 as their property, that is, to execute the decree of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, passed in their favour on the 30th August 1815.

2d. To mark off and separate, as well from the above lands as from the permanently settled mehals or turruffs with which they had been fraudulently incorporated, the noabad lands belonging to the Government under the decree of 1815,

1815, above alluded to, or under the interpretation put upon it, and to assess and settle those lands with the occupant Junglebooree talookdars.

3d. To record finally the extent and boundaries of the permanently settled mehals or turruffs.

4th. To ascertain and define all rent-free holdings, valid and invalid, and to resume the latter, and settle them with the occupant lakrajdars under the rules in force.

I proceed to show how these objects have been accomplished.

1st. The marking off, measurement and assessment of the Jynuggur mehal; that is, the execution of the decree of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

7. The decree of the Court ordered, that the lands shown by the measurement papers * of 1126 to have been held by the Ghosals as their Jynuggur mehal, should be restored to them ;† and, after much discussion it was determined in 1837, ‡ that according to the spirit of the decree and the supplementary orders connected with it, " the assessment on the lands to be restored should bear the same proportion to the assessment made in 1129, or the measurement of 1126, as the assessed lands of the present period bear to the assessed lands of that period," or to speak in fewer words, that the rate of 1129 should be maintained.

8. It was further directed § that such portion of the original lands as might not be capable of identification from the existing chittas ‖ of 1126, should be made up by an equal portion from the Government noabad ¶ lands.

9. In 1126 or 1764, the Ghosal's Jynugger mehal was measured and assessed as follows :

	D.	*k.*	*g.*	*c.*				
Total area - - -	3,601	0	11	2				
Uncultivated - - -	2,808	9	1	3				
Remains cultivated -	792	7	9	3				
Deduct lakraj - -	100	0	0	0				
	692	7	9	3				
Deduct nijjot - -	200	0	0	0		*Arcot Rs.*		
	492	7	9	3	assessed at	5,871	4	7	3

10. The measurement now completed makes the area (exclusive of the 100 doons lakraj),

	D.	*k.*	*g.*	*c.*	*k.*
Total area - - -	3,042	0	9	1	2
Uncultivated - - -	1,632	4	5	2	1
Cultivated - - -	1,409	12	3	3	1

held in scattered patches in 568 villages by 3,242 talookdars ; short of the land measured in 1764 by 459 *d.* 0 *k.* 2 *g.* 0 *c.* 1 *k.***

11. The

* All the cultivated and cleared lands of the district were measured in 1126 or 1764, and among them the lands of this "Jynuggur noabad" estate, held by the Ghosals under a sunnud granted to them by the Chittagong Council on 12th May 1761.

† In consequence of the discovery of extensive usurpation by means of a forged deed, the Government, in 1797, dispossessed the Ghosals of all their lands, both those they held rightfully and those usurped. The decree restored to them the lands rightfully theirs, viz. the lands measured as theirs in 1764, and declared all the remaining noabad land to belong to the Government.

‡ Sudder Board of Revenue to Government, para. 8, 25th July 1837. Approved by Government, 29th August 1837.

§ Sudder Board of Revenue to Government, 25th July 1837. Approved by Government, 29th August.

‖ "Chittas," field-book of the measurement. The settlement in Chittagong having been leased on a measurement, the "chitta" is regarded as a valuable title-deed.

¶ "Noabad," newly cultivated. The local meaning is, land cultivated since the measurement of 1126, on which the settlement was based.

	D.	*k.*	*g.*	*c.*	*k.*
**	3,042	0	9	1	2
	459	0	2	0	1
	3,501	0	11	2	0

Exclusive of 100 *d.* lakraj, which is necessarily deducted through all these statements, as explained in para. 29; that land now belonging to one party, this Jynuggur mehal to another.

11. The mehal having for many years been held khas,* each talook has necessarily been assessed according to its capabilities.† The gross assessment on the 1,409 *d.* 12 *k.* 3 *g.* 3 *c.* 1 *kt.* of cultivation found, is *Rs.* 18,030. 14. 10., on an average *Rs.* 12. 12. 7. per doon.

12. Though the cultivation is in excess of the cultivation of 1764, it is less than the cultivation found at the measurement conducted in 1154 or 1792, which was as follows :

	D.	*k.*	*g.*	*c.*
Total land - - - - - -	6,570	3	9	0
Uncultivated - - - - - -	5,003	4	0	2
Cultivated - - - - - -	1,566	15	8	2

Assessed at *Rs.* 17,513. 3. 10., or per doon, *Rs.* 11. 2. 10.

13. In conformity with the orders of 29th August 1837, alluded to above, it is now proposed that the 459 *d.* 0 *k.* 2 *g.* 0 *c.* 1 *kt.* of land deficient, as compared with the measurement of 1764, should be made good from the Government noabad, as follows :

	D.	*k.*	*g.*	*c.*	*kt.*
Waste land in thannah Futtick Churree -	263	12	7	3	0
Ditto in ditto - Roojan - - -	124	5	11	0	1
Cultivated in ditto - ditto - - -	70	14	3	1	0
	459	0	2	0	1

The total area of 1764 will thus be completed, and the mehal will stand as follows :

	D.	*k.*	*g.*	*c.*
Total land as in 1764 - - - - -	3,501	0	11	2
‡Exclusive of the 100 doons debooter lakraj.				
Uncultivated - - - - - - -	2,020	6	3	2
Remains cultivated - - - - -	1,480	10	8	0

Assessed at *Rs.* 18,762. 7. 1. or *Rs.* 12. 10. 9. per doon.

15. Except for a short period at the commencement of the operations, no one has attended on the part of the decree holder to assist the officers employed in the measurement in identifying the land which in 1126 or 1764 comprised the "Jynuggur mehal." The estate no longer belongs to the Ghosals. By the foreclosure of a mortgage under a decree of the Supreme Court, it has passed into the hands of the heirs of Lodlee Mohun Thagore, deceased. The receiver of the Supreme Court has charge of the property, and he has never deputed an agent to the district to watch over their interests.

16. The land, as far as its locality could be ascertained from the 1126 papers, has been correctly allotted, but, with only these old papers as the guide, in many places other than the lands of 1126 may have been assigned to the mehal, for there were many interested persons always ready to mislead the ameens, while there was no one to check their proceedings on the part of the decree holders.

17. The question then presents itself, what jumma is to be demanded from the decree holders for these lands now allotted to their mehal.

18. As

* The Ghosals were placed in possession in 1822. In 1832 the whole again became khas, and has been so held ever since.

† That is to say, the standard of 16 rupees has been reduced when circumstances were unfavourable.

‡ This 100 doons is deducted, as before noted, for reasons which will be found explained in para. 29 of this letter.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
The land found is assessed at - - - - - - -	18,030	14	10
The *D.* 70. 14 *k.* 3 *g.* 1 *c.* added is assessed at - - - -	731	8	3
	18,762	7	1

18. As mentioned in para. 7, it was ruled in 1837, that the rate of 1764 should be maintained. The orders should have said the rate of 1793, the period of the settlement; which was, revenue *Rs.* 11. 2. 10. per doon; zemindars malikanah, *Rs.* 4. 13. 2. But at the time the adjustment was deemed to be in conformity with the spirit of the decree, it was supposed that each doon would yield * the proprietor 16 rupees;† whereas, as mentioned above, the average of our settlement made with the talookdars, instead of being 16 rupees per doon, is but *Rs.* 12. 10. 9. per doon. Our demand, therefore, must be modified; the rate of 1793 cannot be maintained.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
†	11	2	10
	4	13	2
	16	–	–

19. It may create astonishment that a rate of assessment, suitable so many years ago, should be found unsuitable now, when as compared with those times the price of produce has considerably advanced, but the rates of this district always have been fictitious rates; for all connected with land have held more than they were supposed to possess. Moreover, as I have stated, the land allotted to this mehal certainly is not in every case the land of 1764, and assuredly where exchange has been made, it has not been in favour of the decree holder, the representative of the Ghosals.

20. If we had assessed all the talookdars at 16 rupees per doon, as was contemplated in 1837, the out-turn of the mehal, the Government revenue and the zemindar's malikanah would have been as follows:

Doons.					*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
1,480	10	7	at 16 rupees per doon is		23,690	5	7
‡ Deduct "nijjot" 200	0	0	at - ditto -	-	3,200	–	–
					20,490	5	7
Deduct 4 13 2 on each 16 rupees				-	6,336	5	6
Remains Government Jumma			-	-	14,154	–	1
The zemindar's share would have been 3,200 + 6,336 5 6 =					9,536	5	6
The Government share would have been			-	-	14,154	–	1
Gross Rental as above		-	-	-	23,690	5	7

Assessed as it has been by us, the out-turn is as follows:

Doons.			*Rs.* *a.* *p.*				
1,480	10	7	at 12 10 9 per doon is	-	18,762	7	1
Deduct nijjot 200	0	0	at 12 10 9 per doon is	-	2,534	6	–
					16,228	1	1
Deduct - - 4 13			2 on each 16 rupees	- -	4,885	11	6
Remains Sudder Jumma			-	-	11,342	5	7
The zemindar's share is - 2,534 6 + 4,885 11 6 =					7,420	1	6
The Government share is			- - - -	-	11,342	5	7
					18,762	7	1

21. The additional collector in the 65th para. of his report gives the zemindar as malikanah only *Rs.* 5,655. 8. 2. This calculation is as follows:

Doons.			*Rs.* *a.* *p.*		*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
1,480	10	7	0 1 at 12 10 9 is	- - -	18,762	7	1
Deduct malikanah at			4 13 2 on each 16 rupees	-	5,655	8	2
Remains Sudder Jumma			-	- -	13,106	14	11

22. The

* Sudder Board to Government, 25th July 1837. It is to be observed, that the Government noabad lands are assessed at the full noabad rate of 16 rupees per doon, and that the lands to be made over to the Ghosals will be assessed at *Rs.* 11. 0. 12. (should have been *Rs.* 11. 2. 10.) only, so that ample provision is made for the malikanna and other zemindaree rights of the Ghosals, the proprietors under the decree.

‡ It has been ruled that on a settlement being made the zemindar should be allowed this 200 "nijjot." *See* full explanation of this in para. 25 of this letter.

22. The present proprietors have only themselves to blame if in some places bad land has been assigned to their mehal instead of good land, nevertheless under all the circumstances of the case, especially with reference to the 10th para. of the orders of Government, dated the 29th August 1837,* I propose that the loss occasioned by our assessment, being short of 16 rupees, should fall on the Government, and that their income from the estate should be the same as it would have been had we imposed 16 rupees per doon on each talookdar, as was contemplated in 1837. The account will then stand thus :—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Actual mofussil assessment, as shown above - -	18,762	7	1
"Malikanah" to zemindar, being the sum he would have had, had our assessment been 16 rupees per doon - - - - - - - - -	9,536	5	6
Government Revenue - - - -	9,226	1	7

23. The period of lease I propose to be 50 years. Of the waste land, only 26 doons being reported fit for cultivation, without some unlooked-for change in the value of produce should take place, no increase can be imposed on this mehal.

24. But I would grant these very favourable terms, only on condition that the zemindars, within two months from the date on which the orders on this letter may reach Chittagong, file a receipt in full of all demands, in the Civil Court, and also in the Collectorship, and take possession of the allotted lands; should they fail to furnish this proof of their acceptance of these terms as a final adjustment of this long-pending dispute, the question of amount of malikanah to be open to reconsideration.

200 doons nijjot.

25. It is necessary I should say a few words in explanation of the 200 doons nijjot. As shown in para. 20, at the measurement and assessment of 1764, 200 doons were left unassessed, under the denomination of "nijjot." It having become a question in what light this land was to be regarded, the Sudder Board of Revenue proposed that it should be summarily subjected to assessment. The Government directed † that it should be considered exempt from assessment till it had been declared liable to payment of revenue, after investigation under Regulation II. of 1819.

26. A suit was instituted; the decree of the special Commissioner declared the land to be "malgoozarree" land, but it was held not to warrant separate assessment, and the Sudder Board of Revenue, to whom I referred the matter in 1842, expressed their opinion ‡ that the land should be released, free of assessment, on the estate being finally settled and made over to the zemindars.

27. These 200 doons are, with the other lands, held under khas management. No locality has ever been assigned to them, neither is it necessary that any locality should be assigned, as part and parcel of the mehal, they will be answerable in common with the other lands for the sudder jumma now adjusted.

28. At present all the lands of the mehal are in the hands of our khas farmers, of whom further mention will be made hereafter. The rents are collected without any difficulty, and the whole could be transferred to the proprietor in a week, whenever he may choose to take charge of them.

The 100 doons lakraj.

29. As shown in para. 9, at the measurement and settlement of 1764, 100 "doons" were set apart as debooter lakraj. No locality was ever assigned to this

* Government to Sudder Board, 29th August 1837.—"In settling each point, as well as in the final adjustment of accounts with the representatives of the Ghosals, his Lordship is well-disposed to treat these parties liberally."

† Para. 2. of Orders of Government, 16th June 1834.—"His Honor in Council adheres to the opinion intimated in the orders dated 1st January 1833, that the 200 doons nijjot land alluded to cannot properly be subjected to assessment until their liability to it shall have been duly investigated and determined, under the provisions of the Resumption Regulations."

‡ Sudder Board to Commissioner, 27th July 1842.—"The decision of the special Commissioner, which reversed the decree for the resumption of these lands, was, in the Board's judgment, so far correct; and they are of opinion that you will follow a proper course in releasing them from assessment when the estate is finally settled and made over to the zemindars."

this land. In 1836 a suit having been instituted for the resumption of this unauthorized alienation, it was declared liable to assessment on the 20th June 1837.

30. I have stated the Jynuggur mehal is no longer the Ghosal's property. The decree of the Supreme Court * under which it passed into the hands of the present owners, was for the foreclosure of a mortgage. There being no mention of the lakraj land, either in the deed of mortgage or in the decree, the proprietary right of the land appeared to be still vested in the Ghosals. Accordingly I invited the representatives of the family to take possession of the 100 doons, with an assessment of six rupees, the rate allowed for resumed lands.

* Dated 13th July 1832.

31. The owners of the "Jynuggur mehal" objected to the right of the Ghosals to be admitted, on the ground that no locality ever having been assigned to the land, it could not be identified. I overruled the objection, and in 1845 100 doons of average advantages were selected and made over to the Ghosals. So far as the Government is concerned, all matters connected with those 100 doons are finally adjusted.

32. At length, then, the decree of 1815, after 33 years of most embarrassing and harassing measures, will be executed. Though the operations have cost 15 lacs of rupees, nevertheless, apart from all other considerations, the settlement of the whole district was a most wise measure. The decree never could have been executed by any other means; each attempt would have been more disastrous than the preceding, and final adjustment would have been more distant now than it was in 1816.

33. In order to effect this, the land of the whole district was necessarily measured.

2d. Respecting the second object of the settlement:

34. The lands to which the zemeendars are entitled, by virtue of the measurement of 1126 or 1764, and the terms of the perpetual settlement, the lands of all rent-free tenures, and the lands of the Jynuggur mehal having all been assigned to their respective proprietors, the remainder has been considered as noabad land, the property of Government, under the decree of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

To mark off and separate from the "Jynuggur mehal," and from the permanently settled mehals, the noabad lands the property of Government.

35. All boundaries have been adjusted; every square foot of land has been assigned to its rightful owner,† as far as right could be ascertained‡ by the patient investigation of objections.§ The deputy collectors employed on these duties have, since 1841, heard and disposed of 32,702 cases between parties respecting the allotment of land. The additional collector heard 7,873 appeals against these decisions, and of these appeals, 1,220 were again appealed to this office.

36. The noabad land found in the possession of a turruffdar has been made a separate noabad talook, distinct from the turruff. The noabad land has not been added to the turruff, and made one estate, with a proportionately increased jumma, because such a course of proceeding would be to part with the zemeendarree tenure in the noabad land, and to assess the noabad land in perpetuity; against both which measures there are orders of the Honourable Court of Directors, not relating especially to the noabad land, but general orders prohibiting the sale of land and assessments in perpetuity.

37. Other possessors of noabad land have been allowed to engage for the land they hold as talooks, without any reference being had to its extent. The land possessed by each individual in each village has been made a separate talook. There are 32,258 noabad talooks separately assessed.

38. None

† Claims altogether unconnected with the settlement, such as that of a ryot in a zemeendarree to be called a "talookdar," were not attended to.

‡ New objections were received up to 21st February 1843, when they were stopped by the orders of Government of that date.

§ I do not mean to assert that in all cases the land measured in 1126 as belonging to a certain mehal has, field by field, according to these chittas, been now assigned to that mehal. For the most part the field-books (chittas) of 1126 contain no land-marks; the only guide in endeavouring to trace them is the bearing of a field from the one measured immediately before it, and the description of the land as high, low, garden-land, tanks, &c. It would have been difficult to follow such chittas the year after they were written. I need not endeavour to explain how much the difficulty has been increased by the interval of 60 years.

38. None of these talookdars have any proprietary rights whatever,* under the proclamation of the Chittagong Council, issued in 1761, inviting parties to clear land; but all of them having been for years regarded as talookdars, with right of possession and alienation, there appeared to be no sufficient reason for questioning their claim to this subordinate tenure. I was desirous† carefully to abstain from creating any new rights, but it was found in practice quite impracticable to draw nice distinctions between the rights of different talookdars; and engagements have been received from all recognizing their right to possession, so long as they pay the revenue assessed at this or any subsequent settlement.

39. The standard rate of assessment for noabad is 16 rupees‡ per doon (*Rs.*2. 4. 6. per acre). No land has been assessed at a higher rate, and none at a lower, without reason assigned; or, I should more correctly describe the system pursued, if I said 16 rupees per doon has been regarded as the maximum; a reduced rate has been assessed whenever circumstances demanded it. Sixteen rupees, though a very moderate rate for land in most localities, is more than the rate paid by the actual cultivators in some places for good land, with reference to natural fertility only.

40. It is to be borne in mind, that when 16 rupees was adopted as the standard rate, each individual of every class held more land than he was supposed to possess. It was the custom of the country, if a cultivator complained of over-assessment, instead of decreasing his rate, his landlord increased his land. Now, none of any degree, neither zemindars, talookdars, nor ryots, hold more land than they are supposed to hold.

41. The average assessment is *Rs.*12. 0. 4. per doon, or *Rs.*1. 11. per acre, which, considering the locality of much of the noabad land, that it must be on the whole less favourable than the lands of the perpetual settlement, or it would not have been allowed to remain waste while that was cultivated, and, considering the rate paid to Government for khas land in this part of Bengal generally, is as much as could reasonably be looked for.

42. Pottahs have been given to all the talookdars for a term of 30 years, with the exception of the special cases mentioned in para. 44. Any advantage they may derive from bringing into cultivation the waste land included in their talooks is secured to them for that period; but, with the exception of the villages to the eastward, on the borders of the forest, the lands now waste are of such a description there is no inducement to incur the outlay necessary to render them productive, while prices continue low, and considerable tracts of forest remain available. In the villages of the plains, the uncultivated land is for the most part poor soil, unfit even for rice; the high banks surrounding tanks, and low hills, some of which no outlay would improve.

43. Should arrears of revenue accrue, the noabad talooks are saleable. It was intended that they should be made saleable twice a year, under the provisions of Regulation

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* *See* Board to Government, 8th February 1831, and Government to Board, 8th March 1831.

† Para. 7 of a Memorandum recorded by me, and communicated to the Collector on the 11th June 1841. "The custom which has prevailed here, acknowledging talooks with hereditary right of possession, without proof of such privilege being produced, is, in my opinion, very mistaken policy. Where a junglebooree tenure is proved, of course the ryot is entitled to the name and privileges of a Khoodkasht Kudeemee ryot under the law; but such claims are by no means to be hastily granted, as if it mattered not whether such rights were acknowledged or disallowed. It behoves us not only to look at the present state of things, but, guided by our knowledge gained by reading of the past, our experience of the present, and information acquired of the state of things in other countries, to endeavour, if we cannot provide for the future, at all events so to act that our proceedings may not stand in the way of improvements. Now we cannot acknowledge a ryot to possess an hereditary right of possession at fixed rates without creating an impediment to improvement, which, though not felt now, when there is little capital and less enterprise among the inhabitants, may be found a great obstacle to the outlay of capital and the extension of improvements of many sorts hereafter. The division of the land into such small holdings must tend to prevent the combination and the division of labour. The talookdars, unable, both from ignorance and want of means, to make the most of the land in their possession, will nevertheless refuse to relinquish it to the capitalist or experienced agriculturist, and the produce will consequently be less, and of less value than it might be. Of course I would not have rights proved to be in existence encroached upon for the sake of a problematical and distant advantage; but with due regard to general wealth and strength at future periods, such sub-tenures should not unnecessarily be allowed."

‡ *Rs.* 16 per doon was the rate adopted in 1801–2 by the Commissioner. Mr. Kerr was expressly sanctioned by Government in 1815, and again on 8th March 1831, and again, on a reference from me, on 22d February 1842.

Regulation VIII. of 1819; but owing to a mistake of Mr. Scott's, the clause to this effect, inserted in the engagements taken previous to 1844, has been omitted in the engagements taken since that date; consequently they can be sold in default at the end of the year only. This omission first came to my notice in 1847. It might have been remedied by taking revised agreements from all the talookdars, but I was unwilling to disturb a compact which thousands supposed to have been finally concluded.

44. I have said, that generally pottahs have been given to the talookdars for 30 years. The exceptions to this rule are talooks in the villages to the south and east, embracing considerable tracts of jungle land, parts of which are capable of cultivation. In such cases, leases have been granted for from five to 15 years, when increased cultivation will be open to assessment at moderate rates, now agreed upon.

45. Possibly, in some places, more land has been included in a talook than the talookdar will clear during the period of his lease, but it has been my object to leave no land, to be reached by cultivation in a few years, without an owner. It appeared most desirable that occupation by stealth, with all its attendant mischief, should be completely rooted out. With reference to the trifling amount of gain which may be looked for at the expiration of these limited leases, I recommend that all the jungle booree pottahs should be at once extended to 25 years, and the other leases, embracing no jungle lands,* to 50 years.

At the utmost 4,000 or 5,000 rupees.

46. It is high time that operations of this sort, which have been going on in Chittagong since 1797,† should entirely cease; that measurements should never be heard of; that the subject should never be talked of. I consider these long leases necessary to allay the feelings of disquietude which repeated and long-continued measurement operations necessarily engendered. A settlement for 50 years is in effect an engagement, that, during the lives of the existing generation of talookdars, no further increase will be demanded. This extended period of settlement entails no sacrifice of resources, for, except on the jungle villages, there are no assets on which increased assessment may be imposed There is no present nor prospective money loss, while the engagement which the lease implies will be directly most advantageous to the people, by raising the value of all landed property, and indirectly not less advantageous to the Government,—it will ensure peace where, for half a century, there has been no peace.

† These were, measurements in 1782, 1788, 1800, 1815, 1817 to 1819, and 1835 to 1848.

47. It has been distinctly recorded that land, uncultivated at the expiration of the settlement, will be again regarded as the exclusive property of Government. If the talookdars desire to establish a right, they must clear and cultivate. The opportunity to the exclusion of others is given to them; if they do not take advantage of it, it is but fair that the privilege should be forfeited, and the land again thrown into the market.

48. Mr. Wilkins (para. 84 of his letter) shows the noabad land, the property of Government, now to be, including Ramoo, 32,258 talooks, comprising *Doons* 66,525. 10. 15. of land assessed with a gross jumma of *Rs.* 2,00,825. 11. 6., or *Rs.* 12. 0. 4. per doon. Of these talooks, 488 paying each 50 rupees and upwards, are held immediately by the Collector, the remainder have been placed under farmers, according to a plan described in para. 84 of this Report.

		D.		
Cultivated	-	17,021	9	16	0
Uncultivated		49,504	0	18	3

49. The marking off of the noabad land, awarded by the decree to the Jynuggur mehal, and of the noabad land the property of Government, necessarily included the marking off of the lands of the "turruffs," *i. e.* the separation of all the noabad (or newly cultivated) from the old land of the permanent settlement implied ascertainment of the extent and boundaries of the old lands.

3d. Respecting the third object of the measurement:

To record, finally, the extent and boundaries of the permanently settled mehals or turruffs.

50. The measurement papers of 1126 Muggee, 1764, were the guide, but as these papers merely show length, breadth, and the bearing of each spot from that previously measured, and contain no mention of boundaries or land-marks, to

* It will be seen that in para. 88 I propose that the zemindarree tenure should be either sold or given to these talookdars.

to follow them field by field was impossible. For the most part in practice, the zemindars pointed out their lands, and when the quantity recorded as turruff land in the papers of 1764 was completed, the remainder was measured as noabad land.

51. At the measurement in 1764, either from the ignorance or corruption of the native officers employed, some lands were excluded, or, which amounted to the same thing, land was under-measured. Besides this, subsequent to the measurement in 1764, and previous to the decennial settlement in 1793, many zemindars reclaimed portions of jungle, and added the land to their estates. These lands came to be known by the names of "gunjaish," or overplus, and "sewaee dag," or beside the measured area. In consideration of these circumstances, and also in consideration of the impossibility of fixing upon the actual pieces of land which should be given up under these names, it was determined, that over and above the quantity measured as belonging to each estate in 1764, from one-eighth to one-fourth should be allowed when land in excess was found in a zemindar's possession.*

52. In 1843, it was ruled that this allowance of surplus should be regulated by the rate of assessment paid by each zemindarree; as in the case everywhere else, the rate of the decennial settlement being very unequal, it was considered desirable to embrace the opportunity of doing something towards equalizing it; accordingly the following scale was sanctioned:

When the sudder jumma of an estate does not exceed 18 rupees per doon of cultivated land held under such estate, surplus has been allowed, at the rate of two khaunees per doon, or one-eighth.

When the sudder jumma of an estate does not exceed 20 rupees per doon, at the rate of three khaunees per doon, or three-sixteenths.

When the sudder jumma of an estate exceeds 20 rupees per doon, at the rate of four khaunees per doon, or one-fourth.

53. Of course such surplus could be allowed only when land was available, *i.e.* found in the possession of the "turruffdar." When not so found, there could be no claim for surplus, for the measurement and settlement left him only where he was; he could not have any cause of complaint. In some instances, "turruff" land may have been measured as "noabad," the property of the party immediately in possession, and the turruffdar may have failed to prove the lien, or the land he really held previous to the measurement; but such cases are very rare where no surplus was possessed by the "turruffdar."

54. There were many disputes respecting the "talookdaree" interest in "noabad land;" the turruffdar claiming it, in order to provide land to constitute the surplus claimable under the above rules, the talookdar resisting the claim for the sake of the standard of 16 rupees per doon, which oftentimes is less than the rate payable to the turruffdar; very difficult cases of this sort have been adjusted by annexing the land to the turruff, on condition of the standard rate of 16 rupees being respected. At first sight it may be said, both parties were satisfied at the expense of the State, but the State gains nothing by driving too hard a bargain. Over-assessment is certain to entail loss; an over-assessed turruff is certain to come to sale, and, nobody purchasing, to be bought by the Government. It is far better policy to maintain the "turruff" by such an annexation than to drive it through the process of sale for arrears, purchase by Government, losing khas management for a few years, and then re-settlement, with a jumma decreased perhaps by more than the yearly value of the annexation now made.

55. In some few instances the holders of "noabad" land have objected to being

* This allowance has not been given without a zemindar agreed to receive it as a final adjustme, and filed a receipt saying he had received the land to which he is entitled under the decennial settlement; if he declined to give this receipt, known by the name of "jaedad," no surplus has been given. All land in excess of the measurement of 1126 has been assessed as noabad, and the zemindar, if he considers himself aggrieved, has been left to prosecute his claim in the courts. The object in granting the surplus is final adjustment; if final adjustment could not be obtained by giving it, the boon has been withheld. If litigation is unavoidable, it is as well to litigate for the whole, as a part. The instances in which the desired jaedad has not been filed, where the estates are of considerable extent, are very rare.

being placed under a turruff on any terms; but they are but holders of a tenure subordinate to the zemindarree tenure, possessed by the Government as zemindar of all the noabad land under the decree of the Sudder Court, and this zemindarree tenure is transferable by sale or gift, like any other real property. If the Government chose to sell the whole of its zemindarree interest, the acquiescence of the talookdars would not be necessary to the validity of the sale. Though conciliatory and acceptable measures have always been chosen when practicable, this doctrine has been steadily upheld.

56. In the event of a zemindar being found in possession of more land than he was entitled to in one village, and less in another, the overplus has been allowed to remain unassessed to the extent of the deficiency. In other words, though the settlement was made village by village, and excess lands were assessed as noabad at the final adjustment, noabad assessments in one village have been quashed, in order to make up the deficiency in another. In explanation of the above, though it has been repeatedly mentioned in official correspondence, it may be well to say, that the lands of a Chittagong "turruff" are for the most part scattered in several villages many miles apart; a compact estate of any extent is met with only in the villages to the eastward, which, at the time of perpetual settlement, were only partially cultivated.

57. In some estates, the land found in the possession of the proprietors is less than was measured in 1764. If the jumma paid does not exceed 16 rupees per doon on the land as now measured, things remain as they are; if the jumma exceeds 16 rupees per doon, relief has been granted by relinquishing so much of the sudder jumma as shall leave the rate per doon now found the same as it was on the land at the time of the settlement. This system of relief, which was proposed by Mr. Wilkins in supersession of another plan which I had advocated, has given much satisfaction.*

58. Of course no such boon as this could have been claimed, for the measurement has taken nothing from proprietors so situated; but the good policy of the small pecuniary sacrifice admits of no doubt. It will prevent these estates being sold for arrears of revenue, and consequent khas management; and it tells in language not to be misinterpreted, even by this suspicious people, that "direct gain in revenue was by no means the only object in the Chittagong measurements."

59. It was proposed, that the jumma of all estates paying at a higher rate than 16 rupees† per doon on the land now measured, should be reduced to that standard; but this would have been a considerable and a most unnecessary sacrifice; some estates can pay 20 rupees a doon with less difficulty than others pay 10; indeed, some of the most valuable, that is, yielding the largest income with reference to area, are assessed at more than 20 rupees per doon; any reduction is entirely uncalled for. In the case of purchasers, either by public or private sale, to reduce the jumma payable by them would be, to give them that which they never purchased. The price they paid was regulated by the proportion the sudder jumma bore to the net proceeds when their purchase was made. Had the sudder jumma been a less portion of the proceeds, they would have had to pay a higher price. If the sudder jumma is 90 per cent. on the proceeds, such persons can have no claim to a decrease.

† By Mr. Smith, in 1840.

60. Some difficult questions arose as to the rights of auction purchasers to surplus lands. It was ruled‡ that an auction purchaser who had passed a receipt in acknowledgment that he has been placed in possession of his purchased estate, could have no claim to land held by another; his position was not altered by the measurement. The measurement might have disclosed lands in the possession of the late proprietor, but it did not follow that such land must necessarily have belonged to the turruff now held by the auction purchaser. The receipt was considered as barring any claim.

‡ Orders of Government, dated 22 February 1842.

61. In the event of the auction purchaser not having given his receipt for possession, and claiming land held by the late proprietor, such surplus land as the auction purchaser was entitled to under the rules, has been allotted to him from

* There is very little, if any, increase of abatement, but it is more equally distributed.

from the lands the late proprietor was found to possess. The late proprietor claiming to hold as a talookdar of noabad land, the Government, on the principle before mentioned, had a right to allot any portion or all the land so held to the turruff; practically, as before described, the real question at issue was merely the amount of assessment to be demanded. The late proprietor could have little objection to any portion of his land being annexed to the "turruff," provided the rate of rent to be paid was limited to the rate at which he would be assessed as a "noabad" talookdar; viz. 16 rupees per doon. The auction purchaser, provided he had the land, seldom persisted in objecting to limitation of the rent to 16 rupees per doon, and in this manner most of the difficult cases of this description have been adjusted. It is astonishing how, even here, theoretical difficulties have softened down in practice, when adjusted by composition; settlement by give and take has been patiently and considerately persisted in.

62. Parties who have purchased since the measurement in 1837 have been held to have no right to more land than was measured as belonging to the mehal they purchased. Some auction purchasers are disinclined to accept this doctrine, but as, at the time of their purchase, the land claimed had been measured as the distinct property of others, and was held by those others under another tenure, all such claims have been disallowed.

63. Some very difficult cases also presented themselves between the owners of estates created subsequent to the measurement of 1760, and previous to the decennial settlement in 1793. Thus, at the measurement of 1764, A. was a turruff containing 100 doons of land, assessed at 1,500 rupees. At the decennial settlement it was divided thus, without any "mofussil butwarra" or actual division of land.

		Rs.
A.	50 doons at	750
B.	25 „	375
C.	25 „	375
	100 „	1,500

Now we find by measurement that the land is actually possessed by the owners, as follows:

	Doons.
A. has	70
B. has	35
C. has	10
	115

being a surplus of 15 doons; the jummas of each of course being as fixed at the settlement of 1793, possession could not be interfered with; matters have stood thus, perhaps, for half a century. According to the rules laid down, A. who was entitled to 50 doons, and actually has 70 doons, is liable to be assessed for 20 doons as noabad; and B. who was entitled to 25 doons, and actually has 35, is liable to be assessed for 10 doons as noabad. The subject being referred to me, I ruled that sufficient land should be left unassessed in the possession of those who had surplus, *i.e.* A. and B., to make up the quantity by which C. was short; the result is as follows:

	D.		*D.*	*k.*		*D.*	*k.*	
The owner of A. holds	60	turruff -	6	4	towfeer -	3	12	noabad.
The owner of B. holds	30	„ -	3	2	„ -	1	14	„
The owner of C. holds	10	„ -	0	0	- -	0	0	
	100, being the area of the settlement.							
Add		- - -	9	6	towfeer held by A. and B.			
Add		- - -	5	10	noabad held by A. and B.			
	115	0 area as now measured.						

64. We might have refused to allow any towfeer surplus to A. and B., and having assessed all surplus as noabad, we might have annexed a portion to C.,

so

so as to restore that turruff to its integrity; but all circumstances considered, the course observed was considered preferable. It leaves no room for objection on any part, C. is no worse off than he always has been; while A. and B. are of course contented.

65. On questions of this sort arising, I have invariably followed the spirit of my instructions; doubtful claims have been relinquished for the sake of satisfactory settlement; trifling advantages distasteful to the people have never been pursued. Of course the landowners have preferred that their surplus lands should have continued unassessed, and the many thousand proprietors of the rent-free tenures would have been better satisfied had their little holdings continued rent-free; but on the whole, the spirit of discontent which prevailed has entirely subsided, and if the abatements I have proposed be acceded to, they will be very gratefully received.

66. Mr. Wilkins shows that at the decennial settlement there were 3,381 turruffs, comprising 33,569 doons, assessed at 4,95,274 rupees, or *Rs.* 14. 12. per doon. Under the present adjustment there are 3,320* turruffs, comprising 35,622 doons, assessed at *Rs.* 4,82,940. 9. 3., the average being *Rs.* 13. 8. 11. per doon, or *Rs.* 1. 15. 3. per cultivated acre paid into the collectorship. I believe I may safely assert that such an assessment is not paid by any other district in Bengal. In the Western Provinces it appears from the statement published in 1847, that in two† districts only is the assessment higher than in Chittagong; nevertheless it is my confident conviction, that the assessment now imposed will be paid with ease, and that should sales occur in consequence of mismanagement and the disputes of shareholders, the price procured will be incontrovertible proof that the assessment is not disproportioned to the proceeds. Mr. Wilkins (para. 30 of his letter) says, "It is now notorious, the value of turruffs has been doubled at least since the settlement;" if such be the case, I desire no other proof of successful adjustment *quoad* the interests of the people, and I have no fear of the Government being dissatisfied with the out-turn.

† Cawnpore and Futtehpoor.

67. In conformity with the orders contained in para. 49 of the resolution of Government, dated the 15th February 1841, all lakraj tenures, not exceeding 10 beegahs in extent, have been relinquished, comprising 3,034 doons of land. The remaining tenures, 5,404 in number,‡ and containing 16,709 doons of land, have been subjected to investigation, under Regulation II. of 1819. Of these 447 tenures, containing 1,404 doons of land, have been confirmed and valid lakraj; 259 doons have been relinquished with the sanction of Government, under the Rules of the 17th August 1840, the proceeds being appropriated to the support of religious institutions; 4,957 tenures, containing 15,305 doons of land, have been resumed and settled with the occupants.

4thly. Respecting the fourth object of the measurement:

To ascertain and define all rent-free holdings, valid and invalid, and to resume the latter, and assess and settle them with the occupant lakherajdars, under the rules in force.

68. The land of these tenures has been so divided and subdivided, sold and re-sold, that it was found impossible to make a settlement, otherwise than separately, with each individual occupant for the land he held. To make a settlement with all the occupants of the land of a tenure in common, was impracticable; in some instances they were found to exceed 100 persons, each holding the spot of land he had acquired by purchase, gift, or inheritance, as his independent property. With all these proprietors settlements have been made, they are in number 36,683, the land they hold is 12,605 doons, so that the estates average five kaunees,§ with an assessment of two rupees each. This extreme subdivision of property is to be lamented, but recognition of the little tenures was altogether unavoidable.

These are the resumptions of the late operations, and exclusive of the considerable resumptions effected in 1834 and 1835.

69. Previous‖ to 1843 resumed lands were assessed at various rates; since then, the rate has been six rupees per doon. The reduction has, as I anticipated, done

* The cause of this discrepancy in the numbers has, after a great deal of trouble, been discovered. These figures are none of them entirely correct, but any additions or deductions hereafter made will be so trifling as to make no difference in such calculation.

‡ There are still 92 suits, embracing 71 doons of land, to be tried. They will all shortly be disposed of.

§ Excluding very small fractions.

‖ The orders sanctioning the 16 rupees rate are dated 17th July 1843.

done much towards reconciling the people to the assessment of their lands; and as the average assessment of the noabad lands is *Rs.* 12. 0. 4. per doon, the adoption of six rupees as the half rate for resumed lands was a very suitable measure.

70. Any excess of land found in the possession of the lakrajdars, was assessable at the noabad rate, but in practice it was found inconvenient uniformly to carry out this principle; the surplus was not held by any individual occupant, each of the occupants had a portion. I ruled, on the 10th November 1843, that such surplus, if it did not exceed a doon of land, should be treated as covered by the sunnud, *i. e.* assessed at six rupees, instead of 16 rupees. This mode of adjustment entailed a trifling loss of revenue; but to have assessed each individual holder separately for his few square feet of surplus, would have been an odious proceeding. I did not think it necessary to make any reference on the subject, being convinced the measure would not be disapproved.

71. The measurement having shown some of the tenures not exceeding 10 beegahs, to contain more, of course the surplus was liable to assessment. I ruled, on the 29th January 1844, that if the surplus did not exceed 10 gundahs * of land, it should be relinquished unassessed. On this subject also reference appeared unnecessary.

* One-fifth of an acre.

72. In some cases, when it could not be satisfactorily determined whether land should be treated as resumed lakraj or as noabad, I ruled, on the 20th February 1844, that it should be assessed at eight rupees per doon, in which arrangement of course the occupants readily acquiesced.

73. The result of the late resumption and settlement proceedings is shown in the underwritten table.

Number of Mehals.		Description of Mehals.	Jumma of each Class.	Total Jumma of Classes successively.
No. of each Class.	Total of Class in succession.			
			Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
—	—	Under 3 pies - - -	—	—
663	- -	„ 1 anna - - -	25 10 8	—
2,571	3,234	„ 2 „ - - -	225 11 5	251 6 1
5,878	9,112	„ 4 „ - - -	1,051 15 9	1,303 5 10
8,979	18,091	„ 8 „ - - -	3,228 9 —	4,531 14 10
7,955	26,046	„ 1 rupee - -	5,617 1 —	10,148 15 10
5,440	31,486	„ 2 „ - - -	7,589 6 6	17,938 6 4
3,498	34,984	„ 5 „ - - -	10,714 10 2	28,453 — 6
989	35,973	„ 10 „ - - -	6,791 12 —	35,244 12 6
710	36,683	Above 10 „ - - -	40,390 8 2	75,635 4 8

74. On the 12th of October 1843, I proposed that the owners of small resumptions should be allowed to redeem the land-tax, by payment of 10 years' revenue. The plan was not approved. I do not now consider redemption of the tax a question of such moment as I did when I proposed it, for by the introduction of the scheme described in the 84th and following paragraphs of this report, all embarrassment from the unavoidable purchase of small scattered mehals has been entirely provided against, both for the present and the future; but the collection of the revenue of so many mehals must always be attended with a great deal of trouble. The sale and conveyance to the purchaser of a mehal, paying eight annas, is necessarily attended with as many forms as the conveyance of a large property.

75. I now

75. I now beg to present for consideration whether any, and if any, what mehals should be altogether relinquished, as not worth retaining. I think the 663 mehals, paying an aggregate assessment of *Rs.* 25. 10. 8., certainly should be struck from the rent-roll. It must rest with the Government to determine whether the boon shall extend further. The statement shows that 18,091 mehals pay only *Rs.* 4,531. 14. 10. The collection of the revenue of these mehals will not cost less than 2,000 rupees.* If all paying less than one rupee were to be relinquished, we should reduce the number of mehals by 26,046, the revenue by *Rs.* 10,148. 15. 10.; but as the collection would cost about 3,000 rupees, the actual loss would be 7,000 rupees only. We should then have 10,637 mehals paying *Rs.* 65,486. 0. 10.

76. It may be asked if I was opposed to the retention of such insignificant mehals, why was not relinquishment proposed before, and all the settlement work avoided? Had I come forward with such a proposal, all sorts of fraudulent proceedings would have been immediately resorted to, in order to show subdivision of the tenures, and bring them within the standard of exemption.

77. In 1836 and 1837, parties holding lakraj lands were invited to come forward and compromise for the assessment of their lands at eight rupees per doon. The owners of many tenures responded to the call, and were assessed accordingly. The aggregate revenue of these mehals is 18,250 rupees. Resumed lands having been now assessed at six rupees, I think the assessment of these "compromised mehals," as they are called, should be reduced to that rate. They who came forward and voluntarily agreed to assessment, should not occupy a worse position than those who have litigated to the last their right to sit rent free. A reduction of two rupees per doon, or one-fourth on 18,250 rupees,† is 4,562 rupees. I beg to recommend that the owners of the compromised mehals should be allowed this reduction.

78. Mr. Wilkins having, in his first report, recommended this reduction, in his second proposes that the reduction shall be limited to such tenures as were recorded as "lakraj" previous to 1790; seeing that all were admitted to compromise on equal terms, I would not now make any distinction. The abatement should be granted to all or to none. Moreover, the compromised engagements having been hurriedly accepted, it might be difficult, in some cases, to determine to what tenure the lands compromised for really belonged.

79. I have now, as briefly as I could to be intelligible, reported how the orders of the 15th February 1841 have been carried into effect. Mr. Wilkins shows the result of the settlement to be as follows:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Lakraj resumptions, including compromises - -	1,12,863	14	–
Turrufs as adjusted - - - - - -	4,82,940	9	3
Noabad - - - - - - - -	2,00,825	11	6
Jynugger mehal - - - - - - -	15,295	13	8
	8,09,226	–	5
Deduct expenses of collection and profits allowed to farmers of khas and noabad lands - -	26,814	10	8
Remains - - -	7,82,411	5	9

But these figures are wrong; the following is the correct out-turn up to the 29th

* Assuming that one mohurer, at 10 rupees per mensem, can manage 1,000 accounts, 18, at 10 rupees per mensem, 180 × 12 = 2,160 per annum.

† I would exclude from this boon all such as have exchanged hands since the settlement. Purchasers can have no claim to reduction, having bought the mehals subject to payment of the jumma now assessed. Should the proposal be sanctioned, a correct account will be prepared.

29th August. There are still a few additions and deductions to be made, but the difference will be trifling.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Lakraj resumptions, including compromises - -	94,254	12	6
Turrufs, after deducting farmers' allowance on those belonging to Government - - - - - -	4,89,633	3	9
Noabad, after deducting farmers' allowance - -	1,81,192	15	–
Jynugger, after deducting malikanah as now paid, at 10 per cent. - - - - - - - - -	14,140	5	3
	7,79,221	4	6
Add, estimated jumma of lakraj land remaining to be settled - - - - - - - - -	1,000	–	–
Add, estimated jumma of land not yet resumed -	400	–	–
	7,80,621	4	6
Deduct, decrease of noabad jumma in consequence of additions made to complete turrufs under the last adjustment - - - - - - - -	4,186	–	–
	7,76,435	4	6
Deduct, reductions from the jumma of highly assessed turrufs under the Government Orders dated the 2d March 1846 - - - - - - -	2,806	–	–
	7,73,629	4	6
Deduct, to be allowed the Jynuggur zemindar, should he take possession of his mehal - - - -	8,122	–	–
	*7,65,507	4	6

From this sum I have, in the body of my report, proposed reductions as follows:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Jumma, as above - - - - - - -	7,65,507	4	6
Deduct, proposed reduction in jumma of compromised mehals, para. 77 - - - - - -	4,562	–	–
	7,60,945	4	6
Deduct, jumma of petty resumed mehals relinquished, para. 75 - - - - - - -	10,148	15	10
	7,50,796	4	8
Deduct zemindarree dâk expense, as per para. 128 -	436	8	–
	7,50,359	12	8
Deduct, annual donation towards improvement of internal communication, para. 129 - - -	5,000	–	–
Remains - - - -	7,45,359	12	8

The aggregate cultivated area being 5,07,654 acres, this jumma is an average assessment of *Rs.* 1. 7. on each cultivated acre of the district. As compared with other districts it is heavy; but the land is good, and the seasons never fail. As near as I can calculate from various inquiries, and general observation, this assessment is about one-fifth† of the gross produce—certainly not more—may be less.

80. I shall

* This will be the settlement jumma of the district.

† Viz., Gross produce *Rs.* 3. 8. per kaunee, or 56 per doon, of which one-half goes to the cultivator, leaving 28 rupees for the talookdar, zemindar and Government. The measured cultivated area is 22,522 doons; which, at 56 rupees per doon, gives 40,61,232, of which the Government revenue, 7,65,507, is 19 per cent.

80. I shall say nothing of the difficulties which attended this settlement, or of the quantity of work performed, save that the three European officers employed laboured till health and strength failed, and that without the assistance of the deputy collectors, assuredly it never could have been completed at all. Mr. Wilkins has left some discrepances unreconciled, which he ought to have investigated and cleared up, and the figures to be found in his report are not to be depended upon; some are very incorrect. The money interest involved in the matters he has left unadjusted is very trifling, not exceeding a few hundred rupees; but labour and research will be necessary in adjusting the mistakes. This duty will be willingly and well performed by Mr. Sconce; and immediately on the receipt of orders on this report, a statement shall be submitted showing the exact result. Appended is a copy of a plan of a small village * on the scale I introduced, showing the different tenures; one glance at it will be sufficient to explain the nature of the web which has been disentangled.

81. The jumma of the decennial settlement having been 4,95,274, Mr. Wilkins (para. 143 of his letter) shows the increased resources procured by the Chittagong operations to be 3,13,689 rupees; but the whole of that increase cannot be claimed as the consequence of the settlement now completed. The measurements commenced in 1836; the average collections from 1830-31 to 1834-35, were 5,54,082 rupees. The assessment now imposed, and which will be collected year by year, without fail (for no portion of it is a khas rental) is, after deducting farmers' allowance, 7,65,507 rupees. There is a clear increase of 2,11,425 rupees. The expenses, as shown by Mr. Wilkins, have been 15 lacs; so that the result is a yearly income of a fraction more than 13† per cent. on the outlay.

82. I must now solicit consideration of the following representations and proposals connected with the future management of the district.

83. Besides the noabad land, the Government is immediate owner of 303‡ mehals, containing 3,607 doons of land, purchased at different times since the perpetual settlement. These lands are also scattered over all the thannahs of the district.

84. In 1845 I caused all the lands belonging to the Government, both noabad§ and the purchased lands alluded to above, to be divided into compact farms; each farm containing one or more villages according to the extent of the land owned by Government. The farms have been given to the most respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, if they would take them; the allowance being from 15 to 30 per cent., according to the circumstances of the farm. Hitherto the arrangement has succeeded most happily; no security has been taken from the farmers, but a clause in their engagements rules that any want of punctuality will lead to a demand of security, and to dispossession should it not be provided. Of course there will occasionally be a defaulter, but of the success of the scheme I have now no doubt, and it has already had great effect in smoothing various difficulties. There are 196 farms, paying 1,02,706 rupees, or on an average 524 rupees per

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* The village contains 356 acres only; the tenures are distinguished by different colours: it is to be borne in mind that each description of tenure is held by many proprietors. There are no less than 213 holding in this small village, as follows:

Turruffs	35
Talooks under khass turruffs	33
Noabad talook	30
Noabad plots left unsettled	29
Lakheraj mehals resumed and under inquiry	73
Ghosal talooks	3
Confirmed rent-free	10
	213

† If all the abatements and relinquishments I have proposed be allowed, the clear increase will be 1,91,277 rupees, or 12 per cent. on the outlay of 15 lacs.

‡ The sudder jumma of these mehals, as per perpetual settlement is — *Rs.* 55,812 *a.* — *p.* 4
They are now assessed at — 43,739 — —

§ Except the noabad lands of thannahs Ramoo and Chuckurreah.

per farm. From this arrangement the noabad talooks of "Ramoo*" and "Chuckerrea," and talooks paying 50 rupees and upwards elsewhere, were excluded. They still pay direct to the Collector, and are in number 861, paying *Rs.* 1,13,284. 2.

85. In future any lands, which in default of purchasers, may fall in to Government, instead of being held khas, will be forthwith added to these farms. I have said that many zemindarees are comprised of lands scattered in all directions. On a mehal of this sort being purchased, it will be broken up, and the lands added to the farms within the limits of which they may be situated. By this process the farms will gradually increase in extent and value, and the number of scattered mehals decrease.

86. The advantages anticipated are,—

1st. Check to subdivision of property.

2d. Gradual introduction of compact estates, such as exist elsewhere.

3d. A standing rule against khas management, which never was and never can be successful in Chittagong.

4th. The punctual realization of the revenue.

5th. The introduction of proprietors a little removed from the multitude, having some influence with the inhabitants, useful for police purposes,† and also useful in preventing demoralizing and mischievous litigation in the courts.

87. Rules have been laid down, providing that at the expiration of every fifth year the farmers shall file in the Collector's office, a statement of all changes which have taken place connected with the talooks comprised in their farms; all successions, divisions, annexations, will be exhibited. These statements will be sent by the Collector to the sale Commissioner, there to remain six months for the inspection of all concerned; any party objecting to an entry which he may find in the statement, will present a protest either to the sale Commissioner or the Collector, which protest will be filed with the statement. By these means the changes among the under tenantry will always be known, and in the event of a farm lapsing, and temporary khas management being unavoidable, there will be no difficulties encountered in procuring the rents, while for many other purposes these quinquennial registers will be useful records.

88. Such are the arrangements made for the management of all the Government lands, if the existing rules against the sale of Government property are to be adhered to; but further experience only confirms the opinion I have long held, that the Government gains no revenue, and loses in other respects by holding zemindarrees, especially such zemindarrees as those of Chittagong. I would dispose of the whole, and look only for that which is really useful to the State—revenue, realizable with regularity, and at the least possible cost, leaving to the people the "zemindarree" tenure, with its cares and its advantages. In their keeping it may be fruitful; in the keeping of the Government it always starves.

89. How highly ownership is regarded was proved by the sale of the Government scattered lands in Tipperah last year. A limited zemindarree interest similar to that of the Western Provinces in land, assessed at *Rs.* 21,771. 6. 4., sold for 46,465 rupees. No increased annual jumma would have been procured, had the mehals been farmed.

90. The energy of self-interest is quite as necessary in zemindarree management as in any commercial undertaking. A native agriculturist must hear himself styled "owner," feel that he is really the "malik," before that interest can be roused; while Government owns the land, the one great inducement to improve to be found here is in abeyance.

91. But there is another reason for the immediate disposal of the zemindarree interest in all these lands, of merely a local nature, demanding much consideration. So long as the ownership shall be vested in the Government, escape from the

* These two thannahs consist exclusively of noabad lands. There is no great subdivision of land, and the introduction of farmers appeared unnecessary.

† At present the lands of the larger estates are so scattered, no owner has any influence anywhere.

the profitless and troublesome litigation in the civil courts, in which, as owner of these lands, the Government is constantly engaged, is impossible.

92. As shown in Mr. Wilkins' letter (para. 230), hitherto the result has been very favourable to the Government, as far as the mere disposal of the cases is concerned, but the costs oftentimes, I may say, for the must part, greatly exceed the value of the thing litigated. The time of highly paid officers is employed in drawing pleadings, and whatever the result, the dignity of the Government suffers from being engaged in such litigation* with its subjects. Above all, in Chittagong, I consider the example most pernicious; we cannot avoid defending cases when the demand is unreasonable; we must appeal cases when the decisions of the lower courts are manifestly wrongful, but so long as there shall be numerous Government cases in all the lower courts, and numerous appeals in all the superior courts, litigation will not be regarded as disreputable employ.

93. If only to avoid the litigation incidental to ownership, I would dispose of the zemindarree tenure in all the noabad and purchased lands; a price might be fixed, and the zemindarree right in each separate farm and talook offered at such price to the farmers or talookdars; but there is so little real difference between the interests of a farmer, secured for a term of years, and the limited zemindarree interest of Western India, except the right of malikanah in case of recusal on revision of settlement, or at the expiration of the lease now granted, that, perhaps, few would be inclined to purchase so remote an advantage.

94. All circumstances considered, I think the immediate free relinquishment of the zemindarree tenure in favour of the farmers and talookdars, would be the measure most suited to the occasion; their leases, as zemindars of their farms and talooks, to stand for 50† years from the 1st May 1848, in the villages on the plains, for 25 years in the jungle villages, then to be subject to resettlement on such terms as may be considered suitable. In the event of recusal, the malikanah allowance in no instance to exceed 5 per cent.

95. Should it be considered extravagant to allow such malikanah 25 or 50 years hence, without demanding a price for the same, the grant of malikanah at that period might be made conditional on the payment of a fee now for the interest conceded. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the valuation of annuities to say confidently what the amount of such fee should be, but I should think about 25 per cent. on the rental of the mehal.

96. It may be expected that I should record an opinion of the probable effect of this settlement on the general litigation in the civil courts, which has for many years been so notorious.

97. It is no exaggeration to say, that such is the subdivision and entanglement of property, that in some parts a man cannot go to his field or from his field without committing a trespass. In other parts small tenures are found divided into narrow strips a few feet wide, one end of each subdivision joining a common pathway, by means of which each petty proprietor may reach his possession. Such a state of things would be very trying to the forbearance of even a peace-loving community.

98. I am afraid it cannot be denied that the people of this district deserve the character they have so long borne for litigiousness. It is not only that they will litigate to the last for a rightful advantage, they will litigate though any ultimate advantage is impossible, and more than that, they will litigate, incurring certain loss, in order to disturb and injure a neighbour.‡

99. It

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* In 1847–48 the Government was engaged in 570 suits; 29 cases connected with the settlement were decided against the Government; the aggregate amount decreed being *Rs.* 10. 2. 3.; the costs *Rs.* 60. 12. 4.

† Should this proposal to get rid at once of the zemindarree tenure be disallowed, the period of the farms granted for 30 years should still be extended to 50 years, and the period of the farms of the jungle villages to 25 years.

‡ Specimens of Chittagong litigation taken from the file of suits for 1847:

Rammohun, Plaintiff. Suit for two annas, the value of one bamboo; the stamp fee in this case was eight times the value of the article sued for.

Sheeb Churrun, Plaintiff. Suit for four annas, value of bamboos; the stamp duty four times the value of the article sued for.

Syud Assad, Plaintiff. Suit for one rupee "russoom." Ashruff

99. It is impossible to mix at all with any class of the people without observing the undisguised ill-will which they bear to each other. Mistrust, suspicion, uncharitableness, prevail; misfortune can find no sympathy.

100. Away from home, an inhabitant of Chittagong is not less honest in his dealings than other Indians; but at home, especially in matters connected with land, all truthfulness* seems to be spurned by all classes.

101. It is not surprising that some should have supposed the spirit of litigiousness to be innate in the people; that a Chittagong child comes into the world with an inclination to fee vakeels and buy stamped paper, for really all appear to regard a lawsuit as anything but a misfortune.

102. The Sudder Board of Revenue, in their address to the Government, dated the 29th November 1833, say, "The litigious character of the natives of Chittagong has long been proverbial. It is the part of practical wisdom to trace such peculiarities to their real origin in local institutions or circumstances, not in any absolute or inherent tendency to dispute and chicanery in the minds of the people."

103. There certainly is "a tendency to dispute in the minds of the people," but that tendency is certainly traceable to local circumstances. Mr. Commissioner Walters, in a letter to the Sudder Board of Revenue, dated 11th November 1833, writes, as quoted in the margin.†

† *See* below.

104. The interchanging herein described took place among estates, the lands of which were already intermingled like the squares of a chess-board, of which there were no plans, no intelligible descriptive papers, and few resident owners.

105. Litigation was a natural consequence of such proceedings, but from all I can

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Ashruff Allee, Plaintiff. Suit for one rupee, the price of an iron hatchet.
Askur Allee, Plaintiff. Suit for one couree, one krant of waste land, value at two rupees.
Bishonath, Plaintiff. For 9*a.* 6*p.*, the value of some threads.
Azeem, Plaintiff. For two rupees, the value of 20 bundles of wood.
Foujdar, Plaintiff. For two courees, two krants of land, valued at 3 rupees.
Mahomed Badal, Plaintiff. For 8 annas, the value of a hatchet.
Ram Churrun, Plaintiff. Sues to be shaved; suit laid at *Rs.* 1. 8.
Nazir Chand, Plaintiff. Sues for a piece of wood to squeeze sugar-cane.
Jaffer Allee, Plaintiff. Sues for *Rs.* 1. 8., price of jack fruit.
Mussumut Soobreea, Plaintiff. Sues for *Rs.* 1. 8., price of a piece of cloth.
Ramsurrun, Plaintiff. Sues for ten annas, price of some jack fruit.
Jamee Churrun, Plaintiff. Sues for two annas, price of a bamboo.
During the year 1847, no less than 645 trifling suits were instituted by women.

* A settlement had to be made with a member of one of the most respectable families of the district, for a village on the sea-coast. The terms had been discussed again and again by the Collector and myself with the party; he engaged, held possession for two years; then, not pleased with his bargain, he instituted a suit in the Civil Court against the Government, to set aside the settlement, alleging that the Collector had forcibly compelled his agent to sign an engagement which he did not understand. The case is pending.

The owner of a resumed mehal not appearing to engage, the estate was farmed. The owner sued the Government to set aside the farm and obtain possession; inquiry showed there was a flaw in the proceedings; the necessary notice had not been properly served. I sent for the farmer, explained to him that the suit could not be defended, that he must give way; and informed him that we were ready to make good to him any losses he had incurred by the mistake. He spurned the idea, declared that whether the case was capable of defence or not, he would defend it to the uttermost. The case is pending.

I could mention many more such cases. When such is the conduct of the upper classes, what can be expected from the multitude?

† Again a system has obtained in this district of private changes between different zemindars; one, for instance, giving up a doon of wet land in exchange for a doon of dry, paying or receiving the difference; on land so acquired houses have been built and tanks dug by the new possessors, but all this without reference to the Collector.

Now, as the total quantity of land only added to or deducted from the different turruffs was inserted in the "kurchas," &c. without specification of the names of the mouzahs in which they were situated, and without reference to the chittas of 1126, in which they were recorded, it is evident that the 1126 chittas of any particular turruff will not now show the lands appertaining to that turruff; that is to say, the lands really answerable for the payment of the Government revenue. In many estates too it will be found that the apportionment of jumma has been made without reference to the actual assets of the land.

As possession, then, became the only standard of right, it is not to be wondered at that the inhabitants of the district soon divided into the two classes of plaintiffs and defendants, that the Collector never could give possession to auction purchasers of the lands sold to them, and could never find the land appertaining to an estate when fallen khas.

I can learn, the inclination of the people to chicanery and fraudulent dealings, especially as regards lands, are ascribable to the system we for many years pursued, to our ill-arranged and worse conducted inquisitions, in order to (to use the phraseology of the period) " discover new lands."

106. In the old correspondence we find assurances on the part of the local officers, that they will diligently search for concealed lands, meaning cultivation not embraced by the perpetual settlement. Besides incidental local investigations, several inquisitions on a large scale were conducted, embracing extensive measurements.* Some concealed lands were discovered and assessed, and some lands not concealed were called concealed, and having been once assessed, were assessed over again, while much land by means of corruption and fraud remained concealed. Those assessed did not pay, when attachment followed; the land measured as found, could not be found, and fraud triumphed till, as reported by the Board to Government in 1832, " the Collector had no ducuments showing the land or revenue payable thereon for any of the vast number of estates under his immediate management."

* In 1782, 1788, 1800, 1815, and 1817 to 1819.

107. These investigations and assessments followed on the entanglements and interchanges described by Mr. Walters; a host of ill paid, corrupt, native officers, inefficiently superintended, were employed in seeking the landowners, and holders of all classes were interested in hiding. The sudder omlah, who were themselves zemindars, zealously advocated the measurements, and, when undertaken, in a hundred different ways thwarted them.

108. The ameens were the creatures of the sudder omlah, and themselves landholders; they employed neighbours to point out the concealed lands held by each other. There was corruption in every village; the inhabitants may be said to have been divided between informers and victims; the bribing and the bribed.

109. What could ensue but general demoralization? Children heard of nothing but how the means adopted for concealment had succeeded, or why they had failed, and what measures should be pursued at the next measurement. In such a community as a Chittagong village consists of, with few subjects to attract attention, and all engaged in one pursuit, a measurement would be the subject of conversation for years, especially, as after the ameens had been withdrawn, constant endeavours to collect the rents, followed by devices and schemes for evading payment, kept the interest alive. How could the children fail to grow up what they are—litigious, distrustful of each other, suspicious of our purposes and intentions, and prone to fraud?

110. It is to be recollected, these measurements were not confined to a pergunnah here and there, they pervaded the whole district, and effected nearly everybody.

111. The wholesale forgery committed by Goculchunder Ghosal, the dewan of the Chittagong Council in 1764, and the means he must have resorted to, to support that forgery, were alone sufficient to corrupt the whole district. It concerned land in nearly every village; in each of those villages people must have been suborned by his agents to endeavour to mislead the Collector's officers respecting the land he claimed; and the inquiries and investigations concerning that land, commenced in 1797, are now only coming to a close.

112. It appears to me that the original entanglements,† the subsequent interchanges of land, and then these lamentable measurements, are quite sufficient to account for all existing peculiarities. It may be further remarked, that the majority of cases being of a nature to admit of no proof but the evidence of neighbours, the examination of witnesses on both sides has been necessarily resorted to, who adopted the quarrels of their respective principals, and thus feud upon feud has been engendered. Increase of litigation has been followed by an increased number of moonsiffs, and again, multiplying courts has increased litigation. Vakeels and attorneys of the lowest orders are now nearly within hail from every door.

113. For

† The cause of the original extraordinary distribution of the lands of an estate is not satisfactorily accounted for, but it appears that parties having possessed themselves, by clearing the jungle or by buying cleared spots of land in various directions, caused such a number of those spots as they fancied to be measured in 1764 as one estate.

113. For some time I anticipate no decrease in the number of cases; such a temper among the people is not to be suddenly changed by any measures whatever; I think a very great increase not unlikely, for we have separately assessed above 80,000 mehals. Independent of all inclination to prefer frivolous suits, there may be a vast number of questions connected with those settlements which may legitimately be taken into court; but after a few years, a great reduction in the number of suits connected with land may be looked for, and the suits instituted will be more easy of adjustment.

114. The farming system described in para. 84 will gradually, in the course of years, remedy in some measure the great existing evil of scattered property; each year some scattered spots will be added to the farms. The farmers will become resident proprietors, commanding some influence. There are now no occupant zemindars, to whom the people can apply for the adjustment of the most trifling disputes; all are carried into court, and there fomented by the vakeels, or appealed from court to court, to the utter ruin of all parties.

115. A resident landed proprietor is always ready to effect the adjustment of a difference between those who hold land under him; for, be there no more creditable motive, he knows that ryots engaged in litigation are never good rent-payers. A trifling fee may be, in some cases, demanded by the zemindar or his steward; be it so; better that a kid or a few melons should be given to the steward, than that the strife should be continued for years, and two or three grades of highly paid public officers be occupied in deciding a claim to catch small fry in a puddle, or to tether a goat by the path side.

116. Disputes, such as must arise in a community whose property is in the State I have described, can never be suitably adjusted by courts of law. However patient and painstaking the judge may be, and however simple the forms and proceedings, correct judgment is next to impossible, while the costs must be disproportioned to the matter in dispute.

117. I hope, also, that the inclusion within the limits of talooks of all lands likely, within a reasonable period, to be reached by cultivation, will have the best effect in decreasing litigation, and increasing confidence and good faith. As there can be no more seeking, there will be no more concealing. A party desirous of clearing land will make his terms with the talookdars; and the talookdar, secured in his tenure by a long lease, will confidently promote enterprize. Already these measures certainly have had some effect, which is seen in the increased openness with which all classes speak of their affairs and intentions.

118. Hitherto there has been so much uncertainty as to the interests of the different classes of owners, in the lands brought into cultivation since 1764, perhaps inconsistency in adjudication was unavoidable. Now, all interests having been recorded, such inconsistency should cease.

119. The system of multiplying the moonsiffs' offices, and subdividing their jurisdictions, I would at once change. Multiplying courts among a people already suffering from a litigious mania, will increase that mania as certainly as multiplying spirit-shops increases drunkenness. It is better that a few persons really having grievances calling for redress, should have to go five or six miles further for their remedy, than that greedy vakeels, ready to foment any sort of discord, should be within a two hours' walk of every village. In large thannahs, there should be but one moonsiff's station; in small thannahs, one moonsiff to two thannahs; and cases increasing, instead of subdividing their jurisdiction, a second or a third moonsiff should be appointed to the existing station.

Exclusive of hills and forests.

120. In Chittagong there are 15 moonsiffs. The survey shows the district to contain about 1,800 square miles; so that there is a moonsiff to each 120 square miles, or 11 miles square. Supposing the moonsiff to be placed in the middle, no one has to go above five miles and a half, or under two hours' walk, to file his suit. Can that be otherwise than mischievous? Can it contribute to the real comfort and well-being of a community among whom, owing to unfortunate circumstances, a mania for litigation is raging, that, within two hours' walk of every house, there should be a party of 15 or 20 vakeels and mooktears, who gain their bread by law-suits?

121. The

121. The measures introduced and proposed can but gradually remove the cause of the disease. The spread of the infection already abroad should, if possible, be stopped. It is my belief, formed after seven years' close observation of the proceedings in the courts, that the immediate abolition of at least one-half of the moonsiffs' stations would do much to stay the plague, and would be a blessing to the people. There should be, at the most, six moonsiffs' stations, as per margin,* and the Ramoo† moonsiff should have the powers of an assistant magistrate.

* Seeta Koond; Raojan; Chittagong; Putteea; Satkunnea; Ramoo.

† Ramoo is 67 miles from Chittagong.

122. The appointment of landowners of the district to be moonsiffs and pleaders, instead of being as it is the usual practice, should be avoided as much as possible. I endeavoured to arrest the system, but the Court of Sudder Dewannee Adawlut supported the judge against me, and appointed a ninth zemindar to the judicial bench. It seems quite useless that I should enter upon explanation why, when all are engaged in litigation, it cannot be desirable that a Chittagong landowner should be a Chittagong moonsiff. The mischief is not confined to the office of moonsiff; their dependents, also landowners, become vakeels and mooktears, who again have their subordinate suitor-seekers, who are landowners too. This system should be utterly uprooted; so long as it shall continue, cure of existing evils is hopeless.‡

123. On suits for land decreasing, other suits will soon decrease also; and in time there may be ordinary good fellowship among the people. Could I feel certain the foundation for such a result was surely laid, it would amply atone for all the wearing labour I have bestowed on this settlement.

124. On the 4th May last, the officiating magistrate of the district addressed a letter to me, suggesting that the opportunity of the final adjustment of the revenue should be taken to re-arrange the zemindarree dâk tax, which led to much imposition and abuse.

125. The sum required is 900 rupees per annum, of which 300 rupees is paid by Government, on account of the khass mehals; the remaining 600 rupees is paid by 230 proprietors.

126. Respecting this tax, the magistrate writes as follows:—"Supposing all the zemindars to pay, the time of the peons would be almost entirely occupied in collecting their monthly quotas from their many masters, over whom their power to induce payment would chiefly rest, in the threat of getting the landholder punished by the magistrate for a constructive neglect of duty. As the system now exists, the collection of the peons' pay is, I fear, attended with much annoyance to the landowners: it is a thorn in their side, which they may be made to feel at any time the darogah pleases. The demand is a mere trifle, but it may be extorted at a time when it is most inconvenient to them; and, worst of all, it is one of the means by which the police can give a cover to their irregular practices."

127. The magistrate, having detailed other inconvenience attending the system, proposed that the Government, in consideration of the increase of revenue imposed on the district, should relieve the landholders entirely from the zemindarree dâk charges.

128 On inquiry through the magistrate, I found that of the 600 rupees, *Rs.*463. 8. is paid by 74 persons,§ and *Rs.*136. 8. by 156 persons. As I have said, the Government already pays 300 rupees per annum, on account of the khas mehals. I propose that this *Rs.*136. 8. should also be paid by the Government, relieving 156 persons. The magistrate will then levy the *Rs.*463. 8. himself, and put an end entirely to the system of the peons collecting their own pay.

§ Each paying 2 rupees and upwards.

129. I have but one more proposal, which is, that on the whole noabad rental 2½ per cent. should be set apart for the improvement of mofussil communication, to be laid out by the Collector in communication with the Ferry Fund Committee and the Commissioner; with this proviso, that no portion of the same is ever to be laid out within three miles of the Sudder station. As zemindar of one-third of

It will amount to about 5,000 rupees per annum.

‡ I by no means desire that all the moonsiffs who are landowners should be forthwith dismissed, they may be removed to other places.

of the lands of the district, the Government is bound to take a leading part in all works of local utility. There are still the remains of many considerable village roads and bridges, tokens of the liberality of the landed proprietors of former days, the restoration of some of which would be very useful. The Collector should be instructed to give the preference to works in the expense of which neighbouring owners would take a share. This grant of 5,000 rupees per annum might be allowed for a certain number of years; the Collector and Commissioner then to report what works had been effected by means of this fund, and how far other proprietors had assisted; the contribution then to be continued or withdrawn, as may appear desirable.

130. I cannot conclude this report without expressing my gratitude for the constant reliance on the work being prosecuted with all practicable diligence, which has been evinced throughout the long period which the operations have occupied, embracing portions of no less than six administrations in the Bengal Government.

131. There will be no more difficulties in the Chittagong collectorship, provided methodical arrangement be preserved. No great cleverness is necessary to future successful administration; but without method and careful observance of the system introduced, confusion will ensue. Rules and directions can avail nothing, if not attended to; they possess no self-acting properties. An officer whose idiosyncracy is peculiarly suited to the duty should always be selected for the collectorship of Chittagong.

132. Two reports from the additional collector, Mr. Wilkins, are appended. My marginal notes will show that I disapprove of much of their contents.

I have, &c.

2 September 1848. (signed) *Henry Ricketts*,
Commissioner and Sudder Board, 16th Div.

ABSTRACT.

INTRODUCTORY. Cause of delay, paras. 1 to 6.

Jynuggur mehal and execution of the decree of Sudder Dewannee Adawlut in favour of the Ghosal - - - - 7 to 32.

Assessment of the Government noabad lands - - - - - 33 to 48.

Record of the extent and boundaries of the "turrufs" or mehals of the perpetual settlement - - - - 49 to 66.

Resumption and assessment of lakraj lands, 67 to 77.

Out-turn of settlement - - 78 to 80.

Future management of all the Government lands - - - - - 81 to 93.

Litigation in the courts - - 96 to 118.

Subdivision of moonsiff - - 119, 120.

Jurisdictions; employment of Chittagong landowners as moonsiffs - 121 to 123.

Zemindarree Dâk - - 124 to 128.

Internal Communication - - - 129.

ORDERS are required respecting—

The jumma to be assessed on the Jynuggur mehal - - - - *see* para. 22.

The period of lease - - *see* para. 23.

The period of lease of the noabad lands, *see* para. 45 & 46.

The relinquishment of small resumed mehals, *see* para. 75.

The reduction of the jumma of the compromised mehals - - - *see* para. 77.

The disposal of the zemindarree tenure now held by the Government in the purchased and noabad lands - - - 86 to 92.

The reduction of the number of moonsiffs' stations to six at the utmost - 121.

Prohibition against employment of landholders of Chittagong as moonsiffs in that district - - - - - - 122.

The payment of *Rs.* 436. 8. per annum towards the expense of the zemindarree dâk - - - - - 124 to 128.

The contribution of 2½ per cent. on the noabad rental for the improvement of internal communication - - - - 129.

GLOSSARY.

Chitta.—Field-book. In Chittagong the "chitta" shows the length, breadth and contents of each plot, and by whom, and under what tenure held.

Doon.—A doon contains a little less than seven acres.

Khass.—Land held immediately by Government, without the intervention of a zemindar.

Jumma.—Revenue or rent assessed on a tenure.

Khanee.—One-sixteenth of a doon, something less than half an acre.

Lakraj.—Rent-free.

Malgoozarree Land.—Land paying revenue, not lakraj.

Malikanah.—Portion of gross rental enjoyed by a zemindar.

Mehal.—Estate tenure.

Nijjot.—Held in immediate occupancy.

Noabad.—Newly cultivated; the local meaning is, land cultivated since the first measurement in 1764.

Talook.—A tenure subordinate to the superior zemindarree tenure.

Turruff.—An estate measured in 1764, and permanently assessed in 1793.

No. 100.

From *G. D. Wilkins*, Esquire, Additional Collector of Chittagong, to the Commissioner and Sudder Board, 16th Division. No. 74, Enclosure.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to send you my report on the completion of the resumption and settlement proceedings in the district of Chittagong.

2. The district originally consisted of two "girds" or circles; the one comprising all the lands north, and the other those south of the "Koornafoolie" River. These were again subdivided into 15 "chuklas," 11 in the former, and four in the latter. Now we have 11 "thannahs," containing 1,109 villages, the boundaries of which, during the late measurement, there was some difficulty in defining.

	Villages.		Villages.
Thannah Putteea -	- 298	Thannah Chittagong -	- 38
„ Nizampore -	- 164	„ Butteari -	- 17
„ Hathazari -	- 74	„ Ramoo -	- 73
„ Futtickcherri	- 58	„ Chukurria -	- 60
„ Satkania -	- 161	„ Taknaaf -	- 15
„ Raozan -	- 151		

3. I will give first the component parts of each village as affected by the several measurements, and now finally marked off, composed of "turrufs" or Exchequer mehals; Government "noabad" or wairan lands not included in the permanent settlement; the Joinuggur noabad mehal; and "lakheraj" lands of all denominations. Our last measurement alone has embraced them all.

4. I will then give the result of the settlement as it bears upon the rent-roll of the district, and upon the expectations formed of it, and next explain the mode in which the measurement, resumption, assessment, and settlement have been conducted, with the litigation in the civil courts resulting from them, and conclude with an estimate of the labour of the whole undertaking, and its cost to Government.

5. In 1126, M.S. (A. D. 1764) the kheraj lands were measured by "turrufs," each turruf comprising all lands, whether in one village or one hundred, held by one malgoozar. We have in a sufficiently perfect condition in all the thannahs but Nizampoor, the particulars of this measurement in the shape of chittahs, kuteans, null terijes, ekwals, mouzawars, jummabundies, kurchas and jaidads.(*a*) The number of mehals and amount of assessment are unknown, but the total area measured was *D.* 42,071. 13. 2. 1., of which *D.* 33,562. 14. 2. 2. were under cultivation, and *D.* 8,508. 13. 19. 3. waste, yet still not jungle or hill land, but gardens, roads, tanks and grazing grounds adjacent to the cultivation. *Turruffs in* 1126.

(*a*) *Vide* para. 256, *infra*.

6. In 1152 (1790) the decennial settlement was made of the nizamut lands upon the 1126 papers, and a gross rent fixed of *Sicca Rs.* 4,67,730. 14. 18., equal to *Co.'s Rs.* 4,98,912. 15. 10. as is gathered from the "yaddasht bhye" of 1790; but after this, kharij jumma grants and subdivisions were allowed down to 1163* (1801), when the rent-roll was finally adjusted.

7. The

* From the jaidads, &c., I make 3,320 turrufs, with a gross area of 38,189 doons, (of which 33,004 doons are haselab), and a sudder jumma of *Rs.* 4,8[illegible],740. 6. 3. for this year.

7. The "kurchas" for this year make the mehals 3,381, with a "hasilah" (cultivated) area of *D.* 33,569. 15. 2.* and a sudder jumma of *Co.'s Rs.* 4, 95,274. 11. 4., or *Rs.* 14. 12. per doon.

8. In 1793 (1155) this settlement was confirmed in perpetuity, but in 1835 (1197) it was found absolutely indispensable, while defining the boundaries of seer mehals, and executing the Jainuggur decree,(*a*) to measure simultaneously the whole of the level lands of the district, and to record finally the extent and boundaries of each turruf. (*b*)

(*a*) *Infra*, p. 51.
(*b*) Resolution Government, 15 Feb. 1841, p. 60.

9. A detail of the several dakhil kharijes or alienations, which were allowed between 1126 and 1163, have been duly recorded in the roedads of the present village settlements. The particulars of the transfers as to cultivated and uncultivated land have been ascertained on a comparison of the 1127–28 "mouzawars," the 1129 "jumabundies," the "jaidads" entered in 1153, and subsequently by the turrufdars and the "kurchas."(*c*)

(*c*) Commissioner, 15 Jan. 1846, turrufs in 1843.

10. Eleven mehals (above those in 1793) appear on the rent-roll of 1843, when there were registered 3,392 turrufs, (*d*) with a reduced sudder jumma (*quoad* the 1163 rent-roll) of *Co.'s Rs.* 4,94,742. 5. 3., of these 3,091, with a revenue of *Co.'s Rs.* 4,39,723. 1., were in the possession of the proprietors, and 301, with *Co.'s Rs.* 55,019. 4. 3. held "khas," the gross actual assets of the latter being only *Co.'s Rs.* 41,556. 9. 2., and that before any deduction for expenses of collection.(*e*)

(*d*) *Vide* p. 12.

(*e*) Collector's roob., 18 May 1848.

11. Our measurement now closed and adjusted has left, according to the annexed detail, in the 10 thannahs, excluding Teknaaf (which has no turruf), a gross area of *D.* 42,207. 3. 1. 0. 1., of which *D.* 35,622. 11. 13. 1. 2. are under cultivation, and the rest waste, with an adjusted sudder jumma of *Co.'s Rs.* 4,82,940. 9. 3.

THANNAHS.	Cultivated Land.					Uncultivated Land.					Sudder Jummas.		
	D.	*k.*	*g.*	*c.*	*k.*	*D.*	*k.*	*g.*	*c.*	*k.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Putteea	1,824	9	7	1	2	294	6	17	3	2	26,813	3	8
Nizampoor	2,568	10	7	2	1	252	4	9	1	0	36,063	1	8
Halhazaree	1,195	15	16	1	0	104	1	2	1	0	19,294	5	7
Futtickcherri	641	4	6	0	0	41	15	17	1	0	8,864	2	6
Satkania	1,438	10	3	1	0	275	9	17	1	1	23,537	12	9
Roozun	1,542	14	11	2	0	194	15	5	1	0	24,345	–	6
Chittagong	259	0	0	2	0	38	6	1	0	0	4,162	15	7
Butteari	452	5	16	2	0	49	11	7	0	0	8,233	–	11
Ramoo	579	11	7	0	0	1,179	0	19	0	2	2,703	11	4
Chukurria	83	6	6	1	2	4	12	5	0	0	1,264	12	4
Ijmali	25,036	3	11	0	0	4,149	3	6	1	0	3,27,658	6	5
TOTAL	35,622	11	13	1	2	6,584	7	7	2	2	4,82,940	9	3

	D.	*k.*	*g.*	*c.*	*k.*
1793:					
Cultivated	3,042	13	17	0	0
Waste	622	3	10	2	2
Total	3,665	1	7	2	2
1848:					
Cultivated	2,840	0	11	1	2
Waste	767	15	0	1	2
Total	3,607	15	11	3	1

12. The turrufs are now in number 3,320, but of these, 3,017, with a sudder jumma of *Co.'s Rs.* 4,27,128. 8. are in the hands of the proprietors, and 303, with a sudder jumma of *Rs.* 55,812. 0. 4., held khas; the actual assets of the latter being for the past year, 1847–48, about *Rs.* 43,139.† The average rate per doon of cultivation is thus *Rs.* 13. 8. 11. The difference between the number of turrufs in 1843 and 1848 arises chiefly from the former containing lakheraj settlements in perpetuity before our resumption proceedings commenced.

Para. 13. *See* note to para. 38 of my report on the subject. Possibly by holding inquiry respecting the claims of these 6,561 parties, we might have proved a large majority to be mere tenants-at-will, but what we should have gained by so doing I do not see; on paying the rents now assessed they are secured in their holdings for the period of the settlement. The advantage to them is certain.

13. The khas turruf Assamewari assessment has been made at rates regulated by local inquiry.‡ No investigation has been attempted, even as to the permanency or otherwise, of the shikmee holdings; and no claims founded on the present assessment are admissible as regards the continuance of the jummas now recorded.

14. It

* Mr. C.-W. Smith erroneously makes this the total area. Government, 15 February 1841, p. 64.
† Before deducting farming profits.
‡ These are 6,561 khas talooks, of which 30 pay more than 50 rupees per annum.

14. It was ascertained in 1840* (but not with any accuracy) that 2,314 of the old 3,381 turrufs were assessed at more, and only 1,067 at less, than 16 rupees the droon, which is equal to *Rs.* 2. 8. per English acre; it was, therefore, ruled,† that where a landlord held "goonjaish," or surplus land, beyond his recorded area, which, by right, was the property of Government as noabad, a portion of it should be annexed, as a gift to the turruff, according to the accompanying scale.

Para. 14. This allowance of surplus was not granted merely as a relief to those heavily assessed; it was granted in order to adjustment of the claims of the zemindars to surplus lands, which they asserted they had held since previous to the perpetual settlement.

When the decennial rate does not exceed	Allowance to be per droon.
18 rupees per droon - -	2 kanis.
20 rupees per droon - -	3 kanis.
above 20 rupees - -	4 kanis.

15. This has been done in every practicable instance; a "jaidad," or receipt in full being exacted from the turrufdar in lieu of it. In no less than 649 turrufs, however, no surplus land has been available, in 1274 it has been insufficient to carry out the full measure of indulgence; and in 738 turrufs‡ only has towfeer been given in full. All this clearly proves the liberality of the arrangement.

16. This measure being one of partial relief only, it was further ruled, with reference especially to the average estimated value of noabad land, that a remission should be granted in the permanent settlement jumma where there is less than the 1793 area, and the rate on the cultivation exceeds 16 rupees per droon, down to that limit (*a*) all turrufs with their recorded areas in full, though without any "towfeer," being left untouched, however highly assessed, as being no worse off now than they have ever been.

(*a*) Government, 18 March 1846.

17. The above relief was at first proposed to be a reduction in jumma, in the same ratio as to rates as the towfeer gift was in land; but this was found in practice partial, and not sufficiently corrective of the evil complained of; instead, therefore, relief has been given for the lost land, at the average rate of the decennial assessment.(*b*) Thus a recorded turruf of two droons, assessed at 48 rupees in 1793, if now found to consist of one droon only, has had its sudder jumma lowered to 24 rupees; if of 1 *d.* 15 *k.* (or only one kani short), the reduction has been *Rs.* 1. 8. only. Under the scheme first authorized the reduction would have been the same, or 12 rupees in both cases.

(*b*) Commissioner, 16 August 1847.

18. Three hundred and fifty-five turrufs are entitled to the above relief (though in but 91 cases has it as yet (*c*) been carried out by the turrufdars entering jaidads). The total remission is *Rs.* 2,806. 12. 3. per annum, on account of droons; *Rs.* 166. 10. 13. of missing cultivated land.

(*c*) 8 July 1848.

THANNAH.	Number of Turruffs.	Amount of Remission.		
		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Putteea - - - - - - - -	39	139	11	1
Nizampoor - - - - - - - -	46	202	5	–
Hathazari - - - - - - - -	47	230	8	4
Futtickcheri - - - - - - -	9	28	11	10
Satkania - - - - - - - -	15	54	–	3
Raozun - - - - - - -	82	507	14	2
Chittagong - - - - - - - -	19	326	6	3
Buttiari - - - - - - - -	19	111	1	4
Ijmali - - - - - - - - -	79	1,206	1	4
TOTAL - - -	355	2,806	12	3

19. The condition of a "jaidad" was necessary, as otherwise a turrufdar might get his jumma reduced, and then his area made up by a suit in the civil court for the missing land; as usurped by some lakrajdar, or by the talookdar of a noabad mehal. (*d*)

(*d*) Commissioner, 19 Sept. 1845; 1 April 1846.

20. Since the completion of the village settlements (22 December 1847) a turruf nikas "has been carefully drawn up, exhibiting at one view the details of the land, village by village, comprised in each turruf, with its recorded and present areas, and decennial rate."

21. Where

* Mr. C. W. Smith's report, 14 November.

† Government, 6 June 1842 (21 December 1841).

‡ Total, neither "khas," nor having short areas and high rates, 2,661.

Para. 21. Upon the whole the unauthorized relinquishments here alluded to are less than one-half per cent. on the area of the perpetual settlement; the mistakes can be explained. It was so easy for the deputy collectors to have granted indulgencies in ways most difficult of detection, that I am not inclined to attribute dishonesty to them in connection with the relinquishment of these 156 droons. The mistakes were brought to light by the deputy collectors who conducted the details of the final revision by which the errors were disclosed.

21. Where this nikas has shown in a turruf an inconsiderable surplus, beyond the recorded area with towfeer, it has been left untouched.

THANNAHS.	Number of Turruffs.	Surplus Cultivated Land.				
		D.	*k.*	*g.*	*c.*	*k.*
Putteea - - - - - - -	91	7	3	8	1	0
Nizampoor - - - - - -	14	0	14	3	2	1
Hathazari - - - - - -	61	4	9	17	3	0
Futtickcheri - - - - - -	9	0	14	13	3	0
Satkania - - - - - - -	42	4	14	1	0	0
Raozun - - - - - - -	33	1	14	0	1	0
Chittagong - - - - - -	14	1	0	6	0	0
Buttiari - - - - - - -	33	1	15	8	3	0
Ijmali - - - - - - -	82	19	10	0	0	2

Where the surplus has been excessive, it has been settled with the turrufdar as noabad.

THANNAHS.	Number of Turruffs.	Surplus Cultivated Land.				
		D.	*k.*	*g.*	*c.*	*k.*
Putteea - - - - - - -	12	7	13	9	3	2
Nizampoor - - - - - -	6	13	5	9	1	1
Hathazari - - - - - -	3	1	4	10	1	0
Futtickcheri - - - - - -	1	2	15	0	2	0
Satkania - - - - - - -	2	11	13	0	1	0
Raozun - - - - - - -	2	0	10	15	2	0
Chittagong - - - - - -	—			—		
Buttiari - - - - - - -	—			—		
Ijmali - - - - - - -	27	119	0	10	2	2

It has been allowed, most carelessly (and sometimes, I fear, collusively), by the settlement officers. In the first case the land (in cultivation) has amounted to 42*d.* 15*k.* 19*g.* 2*c.*, and in the second, to 156*d.* 14*k.* 16*g.* 1*c.* 2*k.*

22. On the nikases being commenced, a last notice was served on the turrufdars for them to point out noabad land for annexation, where their "towfeer" was short of the Government allowance on the whole, in any village containing a portion of the turruf. This produced 475 applications, 292 of which were granted, and 183 rejected; but in only 191 of the above 292 has the transfer, &c., been as yet (*a*) effected; the "ekjai jaidad" having been withheld in the rest.(*b*) The noabad settlements in the village towjees have been duly modified. The amount of noabad land thus given up, is *D.* 410. 4. 3. 3. 1.(*c*)

(*a*) To 8 July 1848.
(*b*) Commissioner, 17 March 1848.
(*c*) Cultivated, also waste, *Ds.*262. 7. 15. 3. 1.

23. The grant of the "towfeer" being a favour, and a turrufdar having no right to more land than is entered in his kurchas, no noabad collections on lands since relinquished have been refunded.(*d*)

(*d*) Commissioner, 29 Oct. 1842.

24. In the adjustment of towfeer, and the reduction of the 1793 jummas, where land measured as waste before, has now been found cultivated, it has been allowed, in addition to the original area, with its towfeer in full;(*e*) but where at present the waste land is in excess of that in 1793, and the cultivation less, the excess in the former have been accounted

(*e*) Commissioner, 17 March 1848, p. 14.

as

as cultivated, except under clear proof of diluvian; as the depreciation has either been wilful, or is fictitious.(*a*)

(*a*) Commissioner, 17 March 1848.

25. Where the out-turn in the aggregate has been short in both descriptions of land, relief has been given for short cultivation only. Where the out-turn is short in the aggregate, but the cultivation now equals that of 1793, no relief has been afforded (*b*)

(*b*) Idem.

26. Of the 2,649 neez thannah turruffs, 276 have less area than in 1793, with a present rate above 16 rupees; 266 are held khas, and there remain 2,106. All these have either their full recorded areas, with or without towfeer; or a rate of assessment on existing land, below 16 rupees the droon.

27. Of the last number, 2,106, 598 have full towfeer, or a little more; 1,010 have short towfeer; and 498 have either no towfeer, or less than their recorded areas, with a low rate of assessment.

28. Of the 671 "ijmali" turrufs, 37 are held khas; 79 have less than their recorded areas, and a high rate of assessment; (*c*) and of the remainder, 555, 140 have full towfeer, or more; 264 have short towfeer; 79 no towfeer at all, and 72 less than their 1793 areas, but a rate of assessment below 16 rupees.

(*c*) *i. e.* above 16 rupees per droon.

29. The "ghair punchake" or "free of impost" mehals, though averaging eight rupees the droon only, have received towfeer like the rest.*

Para. 29. It was agreed that towfeer at two kanees per droon, or to the extent of one-eighth of the area, should be allowed to all who actually possessed surplus, without reference to the rate of assessment. *See* my note to para. 14.

30. It is now notorious that the value of the Chittagong turrufs has been doubled, at least since the settlement. The position of the lands has been accurately laid down, while the addition of "towfeer" has extended the area, and diminished the rate of assessment.

31. It has been before stated, that the 1793 turrufs are not confined to particular villages, large as the latter are with reference to other districts; they are not even confined to thannahs, but in some instances are spread over the whole district.

32. It has been very difficult to trace the decennial turrufs prior to 1822; when a large turruf fell into arrears, a portion of it was sold, and erected into a separate mehal. Mehals have been some regularly and some irregularly placed on the permanent rent-roll of the district since 1793; and some have been expunged from it; while in several instances rent-roll mehals have had their areas increased and decreased, and their jummas enhanced and lowered, under orders of the civil courts, as well as on account of deluvion, roads, &c. &c.

33. The partition of estates without a formal butwarrah, was allowed down to 1162 or 1800-1, as many of the subdivided portions had been sold and re-sold by the Collector for arrears; and it would have been both unjust and difficult to re-unite them. There have been since 1832 some 60 or 70 irregular butwarrahs preferred, not according to Regulation XIX. of 1814, all of which, I believe, were quashed.

34. There has been great laxity amongst the Chittagong turrufdars in registering mutations.(*d*) Generation after generation, the same name has been permitted to stand on the record unchanged.

(*d*) Regulation V., 1799.

35. Where khas lands have been surreptitiously added to "behali" turrufs, no heed has been taken of it. A decision on the point would have been difficult, and the land, if beyond the original area of the turruf to which it has been collusively annexed, has been duly assessed as noabad at the full rate; our only loss having been where such land has been converted into "towfeer."

36. Auction purchasers of turrufs since the measurement, having been considered cognizant of that measurement, have been allowed to hold all land measured as turruf,† whether more or less;‡ the surplus, beyond towfeer, being settled with them as noabad,§ no objections have been entertained on the part of auction purchasers to land having been measured as that of another turruf, on the ground of the 1126 chittahs, showing it to be theirs. They have not been given towfeer out of "goonjaish," or surplus land measured as noabad in the names of the disseised proprietors, except where this point, from the alterations in the chittahs, has not been capable of elucidation.

Paras. 36 and 37. These were some of the most difficult cases to adjust. The presumption was necessarily against the auction purchasers—good proof of their claims being always wanting.

37. Auction purchasers have had "towfeer" added to their turrufs from land which has been proved to be "turruf;" but which had been disputed by the ex-turrufdar.(*e*) Tedious or difficult inquiries on this point have been avoided; and the presumption has generally been against the auction purchaser.

(*e*) Government, 13 March 1843.

38. When giving noabad as "towfeer" subsequently to the completion of the village settlements, the whole talook has been annexed where but little in excess of the claim. And, on the same principle, while making up towfeer from the whole of the "hasilah" of a noabad talook, the whole of the "keelah," or waste, if not to a very great extent, has been thrown in with it.

39. The

* Commissioner, 21 April 1847.
† *Vide infra*, paras. 223 and 224.
‡ Commissioner, 7 March 1842.
§ Commissioner, 7 May 1846.

39. The settlement officers have often given lands to turrufs in villages, in which they formerly held none, either according to the 1126 papers, or any of the "jaidads" and "kurchas." Strictly speaking, perhaps, all such lands should now be settled as "noabad;" although I have not proposed doing so, as the settlements have, most of them, had effect so long, and no turrufdar gets more than his 1793 area, besides towfeer, on the whole. In our nekases, we have given the total of the old lands, and the present areas in detail of villages. The same detail has now been ordered (for easy reference) for the old lands too. This already appears in the towjees.

My reports with neez thannahs turruf nekases will somewhat differ from the present return, the latter being correct, from alterations during the preparation of the "ijmali" statement, and from subsequent grants of towfeer, and reduced jummas.

Joinuggur Mehal.

40. I now come to the Joinuggur mehal. In 1763 (1125 M. S.) very shortly after our acquisition of the province from the Viceroy of Shah Allum II., Jainarain Ghosal, under a public advertisement to that effect issued on 12th May 1761,(*a*) received from the Chittagong Council "sunud," or grant of a zemindari, composed of such Government waste land as had been cleared by him, to be styled the "Joinugger Mehal." The sunud provided for a decennial adjustment of the jumma as the cultivable fallow lands were brought under the plough.

(*a*) Government, 15 February 1841, paras. 53 and 54.

41. In 1126 (1764) this mehal was measured as well as the turrufs, and it was then found to comprise in scattered portions over the whole district 3,866 *d.* 4 *k.* 12 *g.* 2 *c.*

42. In 1129 a jummabundee was taken for the estate, when after allowing for transfers and alienations, the total area was pronounced to be 3,501 *d.* 0 *k.* 11 *g.* 2 *c.* 11 *k.*, of which 2,808 *d.* 9 *k.* 1 *g.* 3 *c.* were waste,(*b*) and 692 *d.* 7 *k.* 9 *g.* 3 *c.* (exclusive of 100 droons of debooter) under cultivation.

(*b*) But cleared; Government, 15 Feb. 1841, p. 55.

43. From the 692 *d.* 7 *k.* 9 *g.* 3 *c.*,—*D.* 200 "neezjot" (or 4 *k.* 12 *g.* 1¾ *c.* per droon); and 135 *d.* 6 *k.* 17 *g.* (or 4 *k.* 8 *g.* per droon). "Khanehebari" were excluded from assessment, and on the remainder, viz. 357 *d.* 0 *k.* 12 *g.* 3 *c.* was imposed a Government jumma of *Arcot Rs.* 5,871. 4. 17. 3. being at the rate of *Rs.* 16. 7. 2¾. per packa droon, or *Rs.* 8. 7 *a.* 13 *g.* per kacha droon on the cultivation all round;(*c*) an increase of rental on a re-ascertainment of increased cultivation was duly provided for. In other respects the settlement jummabundee does not differ from those taken from the turrufdars.(*d*)

(*c*) Collector, Chittagong, 28 March 1832.
(*d*) S. B. R. 5 Oct. 1830, p. 24.

44. In 1169 the Ghosal family were found to have appropriated on the strength of a forged grant from a former chief of the Chittagong Council (Mr. Verelst), an extent of land far beyond the above limit. The whole was then attached by Government. This attachment was doubtless an illegal one; but with reference to the imperfect title of the Ghosals derived from their forged deed, and their subsequent gross usurpation, the Court, when the question came before them, decreed no damages on account.(*e*)

(*e*) Government, 29 August 1847.

45. In 1150 (1788–9), the Jainuggur mehal was measured with a quantity of land which did not belong to it, the area being *Dr.* 6,570,(*f*) of which 1,566. 15. 8. 2. were cultivated; the Government jumma fixed was *Fur. Rs.* 17,513. 3. 10. 3., or *Sa. Rs.* 16,207. 3. 3. 1.* which was duly added to the kurcha; or at the rate of *Rs.* 11. 2. 10. for every 16 rupees of gross talookdarry assets, leaving *Rs.* 4. 13. 2. for proprietary profits.

(*f*) Or 10,394 droons, Government, 29 August 1837.

46. In 1162 (1800–1), there was a third measurement of the mehal, but again the Government waste lands were mixed up with it, this time to a very great extent, and it was found impossible to separate them. Mr. Collector Harvey (*g*) says, that the 16,207 Sicca rupees jumma was imposed on this occasion.

(*g*) 28 March 1832.

47. The dispute being brought by the Ghosals before the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, a decree was passed by that Court on the 30th August 1815,(*h*) removing the attachment, and ordering a restitution of the land, with mesne profits to the extent of 3,501 droons, as recorded in the 1129 jummabundee, with revenue for the back period reverting to Government.(*i*) The decree also declared the rate of assessment open to future adjustment by the Collector.

(*h*) S. D. reports, vol. 2. p. 156.

(*i*) Government, 15 Feb. 1841, p. 59.

48. In 1182 (1819–20), a distinct measurement of the mehal was made, both to execute the decree of 1815, and to ascertain how much enhanced revenue the Government were entitled to for increased cultivation. The result was, 3,588 droons, of which 1,667 were cultivated, including the 200 droons "neezjot." The gross assessment on all the cultivation was 26,000 rupees; but the Government revenue, excluding the "neezjot" land, and proprietary profits on the remainder, was *Rs.* 16,192. 14, (*k*) being at the rate of 11 rupees the droon.

Para. 48. The Collector says, measurement was "made," he should have written, "attempted." It was the confusion created by this measurement which made adjustment now so extremely difficult.
(*k*) Commissioner, 20 Dec. 1842, App., and 1st.

49. The Board had previously ruled that this assessment should be at the same rate on the cultivation as that in 1764.(*l*) The jumma on this measurement, too, had been previously variously estimated. Mr. Commissioner Halhed made it 16,207 rupees;(*m*) the Collector of Chittagong, 18,400 rupees;(*n*) the Commissioner of Burisaul, 16,231 rupees;(*o*) the towjees produced

(*l*) S. B. R., 5 October 1830, p. 24, and Mr. Reid, 12 April 1830.
(*m*) 20 Nov. 1831.
(*n*) 28 March 1832.
(*o*) 10 and 16 Feb. 1832.

* Collector, 20 December 1798, says, 16,047 Sicca rupees. Jummabundee lost.

produced by the Ghosals, 16,207 rupees; while Mr. Reid pronounced it to be 13,084 rupees; according to the following calculation: deduct from the gross assessment 4. 12. $1\frac{3}{4}$. per droon for "neezjote," and 4*k*. 8*g*. per droon for "khanabari," and there remain, *Arcot Rs.* 14,133. 8. 11., or *Sa. Rs.* 13,084. 9. 4, at 16. 7. $2\frac{3}{4}$ (*Arcot Rs.*) per pucka droon.

50. It is true that this measurement was in a manner acknowledged by the Ghosals, (*a*) and that our subsequent adjustments of accounts have been, with the consent of both parties, based upon it; but it is equally true, that neither possession nor identification followed the measurement of the lands; that it has been greatly found fault with by all parties (by the Ghosals without reason); has (*b*) been sometimes upheld, and sometimes rejected; and, finally, does not appear to have been ever formally confirmed.

(*a*) S. B., 25 July 1837, p. 10 and 11.

(*b*) S. B. R., 5 Oct. 1830, p. 23.

51. The execution of the decree of 1815 has thus been left to the last measurement. (*c*) The decree itself is a very long and by no means lucid document; but on all the points noticed above, there can be no mistake.

(*c*) S. B. R., 25 July 1837, p. 12.

52. In the present measurement, the object has been to mark off, separate, and, finally, to settle with the Ghosals, as one estate, the Joinuggur noabad lands, as they appear (minus the alienations down to 1129) in the 1126 measurement papers. These lands were not settled permanently in 1790, as erroneously supposed by Mr. Lushington.* Had they been so, the uncultivated cultivable tracts, now in cultivation, must have remained untouched; a procedure inapplicable to a newly cleared estate. This is expressly provided for in the original grant, and was fully explained by Government in 1837. (*d*) "The decennial settlement did not give property: it merely attached certain immunities to property of a particular description, to which class the Joinuggur mehal did not belong."

Para. 52. This expression must have been made use of by Mr. Lushington by mistake.

(*d*) Government, 29 August 1837.

53. As far as possible the 1126 dags have been followed in the last measurement. In thannah Putteea, where the measurement of the mehal began, an agent of the Ghosals raised objections and claims totally at variance with these records. It is, however, notorious, that in this thannah the Joinuggur lands are now the very worst to be found. Elsewhere, the talookdars themselves have either pointed out the lands, or the measuring ameens with the 1126 chittahs before them, have done their best to discover them; at all events their proceedings were tacitly allowed to be correct.

54. To the Government and to the people in general it matters very little where this land has been identified. All the noabad land was at the disposal of Government for any purpose they chose; and the talookdars neither in the Government nor in the Joinuggur noabad lands, can have a higher rent imposed upon them than 16 rupees the droon.

55. The late measurement has given the following result: *D.* 3,042. 0. 9. 1. 2., situated in no less than 568 villages, and composed of 3,242 separate talooks; of this gross area, *D.* 1,409. 12. 3. 3. 1. are under cultivation; *D.* 26. 5. 9. 0. 1. (chiefly "butt") are capable of culture, and *D.* 1,605. 14. 16. 2. are waste.

56. The gross assessment on the cultivated area is *Rs.* 18,030. 14. 10., from which, after deducting proprietary profits on the scale of *Rs.* 4. 13. 2. per 16 rupees, (*e*) there remains a sudder jumma of *Rs.* 12,595. 13. 8.

(*e*) Commissioner, 15 Oct. 1841.

57. The average talookdaree rate is thus—*Rs.* 12. 12. 7. per droon; that of the Government revenue, *Rs.* 8. 14. 11.

58. The decree cannot be said to be executed, from the present "hasilah" being in excess of that of 1129, as there is nothing to show that a part of the waste, though cleared lands then, may not have been since reclaimed, as long as the total area of the jummabundee is short.

59. The land to which the Ghosals are entitled under the decree, is thus, as mentioned before, *D.* 3,501. 0. 11. 2. (including "neezjot," resumable under Regulation VIII., 1793, section 39), and not more ;† but of this the hasilah must not be less than *D.* 692. 7. 9. 3.; and this much land, if not forthcoming from the identification of the 1764 measurement, was ordered to be made up from Government noabad.‡ The deficiency thus amounting to *D.* 459. 0. 2. 0. 1. I have proposed to make up thus:—

Para. 59. As mentioned in my report, a suit was instituted for the resumption of this land. It was declared to be Exchequer land; that is to say to form part of the area liable to assessment, but the Sudder Board ruled, that on the property being released to the zemindar, this 200 doons should not be assessed. *See* Para. 26 of my letter.

60. There is one old chittah of this mehal giving, in 10 or 15 dags, in one village, Nichintapoor, *D.* 263. 12. 7. 3. of "jungle land," which has not been pointed out, and cannot be traced in any way according to the description of its locality recorded, and which is clearly fictitious.

61. I would make up this from some jungle tract in one place, where the Ghosals already have land; and I beg to propose that it should be given thus:

From Hurwalchari, thannah Futtickcherri - - - -	*D.*	125	5	6
„ Paindung - - - ditto - - - - - -		138	7	1
TOTAL - - -	*D.*	263	12	7

This being all unsettled Government noabad land.

62. There

* (Additional Collector's Memorandum, 10 March 1847). S. B. R., 5 October 1830.

† S. B. R., 26 July 1837, paras. 3 and 4.

‡ Idem.

62. There will then remain *D.* 195. 3. 14. 1. 1. to be made up in the manner suggested in para. 7 above. I propose to give this from 54 Government noabad talooks in mouzah Nichintapoor thannah Roozan (where there are already some patches of Joinuggur land), consisting of *D.* 195. 3. 14. 1. 1., of which *D.* 70. 14. 3. 1. are hasilah, and *D.* 124. 5. 11. 0. 1. keelah; the land being perhaps good, somewhat beyond the average.

63. Of these 54 talooks, three, with *D.* 45. 15. 16. 3. of cultivated, and *D.* 57. 15. 1. 3. of uncultivated land, and a talookdari jumma of *Rs.* 451. 2. 1., pay direct; and 51 with *D.* 24. 14. 6. 2. of cultivated, and *D.* 66. 6. 9. 1. 1. of uncultivated land, and a talookdari jumma of *Rs.* 280. 6. 2., pay their rents through the village farmer, who, in this one village, would thus lose his farm, a contingency for which there is due provision in his agreement.

64. With regard to the talooks, I beg to observe again, that to the Government and the people in general, it matters not what land we annex to the Joinuggur mehal; all Government noabad land, settled or unsettled, is completely at our disposal, to do with what we choose.

65. If my proposal is assented to, the addition would make the gross area of the mehal amount to *D.* 3,501. 0. 11. 2. (as in 1129), of which *D.* 1,506. 15. 16. 0. 2. are under cultivation, bearing a talookdaree jumma of *Rs.* 18,762. 7. 1. and a sudder jumma of *Rs.* 13,106. 14. 11.; the zemindaree profits being *Rs.* 5,655. 8. 2.; thus the talookdaree rate per droon all round would be *R.* 12. 10. 9., and that of the Government revenue *Rs.* 8. 13. 2.

66. The Ghosals must take possession of the lands now made over to them, or be considered as recusant zemindars, and dealt with accordingly.*

Para. 67. Not the worst in every village; certainly in many villages.

67. There is no doubt but that considerable quantities of land were surreptitiously exchanged or abstracted from this estate between 1800 and 1822, when under khass management; still the Ghosals subsequently filed a receipt. There is no denying that the Joinuggur lands will now be found the worst in every village; yet they may have been changed while the Ghosals were in possession, between 1822 and 1832. The identification of the 1126 dags has ever been a considerable difficulty.

Para. 68. The revenue paid will cover the whole; but in calculating the assessment. these 200 doons have been excluded, as explained in para. 27 of my letter.

68. The neezjot land is not a separate estate; it is part and parcel of the mehal, and has been declared liable to assessment by competent authority.† The zemindars must pay revenue for the whole; or if recusant, are entitled only to "malikana" on the whole.

69. In this mehal it has been ruled,‡ that where the full noabad rate of 16 rupees per droon is imposed on the under tenants, *Rs.* 11. 2. 10. per droon§ on all land now in cultivation is to be the Government revenue, and *Rs.* 4. 13. 2. proprietary profits, that having been the rate on the assessed portion of the estate in 1150 ‖ Any reduction on the above standard of 16 rupees is proportionally to reduce the sudder jumma.

From Para 70 to 76. These accounts were all finally reported on by me, and passed by the Government in 1842. We might have sold this lakeraj land; but reference being had to the many questions connected with the accounts open to contrariety of opinion, and also to the probability of litigation respecting the lands on the part of the present proprietors of the Jynuggur mehal, it appeared to me that the sale was not advisable. The balance is recorded in the defaulters' register, and there it will remain lest any claim should eventually be preferred by the representatives of the Ghosals, which is improbable. They are beggars.

70. A final report on the execution of the decree regarding this mehal would be imperfect without a short statement as well of the adjustment of accounts between the proprietors and Government.

71. In 1822 the Ghosals were reinstated in their lands, which then had a jumma of *Rs.* 16,192. 14.,¶ after 20 years' dispossession. From 1822 to 1832, ten years, they held the lands without paying a fraction of revenue, when they were attached, and held "seer" by the Collector. The wasilaut due to them on account of the first interval might, as I will hereafter show, have paid off the balances of the second; but it was not so. With the old rent-paying lands, both the "neezjot" and the debooter came into the hands of Government, their locality being fictitious and undistinguishable.

72. The mesne profits or "wasilat," due to the Ghosals for the period of illegal dispossession, 1800 to 1822, consisted, according to the decree of 1815, of the gross proceeds of the lands, minus the Government revenue and expenses of collection. It was, however, subsequently ruled(*a*) that it consisted of the entire rent of the 200 droons, neezjot, as malikana, the rent of the remaining 492 droons being due to Government as revenue. The wasilut thus became, with the interest, 2,37,022 Sicca rupees, (*b*) which was duly paid on 18th December 1833, while the receivers were in debt for 10 years' revenue. This payment was not only premature,(*c*) but excessive, the annual jumma having been calculated at *Rs.* 15,355. 4. 13., instead of *Rs.* 16,192. 14.

(*a*) S. D. A., 29 August 1829, and 19 April 1830.
(*b*) *Co.'s. Rs.* 2,52,823. 12. 2.
(*c*) S. B. 16th division, 20 Dec. 1842.

73. In

* Government, 29 August 1837, p. 11.
† Government, 29 August 1837, p. 6.
‡ Commissioner, 15 October 1841.
§ Mr. Commissioner Harvey's Note, or S. Board's Letter, 25 July 1837.
‖ Government, 1 January 1833, and S. B. Revenue, 25 July 1837.
¶ Government, 1 January 1833

73. In 1842 it was decided that the Ghosals were entitled to malikana on the whole collection for the years subsequent to 1832,(*a*) while the estate was under khass management.

(*a*) S. B. 16th Div. 20 Dec. 1842.

74. The 100 droons debooter was attached in 1800, with the Exchequer lands of the mehal; again with it restored in 1822; and again with it held khass in 1832. This land was resumed in 1837,(*b*) and it was ordered that assessment of it could only date from that event.(*c*) It did not form any portion of the 3,501 droons of the jummabundee of 1129, and the decree of 1815. Wasilaut on this land has thus been restored for five years.

(*b*) 20 June.
(*c*) S. B. R., 25 July 1837.

75. The sums due to Government from 1822 to 1832, were estimated in 1842 at *Co.'s Rs.* 1,35,490. 13., as per the annexed detail,* after deducting the money to be refunded according to the particulars now furnished.

76. The mehal had long been mortgaged; and in 18— the mortgagees had foreclosed, and got possession, viz., the heirs of Ladlee Mohun Thacoor, who still hold it, and who have received and still do receive their malikana, pending the final delivery of the estate. It was to these heirs that the *Rs.* 13,986. 12. 11. noted above were paid, which increase the debt of the Ghosals to Government to *Rs.* 1,49,477. 9. 11., of which *Rs.* 89,529. 6. 4. have been liquidated (being surplus returned by Collector of Bullooah, to whom the *Co.'s Rs.* 2,52,823. 12. 2. were remitted), leaving the present balance *Rs.* 59,948. 3. 7.

77. The "debooter" lands were selected from the hasillah lands in 1842, and duly settled for in 1843 (5th September) at eight rupees the droon, lowered in 1845 to six rupees. They lie in two thannahs; Roozan and Futteekcherree are all that is left in the hands of the Ghosals, and are, I presume, available by sale for the recovery of our balance of 59,948 rupees.

78. The Ghosals had turrufs besides their noabad land, which were sold in 1813 (*d*) for arrears, and which they had previously purchased at a sale for arrears, rent of turrufs *Rs.* 45,902. 11. 13. 3.(*e*) They were again sold, and bought in by Government in 1831.

(*d*) Collector of Chittagong, 28 March 1832.
(*e*) Collector of Chittagong, 20 Dec. 1798, p. 3.

79. A nikas of this estate has been prepared and sent in, giving the extent, nature, position, shikmidari occupancy, and assessment of the Joinuggur estate as found in each village; and an English abstract of the nikas accompanies this report. (*f*)

(*f*) (B.) and (BB.) *Government Noabad Lands; former measurements.*

80. The Government "noabad," or waste lands first came into notice in 1162 (1800–1), three years after the attachment of the Joinuggur mehal, when on a measurement there were found, inclusive of the above mehal, 10,703 droons,(*g*) of which 3,278 droons were under cultivation, and the rest uncultivated, but (I presume) cleared and capable of culture; on the cultivated area was fixed a gross assessment of 51,749 Sicca rupees, settled by talooks. This measurement was complained of at the time, but it is supposed without good grounds.

(*g*) 74,921 acres.

81. In 1176 (1814–15) an attempt was made, but only partially, to separate the two interests; but only the waste lands in thannah Ramoo were measured, and 1,723 rupees proposed to be added to the 1162 jumma, on account of extended cultivation there. This was however abandoned.

82. In 1180 (1818–19) the Government noabad lands were, throughout the district, measured distinctly from the Joinuggur noabad mehal, when the result was 11,853 droons, of which 3,276 droons were cultivated, assessed at a gross talookdari jumma of 69,334 Company's rupees,(*h*) or as it is elsewhere stated, 59,306 Company's rupees.(*i*) This measurement was loudly protested against by the Ghosals, as usurping the best portion of their lands, and was pronounced incorrect by authority.(*k*) It has been since sometimes followed, and sometimes set aside.

(*h*) Or 65,000 Sicca rupees.
(*i*) S. B. R., 5 October 1830.
(*k*) S. B. R., 5 Oct. 1830, p. 14.

83. The collections on this assessment averaged for the 10 years down to 1830, from 12,000 rupees to 15,000 rupees only, leaving in that year 5,00,000 rupees of balances;† and nothing was ever done either to take provisional engagements, or to enforce the law for the realization of the Government dues,‡ or to oust the recusant occupants in favour of farmers.

Para. 83. The fact was, the measurements of 1819–20 were conducted in such a manner that it was impossible to levy the rents imposed. Between 1830 and 1837 all sorts of systems were resorted to, even to making all the darogahs tuhseeldars, but to no purpose. Each attempt increased the confusion.

84. Now,

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* Viz. Due from Ghosals to Government, revenue from 1822 to 1832 - *Co.'s Rs.* 2,62,019 3 10
On account of balances - - - - - - - - - - - 33,108 6 3

TOTAL - - - 2,95,127 10 1

Deduct, due from Government to Ghosals:

Proceeds of Debooter, from 1800 to 1822	*Co.'s Rs.* 1,26,245 5 10	
Proceeds of ditto, from 1832 to 1837 - - -	14,702 – 4	
Malikana, from 1832 to 1842 - - - - -	13,986 12 11	
Mofussil collections on account of balances for rents between 1822 to 1832 - - - - -	4,702 10 –	
TOTAL - - -		1,59,636 13 1
BALANCE - - - -		1,35,490 13 –

† S. B. R., 5 October 1830.

‡ Reg. VII. of 1799, s. 25.

84. Now, the Government noabad land (adjusted) measurement has given us a total area of *D.* 66,525. 10. 15.,(*a*) of which *D.* 17,021. 9. 16. are cultivated, and *D.* 49,504. 0. 18. 3. 1. waste; of this *D.* 45,054. 4. 10. 0. 2. have been settled for, producing in 1,076 villages, and 32,258 separate talooks, a gross sudder jumma of *Rs.* 2,00,825. 11. 6.

(*a*) 465,675 acres.

85. Of these talooks (488 being assessed respectively at 50 rupees and upwards) pay a gross talookdari (net) jumma of *Rs.* 1,10,056. 9. 8., direct to Government; and 31,770 talooks, with a talookdari jumma(*b*) each; below that standard, pay rent(*c*) through the village farmers. The talookdari rate per droon, on the present assessed cultivated area, is *Rs.* 12. 0. 4.

Co.'s Rs.
(*b*) 90,769. 1. 10.
Co.'s Rs.
(*c*) 90,769. 1. 10.

Para. 86. *See* para. 38 of my letter, in which I have explained why classification of interests was not attempted, and all were allowed to call themselves talookdars.

86. Sixteen rupees has been fixed upon as the highest rate per droon for this land*, but the rates in some villages are as low as six rupees the droon. The settlements (32,258 in number) have been made with the talookdars for 30 years, as the persons thus entitled to engage, whether previously middlemen or mere cultivators ("khastkars"). All settlements up to 200 rupees per annum have been passed for the above term by the additional collector; all beyond that amount, by the Commissioner. (*d*)

(*d*) Rules, 27 June 1842, S.

From para. 87 to 89. In para. 45 of my report, I have recommended that all these leases should be at once extended to 25 years.

87. Where the uncultivated culturable land has been greatly in excess of the cultivation, the term has been reduced (at the expressed future option of the Government to take advantage of the proviso or not) to 20, 15, 10, and even 5 years, according to circumstances. (*e*)

(*e*) Commissioner, 28 February 1846.

88. In thannah Teknaaf, the southernmost part of the district, and where the waste lands are greatly in excess, the settlement has been for 10 years only all round; (*f*) and in thannah Chukurria for 20 years. The talookdars, (*g*) however, have been assured that the increased cultivation, 10 years hence, will be assessed, at the rates now fixed, for 30 years.

(*f*) Idem.

(*g*) Commissioner, 6 March and 17 and 22 June 1846.

89. In Satkania, too, the culturable waste land far exceeds the cultivation; in some cases, by 99 per cent. (*h*) Here, too, the term has been, in some talooks, limited to 10 years.

(*h*) Commissioner, 6 March 1846.

90. Some of the Chittagong noabad talooks (the size of all being regulated by undivided village occupancies) are very large; but for the most part they are inconveniently small, the annual rent of many hundreds being a few annas only. To remedy this (as noticed elsewhere), all talookdars paying less than 50 rupees per annum, with a few exceptions in favour of turrufdars noabad excess lands,(*i*) have been placed, together with the shikmedars of the khas turruffs, under village farmers, in circles of villages; the rest remain "sudder malgoozars."

(*i*) Commissioner, 9 July 1844.

Para. 91. I have explained this plan in para. 84 of my letter.

91. These sudder farmers receive a per-centage of from 15 to 30 rupees, according to circumstances, and by a particular form of agreement. Their farms are not saleable for arrears, under Regulation VIII. of 1835.† They furnish no security (as done of the Chittagong ijaradars), except in peculiar cases;‡ and their balances are recovered by attachment and sale of both real and personal effects. Arrears due by talookdars are recovered both by attachment, and by sale of their talooks, under the law above quoted, or Regulation VIII. of 1819.

92. Farming kists, where above five rupees of sudder jumma, are payable as follows: Four annas in September, six annas in December, and six annas in March. Below five rupees, there is but one kist, in December. (*k*)

(*k*) Commissioner, 8 February 1845.

93. All waste land included in the talooks, and now unassessed, cannot be touched by the sudder farmers during the term of the talookdar's lease; but they are not at liberty to dispose of all other waste noabad land as they please, and without accounting for the proceeds.

94. The zemindari right of the whole of the noabad is vested solely in the State, although the civil courts have contravened this in some cases, by cancelling (miscalled) "moostajiri" noabad settlements for recusancy. The talookdars, too, have no right to all the keelah land measured in their names, but what we have temporarily conferred upon them. (*l*)

(*l*) Commissioner, 6 May 1847.

95. The rates on the noabad cultivated lands, as fixed by the settlement officers, have occasionally, on grounds being shown, been lowered by the additional collector and the Commissioner, with reference to the average rates of the village, for lands of, apparently, the same description and quality.

Para. 96. *See* my letter, para. 45 on this subject.

96. Cultivation by stealth has from the first been discouraged, as a great evil both to Government and the people.§ To prevent it as far as possible, large quantities of waste land have been allowed to be annexed to noabad talooks; waste Government lands, not comprised in talooks, have all been made over to the village farmers; and whole waste villages in Chukurria and elsewhere, have been offered to public competition at anything they would bring. (*m*)

(*m*) Commissioner, 17 June 1846, p. 55.

97. "Russudee"

* Since 1162 M. S.
† Government, 15 June 1845.
‡ Commissioner, 28 January 1845.
§ Commssiioner, 30 June 1845.

97. "Russudee" or "abadkari" (progressively increasing) jummas have, as a general rule, not been adopted either for the noabad or the lakheraj lands, even where the proportion of arable fallow land has been preposterous. Such have been pronounced by authority* as an assessment on a contingency, and not on a reality; and upon a contingency, the occurrence of which is very likely to be prevented by the imposition of an assessment in anticipation. The system, however, under different circumstances, has been quite successful in the adjoining district of Bullooah, where, for the "churs," improving leases were indispensable.

Para. 97. This is a great mistake. The system now current is, leases for five years on existing cultivation, with measurement at the expiration of that period; increased cultivation to be then assessed at moderate rates agreed upon on the lease being granted: this plan has been found much more suitable and advantageous.

98. The purchasers of noabad talooks pay the jummas as they stood at the time of the purchase,(*a*) no reduction having been allowed them on a revision of the settlement by the additional collector. They could have nothing to complain of.

(*a*) Commissioner, 7 May 1846.

99. A recusant noabad talookdar now will have no claim to a settlement, on the present lease lapsing,(*b*) although, with the rest of the community, he will then have an equal chance of a settlement.

(*b*) Government, 10 April 1843.

100. In 1126 (1764), the lakheraj, or rent-free tenures, then in existence, were measured, and their title-deeds were subsequently registered to the number of 3,237 of 24,804; 21,567 remaining unregistered. Of those registered, 2,307, each consisted, according to the lakherajdar, of more than 10 beegahs,(*c*) having an aggregate area of 19,539 droons; while 930, under 10 beegahs, gave 287 droons only.† Of the total lakheraj holdings, measured in 1126, M. S. 19,502 were under 10 beegahs, and 5,302 above: total, 24,843. (*d*) The former covered 2,939 droons only, and the latter 12,950 droons; total droons, 15,889; equal to 111,223 English acres. (*e*)

Lakheraj Lands.

	k.	*g.*	*c.*	*k.*
(*c*)	8	6	2	2

(*d*) 24,804 (Gov. 15 Feb. 1841, p. 48.

(*e*) Idem, p. 49.

101. On 5th September 1771 (1133 M. S.), the Collector reported to the Board, that the rent-free grants then occupied five-eighths of the (nominally) assessed lands, and comprised 15,000 droons(*f*) of the most fertile ground in the district; that the "istikhali," or confirmatory sunuds, bearing the seal and signature of the several chiefs of the Chittagong Council, were for the most part fraudulent; that the (Mohammedan) Government in 1125 M. S. (A. D. 1761) had made over to us no registers of rent-free grants; that when the Chief of Council, Mr. Verelst, between 1761 and 1764 (1123–26), ordered by proclamation the production of all title-deeds, but few could be shown; and that all the sunnuds subsequently ratified by Messrs. Pleydell, Charlton, and Reed,(*g*) embracing 2,800 droons of land,(*h*) were undoubted forgeries; the perpetrator of most of them being a well-known artizan in the town of Chittagong, still plying his trade.

(*f*) 105,000 acres.

(*g*) Mr. Verelst's successors.

(*h*) 19,000 acres.

102. The power of the Chittagong chiefs, with respect to confirming rent-free alienations from Exchequer lands, are defined by Regulation XIX. of 1793, section 3, clause 3, and where grants have been confirmed beyond this limit, and are now proved to be fictitious, they have been resumed without reference to the "istiklali" confirmation.

103. In 1134 (1772) some lakheraj land was measured as granted subsequently to 1126, and at the same time some of the 1126 lakheraj land was re-measured, with what object, or why left unfinished, does not appear.

104. In 1150 (1788) there was again a measurement of lakheraj lands granted between 1126 and that year, all which, if *bonâ fide* alienations, have been now admitted to be such; also, as in 1134, some of the 1126 land. The total of this year's measurement was *D.* 3,324. 14. 1., of which *D.* 1,347. 12. 17. were cultivated. The former includes *D.* 62 6. 10., part of which was subsequently under litigation, transferred to the Joinuggur noabad mehal, as alienated from that estate by the Ghosals to themselves.

105. There were some lakheraj tenures measured in 1150 (*i*) in thannah Ramoo, which Mr. Harvey in 1835 would not allow to be such, but caused to be assessed and settled as "noabad."

(*i*) Grants by the Collector, Mr. S. Bird.

106. Since our last remeasurement of the lakheraj with all other lands, deeds have been fabricated to a great extent, but so clumsily (the Chittagong people being invariably both fraudulently inclined and inexpert) that three-fourths of those presented have been conspicuous forgeries. The impression of the seal has been oftener painted than stamped; and the writing(*k*) coupled with great accuracy of expression is both new and indifferent. The terms made use of have evidently been copied from those of some deeds previously pronounced full and genuine. There was a man lately residing at the village of Sultanpoor, near this, who has the credit of having prepared most of these documents.

(*k*) Always in Persian.

107. The Chittagong grants are of the following description: for the support of Mussulman "musjids" and "durgahs," Hindoo "mundils" and Mug "keangs," all places of public worship, for the support of private families with or without specification of hereditary descent, and in many cases the same grant provides both for a public purpose, and the support of individuals. Grants were also made for "madressas" or colleges, and for the sustenance of Brahmins, Faqueers and Nantch men, with their descendants.

108. Five

* Government, 2 May 1842.

† These figures are two-thirds fictitious.

108. Five thousand six hundred and sixty-five resumption suits have been tried in Chittagong under Regulations II. of 1819, and III. of 1828; 195(*a*) before the formation of my office, and 5,470 since; 14,855 irregular decrees between 1834 and 1840 having been cancelled. The suits have been for lands alienated by competent authority, and now held under the terms of the grant, which have been confirmed rent-free; of lands held under invalid titles and resumed; of lands admitted (at the time) to favourable terms of settlement on compromise, without scrutiny or trial; of lands released as comprised in grants, each recorded as under 10 beegahs; and of lands claimed and measured as "lakheraj," but which, on inquiry, have been shown to be "noabad," *i.e.* not *bonâ fide* alienated prior to 1790.

(*a*) Viz., Mr. Walters, 2; Mr. Phillips, 28; Mr. Harvey, 73; Mr. Plowden, 92.

109. Where land has been *bonâ fide* alienated from a turruff as lakheraj prior to 1150, it has been tried as such; where the alienation is a "paper" one only, and fictitious, the land has been re-annexed to the turruff, after being struck off the resumption file.*

Para. 110. The number is given in para. 100, as being 19,502. This number was not correct.

110. A vast number of tenures under 10 beegahs have been released under rule 1, of the rules of 17th August 1840, Regulation XIX. of 1793, section 3, clause 4, having been extended to this province.† They have consisted of *D.* 3,034. 4. 12. 3. 1. of land, of which *D.* 2,747. 13. 14. were cultivated, which, if assessed at six rupees per droon, would have realized 16,488 rupees. The number of these tenures cannot be given, as no trials were held or register made of them; and the towjees show only the village portions of them.

111. Land measured as lakheraj, but in excess of the record, has been settled as noabad with the lakherajdar, except where the amount is trifling, when it has been left annexed, and either assessed or released on the same terms as the lakheraj.

Para. 112. On the 3d April 1846 the additional collector reported that the lists prepared in 1840, according to which the orders of the Government of February 1841 were passed, had been written from the ekwals of 1126, 1127 and 1128, which were not always correct. That he had discovered some tenures had been admitted into the list which originally exceeded 10 beegahs; he said at the same time he believed the cases to be few, and considered it questionable whether we should be repaid for the expenditure of time and trouble necessary to make another comparison. I said the orders of Government should stand without further inquiry.

112. A tenure, if recorded in 1760 as under 10 beegahs, has now been released, even although entered in a grant assigning other land, and aggregating more than 10 beegahs, and the ekwals and register of sunnuds have not been compared.‡

Lakheraj Confirmed Grants.

113. My computation does not include those tenures, which, although under 10 beegahs on the record, were resumed by Messrs. Harvey & Plowden prior to 1841, when clause 4, section 3, Regulation XIX. of 1793, had not been extended to Chittagong.§

114. Four hundred and forty-seven tenures have been confirmed rent-free, as held under valid titles, by the heirs or representatives of the original grantees, or for the purposes specified in the grant. They consist of *D.* 1,404. 9. 0. 2. 2., of which *D.* 1,257. 4. 8. 3. are under cultivation; all excess over the recorded areas has here, too, been settled with the lakherajdars as noabad, except where it is to a trifling extent, or occupied in minute portions by a great number of shareholders. (*b*)

(*b*) Commissioner, 10 Nov. 1843.

Lakheraj Tenures Compromised.

Para. 115 to 123. I have proposed in para. 77 of my letter, that the rate of these compromised tenures should be reduced to six rupees per doon.

115. Next, with regard to the compromised "lakheraj tenures." In 1833 Mr. Walters proposed to compromise all *bonâ fide* lakheraj tenures at half rates, or eight rupees per droon of cultivated land,‖ on the production of sunnuds, village rent-rolls, &c., and the measure was sanctioned with some slight modifications.¶

116. Under this permission a number of detached portions of professedly lakheraj grants were admitted to a compromise with the occupants, but without any correct ascertainment of name, title, or extent, or even of the existence of the lands in the old measurement papers. (*c*) These compromises were all effected in 1835–36, prior to the formation of this office.

(*c*) Government, 8 August 1839.

117. These have now, as to the extent of land compromised, been corrected by the occupancy (as exhibited in the towjees) of the persons who effected the compact, provided the land is less than the claim; if more, the remainder has been dealt with according to its merits, whether lakheraj or noabad. In all the cases of compromise, assessment followed immediately on resumption.

118. The above "compromises" consist of grants measured in 1126; of those measured and recorded for the first time in 1150 (1788); of those measured and recorded for the first time in 1162 (1800–1); and of those measured and recorded for the first time in 1180 (1818–19).

119. Now, the tenures recorded in 1126 were entitled to a settlement at half rates by Regulation XIX. of 1793, section 8, clause 2, and eight rupees being the half of the highest noabad rate we have, the measure was to them the reverse of a "boon."

120. In

* Commissioner, 6 July 1846.—Lakheraj holdings under 10 beegahs.
† Government, 15 February 1841, p. 47.
‡ Commissioner, 6 April 1846.
§ Additional Collector to Commissioner, 30 September 1847.
‖ Rules of 16 November 1833.
¶ S. B. R., 30 September 1834, and Government, 8 September 1834.

120. In those tenures which were found for the first time in 1150 (1788), the measu_h was at the time a direct boon, as they were then obnoxious to a full rate assessment, thoug they would not be so now.(*a*)

(*a*) Government Resolution, 17 August 1840

121. To the tenures recorded for the first time in 1162 and 1180 (1800–1818), the order was not intended to apply; all such tenures not being lakheraj, but noabad. However, the mistake is beyond recall now, as it is with reference to excess lands compromised in each lakheraj beyond the recorded area of the "zimmah;" and as it is with reference to whole tenures, which, before 1835, had never been measured as lakheraj at all.(*b*)

(*b*) Additional Collector to Commissioner, 9 Dec. 1847

122. There is a register in the office of 1,017 compromised "mehals," prepared in 1836; but this has been no guide to us in our subsequent operations, each "mehal" being often a very small partitioned portion of a rent-free holding, bearing the name of its occupant only, and with nothing to show from what "zimmah" it has been detached.

123. Still much of the land compromised was *bonâ fide* lakheraj, and it now seems unfair that those proprietors of rent-free holdings, who first held back from a compromise, and then did all they could to contest with forged deeds our claims to assess their lands in the resumption courts, should hold their lands at the more favourable rate of six rupees the droon. I therefore beg to propose that the eight rupees assessed on the compromised tenures be all round reduced to six rupees, thereby entailing an annual loss to Government of the inconsiderable sum of 5,169 rupees per annum for (what will be esteemed) a great act of justice.

124. Mr. Commissioner Harvey having, under a mistaken view of the provisions of Regulation IX. of 1825, attached a number of unassessed lakheraj tenures prior to resumption and settlement, and then exacted compromises from the lakhirajdars, the Board of Revenue, on 20th January 1841, annulled all such compulsory compacts, and ordered their regular trial *de novo* under Regulation II. of 1819; all proceeds during sequestration being repaid with six per cent. interest,(*c*) all of which has been done.

(*c*) Government, 8 April 1842.

125. At the same time the Board ordered the release of all lakheraj lands under attachment, and directed that, where compromised lakheraj holdings had been sold for arrears, the most ample redress should be given.

126. With the compromised rent-free holdings have not been classified in my returns, confessions of judgment by lakheraj occupants under Reg. IX. of 1825, section 5, clause 8. These were admitted, while the half rates stood at eight rupees the droon, to settlement at seven or even six rupees, at discretion.* This system, on the promulgation of the orders to assess all lakheraj resumed lands at six rupees the doon,† was of course abandoned.

127. Individuals came to agree to the payment of certain amounts of revenue for resumed land, by compromise prior to the measurement. It has followed, that the land actually found has often been either in excess of or below the area agreed to be paid for. In the former case the assessment has been enhanced, in the latter reduced.

128. The compromised holdings ("mehals" only, chiefly) are in number 1,226.(*d*) They are recorded at *D.* 2,603. 7. 18. 0. 2., of which *D.* 2,166. 9. 8. 3. 1. are in cultivation, and their gross sudder jumma now stands at *Rs.* 18,167. 15. 9. If reduced all round to six rupees per droon on the cultivation, the sudder jumma would be 12,999 rupees.

(*d*) This is 209 in excess of the Collector's register.

129. The number of tenures resumed as liable to the imposition of revenue (exclusive of the compromises) has been 4,957, all after a formal trial, under the provisions of Regulations II. of 1819, and III. of 1828. Their total area is *D.* 15,105. 7. 13. 2., of which *D.* 12,033. 0. 19. 3. 1. are under cultivation, and their permanent assessment is *Rs.* 67,195. 8. 6. At present they pay in the aggregate something in excess of this amount, on account of farming leases having been granted in a few cases where the lakherajdars have been recusant. Besides these, 261 cases were struck off the resumption file, and now appear as noabad.

Lakheraj Resumed Tenures.

Khas	3,011	4	1	1	0
Resumed prior to 1843	6,449	15	16	2	0
Resumed since 1843	5,837	5	12	3	1
Unsettled	2,561	3	4	3	0
Hajut Tuzveez three-fourths	66	0	0	0	0
Tukevri Noabad	160	3	15	0	1

130. Lakherajes resumed prior to 1843,(*e*) were assessed at 7, 8, and at various rates, both above and below those amounts, since 1843; as noticed before, the universal rate has been six rupees.

(*e*) Government, 9 October 1843.

131. In a few cases where the proportion of waste culturable land is excessive, the lakerajdars have been admitted to a temporary settlement only, though on the same terms of assessment as the rest.

132. The average farming rate has been 12 rupees the droon, and the term of the lease for 10 years only, the half of which has in several instances already expired. In every case (of permanent or temporary agreements) the settlement has been confirmed by the additional Collector;‡ except where the sudder jumma has been 200 rupees and upwards, when confirmation has also been required from the Commissioner.

133. There

* Commissioner, 3 and 16 September 1841; Government, 23 November 1841.

† Government, 9 October 1843.

‡ Rules, 27 June 1842, sec. 2, and Government, 17 October 1842, 16 July 1845, 26 May 1847.

(*a*) Jumma, 10,164. 8. 7.

(*b*) Regulation II. of 1822.

133. There are 33 resumed tenures,(*a*) above 200 rupees and below. In each "zimmeh" a settlement has been separately made with each occupier of a partition or mehal of it; so that no less than 47,328 settlements have been made of these resumed lands;(*b*) each settlement entailing a jummabundie (which in this part of India is both a pottah and kaboolcut), a kistbundie, a separate entry on the towjee, and a separate notice in the nikases forwarded to the Collector after assessment.

134. The settlement agreements are in a very concise form, and stipulated for sale for arrears, under Regulation I. of 1845.

(*c*) The number, 47,328.

(*d*) Government, 12 Dec. 1842.

135. Most of the lakheraj(*c*) are inconveniently small, and every lakheraj shareholder pays his revenue direct into the Government treasury.(*d*) In the last 100 resumed "zimmehs" (all averaging a small area), there were no less than 2,500 separate "isms," all calling for separate settlements. There are no lakheraj lands in this district which can be said to be "within the range of permanently settled mehals."

136. These resumed lands, if sold for arrears and bought by Government, are settled with the under tenants, and placed under the village farmer.

(*e*) Rule 4, of 17 August 1840.

137. The actual amount of resumed land (excluding the compromises), is *D.* 15,360. 11. 12. 2., but of this *D.* 259. 3. 19. (with *D.* 247. 5. 0. 2. 1. of cultivation), have been relinquished,(*e*) on its being ascertained that the proceeds of them were devoted to purposes of public benevolence or worship.

138. The lakheraj "zimmehs," like the turrufs, are not confined to villages, or even to thannahs. An abstract of the lakheraj, in which each denomination of lakheraj land has been classed by villages, accompanies this letter (Statement D.)

Summary of the Settlement.

139. The last measurement has thus given us a gross assessable lakheraj cultivated area (the total being 17,708 droons) of 14,199 droons, with a permanent sudder jumma of *Co.'s Rs.* 1,12,863. 14. 0.*

140. Add to this the sudder jummahs of the turrufs as now adjusted;† those of the noabad talooks settled for,‡ and that of the Jynugger mehal;§ and the Collector's rent-roll (*f*) will exhibit a total net annual revenue of *Rs.* 7,82,411. 5. 9.

(*f*) *id. est*, presently about this amount.

141. The total land assessed and unassessed is *D.* 1,34,204. 13. 6. 3. 1., of which *D.* 72,522. 8. 10. are in cultivation, which are equal to 507,654 English acres. (Statement E.)

(*g*) Viz., Khas talooks - 6,561
Joinuggur ditto - 3,242
Noabad ditto - 32,258
Lakheraj ditto - 47,328

142. Our proceedings have embraced 89,389 separate settlements with all their distinct accompaniments(*g*) of jummabundies, towjee entries, jaidads, kooboolleats, and kistbundies, irrespective of the details (by dâgs, &c.) of each settlement to be found in our measurement papers and registers.

(*h*) S. B. R., 11 Dec. 1832.

143. The actual increase in the land brought under assessment since the commencement of the operations has been 84,234 droons, of which 31,221 droons are cultivated, and the actual increase in revenue, *Rs.* 3,13,689. 9. 6. Before the measurement was undertaken, this increase was estimated at the highest, at two lacs of rupees,(*h*) and the noabad annual collections averaged 13,500 rupees.

Resumption procedure.

144. There has been some difficulty in bringing lakheraj tenures to trial, from the want of previous lists and registers. The resumption proceedings too have been often in advance of (though as often behind) the ascertainment of the lands in the settlement office. Where land has been decreed (as either released or resumed) to an extent differing from that found by the measurement, the decree has been, *pro tanto*, modified.

145. The additional collector has unavoidably carried on his resumptions simultaneously with the settlements, the rules of practice having, nevertheless, been closely complied with; at first, suits were instituted from old and imperfect lists, or on information from individuals; latterly on the lands turning up in the village towjees. The name and title of the holding has then been traced in the 1126 or 1150 measurement papers, or the 1129 jummabundees, (where a khariz jumma grant), and next the particulars of the measurement in each village where the holding lies, have been forwarded to a deputy collector appointed for this especial department.

146. Where

* - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *Rs.* 1,12,863 14 -
† - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 4,82,940 9 3
‡ - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 2,00,825 11 6
§ - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 12,595 13 8

TOTAL - - - *Rs.* 8,09,226 - 5

Deduct for expenses of collection at 20 per cent., viz.—
Khas turrufs - - - - - - - - *Rs.* 8,626 10 8
Khas Lak. Talooks - - - - - - - - 36 - -
Small noabad ditto - - - - - - - 18,152 - -
TOTAL - - - 26,814 10 8

BALANCE - - - *Rs.* 7,82,411 5 9

* This includes kootubdea, without deduction.

146. Where ekwals have not been forthcoming, the antiquity of the grant has been ascertained from the old chittas. Where there have been neither ekwals nor chittas, a compromise has been made, and a settlement effected at eight rupees per droon, as "tukrari lakheraj."(*a*)

(*a*) Commissioner, 21 February 1844.

147. The deputy collector has first inquired, after receiving the above information from my mohafez, how much land under each zimmeh appears in the new kutteeons. He has then issued notices to the occupants to produce their deeds, &c., in one month; allowing a further notice of 15 days, should the first summons have been disregarded. The case has then been thoroughly gone into, on its merits; proof, documentary or parole, received and sifted; and the papers, if the grant appears a valid one, sent up to me, with an opinion in favour of confirmation.

148. When the opinion of the deputy collector has been against the validity of the grant, a proceeding has been held by him, recording the grounds for his opinion, and calling upon the defendants to rebut them in 15 days. The papers have then been transmitted to me, with the deputy collector's sentiments on the rebutment, for final adjudication.

149. If the deputy collector has been for the resumption of the holding, and the defendants have claimed a part of the proceeds of it, or the whole, for a religious endowment, he has made a local inquiry into the matter, and reported the result, with a plan of the building.(*b*)

(*b*) Rule 4, 17 August 1840.

150. On the receipt of the papers in my office, the suit has been registered, and trial proceeded with. If there has appeared cause to differ from the deputy collector, adverse to the lakherajdar, a "mujoohât" has been served on him, with a call for a reply in one week. After resumption, in cases of invalid title, a report has been sent up to Government for relinquishment of religious endowments. The trial by the additional collector has otherwise been summary,(*c*) without the receipt of fresh allegations, and for the purpose of check and revision only.

(*c*) Commissioner, 12 Dec. 1842.

151. In all cases, six months' grace has been allowed, after resumption before assessment, in cases of invalid title;(*d*) and this interval has often extended to years, from the settlement officers having neglected to ascertain, before closing their village settlements, whether certain tenures had been previously resumed or not.

(*d*) Government, 24 July 1838.

152. The resumption suits in this office have been always against the actual occupant,(*e*) without reference to title. Where decision has been against resumption, it has been invariably and at once reported to the Commissioner.

(*e*) S. B. R., 11 Sept. 1839.

153. All kharij jumma lakheraj grants, if *bonâ fide* alienations prior to 1150 M. S., have been resumed; none being in this district within the limits of permanently settled estates.*

154. The appeals against our decisions in the resumption department have been few and unimportant; they have been, since the formation of my office in 1841, 521 in number, with the following result. The number pending is large, but consists, I believe, for the most part, of old appeals, hitherto overlooked.

Appeals to special Commissioner.

Resumption Decree upheld	221
Resumption Decree modified	9
Resumption Decree reversed	53
Dismissed on default	26
Struck off the file as inadmissible	123
Remanded for re-trial	35
Pending on 30th April 1848	54

155. In several of these cases, we had, I think, good grounds for being dissatisfied with the reversal of our decrees; but the small extent and value of the land, in each case, rendering the special Commissioner's determination final,(*f*) and other circumstances, have combined to prevent our canvassing the decisions, or asking for a review of judgment.†

(*f*) Reg. III. of 1828, sec. 4, c. 5.

156. Of the 392 grants, confirmed as rent-free by us since 1841, but in 15 has the Revenue Commissioner entered an appeal, praying the reversal of the exemption from assessment.(*g*) The result was, the reversal by the special Commissioner of eight decrees; in six, our release was confirmed, and one case is still pending. In all 1847, only one appeal in 58 cases was preferred; and this year, out of 18, none.

(*g*) Reg. III. 1828, sec. 4, c. 4.

157. Mr. Scott, in his memorandum drawn up on leaving the office,‡ alludes to the resumption duties being nearly at an end, "there being but 269 cases pending, and a few more to be instituted." Mr. Lushington, in the two years he was here,(*h*) decided no disproportionate number of suits; and yet, when he left, there were 550 still to be tried.(*i*)

(*h*) All 1845 and 1846.

158. In decreeing the amount of land resumed or released, in cases where the village papers were unfinished, we have been guided by the first kutteeans of the new measurement prepared

(*i*) Additional Collector, 19 August 1847.

* S. B. R., 8 October 1839, appeals to special Commissioner.
† Additional Collector, 16 December 1847, and Commissioner, 27 idem.
‡ 22 February 1845, and Commissioner, 6 May 1845.

prepared by the settlement officers; and have thus been occasionally either above or below the actual extent of land in possession of the grantees. This has been since rectified.

159. Our late special Commissioner was of opinion (which he called upon me to rebut), that under Regulation III. of 1793, section 14, none of our lakheraj tenures could be claimed by Government to be assessed, if recorded in 1126, under the law of limitation, circumscribing the cause of action to 60 years;(*a*) also that, under Regulation XIX. of 1793, section 2, clause 1, no documents could be called for. His idea was, that the Government could not call upon defendants for their sunnuds, unless they could show the cause of action to have arisen subsequently to our acquisition of the dewanny. He did not, however, bring himself to act upon this opinion, nor could he possibly have been justified in doing so; the cause of action in all such cases not arising until the demise, in each instance, of the party in possession on the 1st May 1793,* or less than 60 years ago.

(*a*) Reg. II. of 1805, sec. 2, c. 2.

Measurement (Null Jureeb).

160. Our settlements have been made upon an ameen's or null jurreeb, which was commenced in 1834 in pharee Kootubdeea, thannah Ramoo. In 1835, thannah Ramoo, with its second pharee, Maiskhalee, was completely measured; in 1836, thannah Chuckurreeah; in 1836–37, thannah Satkanneeah; in 1837–38, thannah Putteea; in 1838-39, thannahs Nizampore (Zorawargunge), Bhatteearree, Futtickchurree, Hathazaree, Roozan, and Chittagong (Islamabad); in 1839, Tekenaaf.

161. The ameens have measured the lands, dag by dag (plot by plot); every dag being recorded, with its size, boundaries, and occupancy. The number of dags in the entire measurement has been 22,40,947, in 1,34,205 droons,(*b*) or 2⅔ dags to an acre, on the average. The measuring rod was eight haths long; thus making the muggikani 12 nulls long, by 10 nulls broad, or 7-16ths of an English acre. There are 16 kanees to the droon, and the droon equals seven English acres, or 19¼ Bengallee beegahs. There are 20 gundas to a kanee, four cowrees to a gunda, and three kerants to a cowree.

(*b*) 939,421 acres.

Survey Measurement.

162. There has been also a scientific survey, or field measurement of the district, under the superintendence of an engineer officer, and (professedly) under the Government rules of 26th September 1832; as well as under specific rules laid down for his and our guidance, under date the 24th September 1833.

163. This survey was commenced in 1835–36, and did not end till 1843. It began in thannahs Satkaneeah and Chuckerreea in 1835-36; in 1836–37 Ramoo and Putteea were surveyed; in 1837–38 Bhotteearrie, Futtickchurree and Hathazaree; in 1838 Raogan, Chittagong, pharee Rungannia (thannah Raozan), Nizampore (subsequently corrected), and Teknaaf; in 1839 pharees Maiskhalee and Cootubdeea, both in thannah Ramoo.

Para. 164 and 165. The survey was not suited to the circumstances of the district, but it is useless finding fault with it now. It was not supposed that settlements could be effected by means of the survey without a Bengali jurrib.

164. The object of this survey was probably in the first instance (as in other parts of India†) to be the basis of the settlement; but even if a better measurement (for revenue purposes) by the null had not preceded it, it could never have answered this purpose. The boundaries of villages in the survey and in the ameen's measurement do not agree, even although the survey was carried on beyond 1841, especially to correct this error.(*c*) It does not either appear that the Collector was ever called upon, as he should have been, to mark out the boundaries of a village previous to the survey of it; although the uncovenanted deputy collectors employed in the settlement were supposed to point them out to the surveyor's subordinates.(*d*)

(*c*) Surveyor to Commissioner, 13 March 1841.
(*d*) *id.* 11 Mar. 1837.

165. The survey has sometimes a separate village where the null measurement has none, and *vice versâ*; and the "cultivated" area of the survey includes "butt," or culturable fallow land, which the null jurreeb does not. The survey village maps besides having arbitrary boundaries, do not show the limits of zemindaries, or distinguish lakheraj from kheraj land. Sugar-cane from rice, swamps from uplands, and so on; and are, in short, objectless and worthless for revenue purposes. The fact is, that prior to 1840–41 the state of things in this district was but little understood, as is well exemplified by the idea then prevalent that the Chittagong district, with its lacs of separate and distinct tenancies, could be settled by survey maps of four inches to the mile.

Para. 166. This is strong evidence in favour of the large scale I introduced; the advantages of the plans were doubtless very great, but the Government did right in stopping the detailed survey. The expense would have been disproportioned to the gains had it been continued. We had not then suitable agency; the outlines should be laid down by scientific officers, the interior filled up by natives on a large scale.

166. The larger experimental maps of 26½ inches to the mile, first prepared in 1841, and recording perspicuously every separate dâg or plot, first explained matters; and elucidated the cause of the failure of all who had previously attempted to settle the district.

167. The survey has given us 1,084 villages, comprising a gross superficies of 1,17,957 droons,(*e*) of which 76,344 droons are either cultivated or capable of culture.

(*e*) 827,799 acres.

168. The null measurement areas were tested in 1841–42 and 1842–43 by a partial professional survey, dâg by dâg; and found accurate to an unexpected degree. There was not a difference on the closest scrutiny of 2½ per cent.; and this second professional survey was

* Government, 21 February 1841, paras. 43, 44, 45.
† S. B. R., 12 November 1833, para. 82.

was then abandoned. The nature and contents of the ameen's measurement papers will be explained hereafter.

169. The survey was intended to define with sufficient exactness the general area of every parcel of khass and noabad land; and, by following closely on the ameen's measurement, to detect their errors. It was intended too, to afford means to future Collectors to ascertain hereafter the extent of increased tillage subsequent to the present assessment;(*a*) intentions which it is impossible can be fulfilled for reasons already advanced.

Para. 169. When this correspondence took place in 1832, but little was known of the real condition of Chittagong.

(*a*) S. B. R., 11 Dec. 1832.

Settlement Procedure.

170. The ameen has dotted down his measurement in khetchittas, in which are given the length and breadth of each dâg, its title, whether lakheraj, noabad, or turruff; its condition as to being cultivated, culturable, or waste; and the names and titles of the occupants, whether proprietors, middlemen, or under tenants. He has not recorded the description of soil, or its value and produce.

Para. 170. This is a mistake; the description of the soil is recorded. In Chittagong the land is divided into two classes. "Aul," low culturable land, and "beta" or high land, which in practice means high land which cannot, under ordinary circumstances, be well watered. These two distinctions are invariably entered in the Chittagong papers; but as I shall have to write a long note on this subject on Mr. Wilkins's explanatory letter, I will say no more here.

171. The settlement officers on receiving the above khusrehs, prepared a loose kutteean or terij, giving in one place the total lakheraj, turruff, or noabad land held by each person in the village. They then decided complaints against the measurement and classification of the lands, if advanced prior to 13th March 1843,(*b*) rejected all shikenee, or kissehdarree claims, as not within their province; and adjusted the rest under Regulation VII. of 1822, being guided wholly by the evidence as to possession within one year before the cause of action. They next corrected the khusrehs and kutteeans according to the above decisions, compared the measured areas of the lakheraj and turruff mehals, with those on the old mouzawars, and set aside excess for settlement as noabad.

(*b*) Government, 21 Feb. 1843.

172. The settlement officer then took jummabundees or settlement engagements from the recorded occupants, at such rates as appeared suited to the lands; but these rates were, to say the best, imposed at random, the settlement officer having nothing to guide him with reference to them, but the verbal statements of the interested parties, and a general superficial knowledge of the state and value of the cultivation in the whole village. He further exacted "jaidads" from such of the turruffdars as had received full towfeer, and held noabad lands in the village besides.

Paras. 172 to 174. Considering the representation contained in this paragraph and in paras. 174 and 175, calculated to convey a very erroneous impression, and though disparagement may have been far from his intention as unfair by Mr. Wilkins's predecessors, Mr. Lushington and Mr. Scott, and by the deputy collectors employed on the settlement, I called upon Mr. Wilkins for explanation, which is to be found in his second letter, to which I have added a note on this subject. It appears he was alluding for the most part to proceedings previous to 1841, and he disclaims all intention of disparaging the supervision exercised by his predecessors, but he maintains that the assessment was imposed "at random."

He speaks with approval of the minute classification of other districts, and apparently would have had each field assessed according to its supposed capabilities. It is clear Mr. Wilkins does not understand the principle on which a standard of 16 rupees per droon was adopted. It was considered, that in the absence of any depreciating causes, an assessment of 16 rupees could be paid by all; that is, it was so low, bad lands could pay it. For the sake of the convenience of a standard, and in order to avoid intricate and lengthy investigations, the Government waived the right to impose an enhanced assessment on superior lands, and agreed to accept the assessment suited to inferior lands, on all; accordingly this rate was to be in no case exceeded, and the deputy collectors were directed to reduce the rate if circumstances were unfavourable, or rather, if all circumstances were not favourable; accordingly, whenever for such causes as liability to injury of crops by wild animals; want of embankments; unhealthiness of locality, reduction was considered necessary, reduction has been granted, and the cause for reduction has been related not only in the roeedad, but for the most part in the jummabundee; also, I by no means say that I feel assured that in each case exactly the reduction necessary has been granted, and no more. The deputy collectors have not, by personal inspection and examination of each field, ascertained that for this spot abatement of one-sixteenth, for that spot two-sixteenths was necessary; but upon this subject the appeals from their decisions have been very rare, and on the part of Government, I am entirely satisfied with the average, *Rs.* 12. 0. 4. per doon.* When Mr. Wilkins stated at the end of para. 174, that the "purtal" had been "so irregular and insufficient," I supposed him to allude to the adjustment now completed; it appears he alluded to the purtal which immediately followed the measurement in 1837.

173. The "chittas" were then re-written, fresh terijes prepared, towjees drawn up, and all the settlement papers forwarded with a "rooeedad" to the additional collector. Before 1842 both kutteeans and terijs were made out; but in that year the Commissioner authorized the former being omitted. The contents of each were almost identical.

* *See* further on this subject in my note to paras. 9 to 15, of Mr. Wilkins's second letter.

174. There was a long interval, upwards of 10 years on the average, between the null measurement and the village settlements, by which the difficulties of the latter, from intermediate transfers, escheats, and lapses, and from tamperings with the measurement papers, were incalculably enhanced; and there are, I suspect, but few districts where the rates on the wairan lands (where below 16 rupees the droon) have been so uncertainly imposed, or where the pertaul has been so irregular and insufficient.

175. The extent of the lakhraj lands has, I doubt not, been much under-stated, and much cultivated land has found its

Para. 175. Mr. Wilkins here represents his belief that the extent of the lakraj land was much under-stated, and that much cultivated land was returned as waste at the measurement; his reasons for thinking so being that the same has been done in every district, and that instances were discovered here in 1841 and 1843 (para. 26 of explanatory letter). I entirely reject the supposition that much lakraj land has been under-measured; in some instances where

where lakraj land is held by the zemindar of the surrounding lands, such fraud may have been practised; but for the most part, the tenures are all so intermingled, and the measurement was so watched by interested parties at enmity with each other, I cannot suppose that any considerable tracts of land have been concealed. As to much "hasila" or cultivated land having been measured as waste, we have assessed as cultivated 72,522 droons; the survey gives 76,344 as cultivated, and capable of culture; we have no proof that the whole difference, 3,822 droons, was not uncultivated.

its way into the chittas as fallow. In many villages no visit was ever paid by the settlement officer for the purpose of testing the ameen's work; in others, a petty subordinate* was deputed (the settlement officer being nominally responsible†) to perform this important duty. Even when a visit was paid, the proceedings consequent thereon were either defective, or allowed to be mislaid.

Para. 176. There was no occasion to refer to these matters. Mr. Wilkins should have confined his report to proceedings since 1841, when his office was constituted.

176. This unaccountable neglect of duty in the earlier stages of the proceedings, with reference especially to the extent of land, and the number and complicacy of interests involved in one Chittagong village settlement, has caused the labours of my office for some years in the matter of appeals to be doubled at least, and has in many instances allowed contending parties in the civil courts to compass, with considerable show of justice, the reversal of the ameen's identification of lakheraj and turruff lands.

177. On the receipt of the settlement papers of a village in my office, the village has been registered, and the papers made over to a mohurir to translate the towjee into English, to compare the turruff and lakheraj areas, as far as one village would go, with the old records, and to examine and collate the native towjee with the rooeedad and measurement chittas; at the same time it was advertised in the village, that all dissatisfied with the settlement, or who had preferred a complaint against the measurement prior to 21st February 1843, might come forward and have their claims adjudicated.

Para. 178. From this it appears that the noabad rates imposed by the deputy collectors had sometimes to be lowered, being considered excessive. They were never above 16 rupees per droon.

178. All such claims and disputes being adjusted, excessive khass, turruff and noabad rates lowered, terms of settlement where necessary modified, 10 beegha lakherajes traced in the mouzawars, entries made regarding disposal of hajut tuzveez lakheraj suits, and search instituted for notification of filing of jaidads in full towfeer turruffs, the village settlements were confirmed, and the following memorandum drawn up in English.

179.—1. Number of village in surveyor's book of maps; 2. Thannah; 3. Village area in 1126; 4. Ditto by null jureeb; 5. Ditto of survey; 6. Detail of dakhil kharijes; 7. Condition of khass turruffs, whether better or worse than at the permanent settlement; 8. Extent of land belonging to the Jainuggur mehal; 9. 1180–82 measurement of the noabad; 10. Present noabad rates; 11. Number of compromised lakheraj holdings; 12. Rates, &c., of other lakheraj holdings permanently or temporarily settled; 13. Term of noabad settlements; 14. Net increase of revenue from the whole village; 15. Number of lakheraj tenures, with extent of land still undisposed of in the resumption department; 16. Extent of unsettled land in the village, and other main points calling for notice; lastly, a correct copy of the vernacular towjee was forwarded to the Collector to regulate his demands.

180. It has also been usual, though not as a matter of course, to mention in the English memorandum the number of tenures, with their areas, confirmed rent-free or released.

181. There are, as noticed before, 1,109 villages in Chittagong. It was found at the end of 1845 that there was a great accumulation of village settlements before the additional collector for confirmation. The Commissioner therefore, with the approval of Government,(*a*) sanctioned at once the settlement officer's proceedings in 120 villages, taking up the appeals direct. Thus all but these 120 have been revised in all their details by the additional collector; and in them the papers were prepared in anticipation of revision.

(*a*) 31 Dec. 1845.

182. Disputes regarding possession of waste land have not been gone into; nor of turruff land, waste or cultivated, claimed by two turrufdars.

183. A full opportunity having been given for every one to make his complaint against the measurement prior to that date, it was ruled by Government on 21st February 1843, that no new complaints on the subject should thenceforward be admitted.

184. In the seven years from 1841, the deputy collectors employed in the settlement have had to adjudicate 32,702 cases of disputed possession, under Regulation VII. of 1822.

Para. 185. This is a result most creditable to the deputy collectors employed, and not with respect to the disposal of the appeals only. It is creditable to their management that in 32,702 cases no more than 7,873 appeals were preferred.

185. Within the same time my predecessors and I entertained 7,873 appeals‡ from decisions of these officers, with the result given in the margin.§

186. The appeals in 1847 were in proportion more numerous than before, not because the settlement officers were then less careful, but because the largest and most difficult settlements

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* Mr. Scott's marginal remark on para. 71, Government letter, 15 February 1841.

†. 1 September 1845.

‡ Appeals against settlement; of these, 2,853 were entertained after May 1847.

§ Deputy collector's orders upheld, 6,320. Modified, reversed, or re-trial orders, 1,553.

ments were left to the last, and also because individuals at the last made desperate attempts to bring forward questions, which under the rules of practice were inadmissible. Another reason may be, that individuals (having no stamps to pay for) may have been instigated to prefer clouds of appeals at the last by the omlah, for the purpose of making work, and postponing the abolition of the establishment.

187. Of all these cases appealed to us, 1,220 having reference to 3,459 droons of land were again appealed to the Commissioner with the result as given in the margin, (*a*) I venture to say a most satisfactory one.

Para. 187. This also is a satisfactory result.

(*a*) Additional Collector's orders:

Upheld - - -	1,057
Modified - - -	32
Reversed - - -	109
Re-trial ordered - -	22

188. Of the appeals made to us, in probably two out of three, orders of rejection were passed *in limine*, either from the complaint not having been preferred in time, (*b*) or by the right person, or with a specification of the dâgs claimed, or because the complaint was made by a shikmeedar.

(*b*) *i.e.* after 1843, against the measurement.

189. Reference from the deputy collectors making settlements to the additional collector in peculiar cases ("istmyages)" the premises for an opinion being entirely furnished by them, have been freely received, and have always been disposed of immediately to prevent loss of time in the transmission of village papers; they have been 837 in number since 1841.

190. The chittahs of the turruff lands have been regarded as proof of nothing beyond the position and contents of the component plots or dâgs; the kutteeans have been looked to for every thing else, and where the chittas and kutteeans correspond, there can be no doubt; where they do not, the kutteeans (of the turruffdars, by having filed their jaidads or otherwise, have been made acquainted with their contents) have been accepted in preference to the chittas. Where any special grounds have existed for questioning the correctness of the kutteeans, inquiry has been made, and that paper proving inaccurate, the chitta has been followed.(*c*)

(*c*) Commissioner, 17 March 1846.

191. In the pertaul the chittas have been corrected by the kutteeans and by the deputy collectors' decisions under Regulation VII. of 1822; alterations again made in my office or that of the Commissioner, have subsequently been all noted in the fair chittas and kutteeans sent in by the deputy collectors, which therefore correspond.

192. Next to the delay between the measurement and settlement of the Chittagong villages, the greatest evil has been the deputy collectors not having made their settlements on the spot, and in the presence of all the parties concerned,* but I am bound to say, that whether attended to or not, the notices to engage have been, as far as I can see, all fully served.

Para. 192. All could not be done in the mofussil. The deputy collectors were deputed during the cold months to adjust disputed cases requiring local investigations; as for their always making settlements on the spot, how could the deputy collectors have gone in person to 89,389 spots?

193. In Chuckurreea, Ramoo, and Teknaaf, there have been no disputes or representations against the measurement; the talooks there are all large, and re-measurement can be made at any time by the kutteeans alone, without referring to the chittas.†

Para. 193. Ramoo was settled before Mr. Wilkins's office was constituted. No revised proceedings in detail were called for there, or in Chukreea and Teknaff.

194. There is no doubt but that in many places the turruffdars have caused a vast quantity of tank and khaneh bariland to be measured as noabad "waste" (such having in 1126 been included in the turruff cultivated area), in exchange for productive noabad land now measured as turruff; this imposition has been of necessity submitted to, as it would have been quite useless to have attempted to trace the 1126 dâgs in each case in opposition to the aumeen's measurement.(*d*)

(*d*) Commissioner, 6 May 1846.

195. Should either a noabad talookdar or village farmer bring under cultivation any land under another denomination, he is to hold it unassessed through the whole term of his lease.(*e*)

* Idem, 8 April 1846.

196. In considerable grants of waste, that is jungle and hill, lands in thannah Teknaaf have been made in "abadkuree" or improving leases,(*f*) no rent being payable for the first ten years of occupation, and then progressively increasing for further terms, up to 40 years in all.

(*f*) Commissioner, 3 August 1843, and 22 July 1846.

197. *Churs.*—The settlement of "Churs" has been analogous to that of noabad land, the terms and rates being the same under the same circumstances; there are no large churs in Chittagong as in Backergunge and Bullooah.

198. Where the present jumma of a village has been less than before (a very rare case), a memorandum has been entered to that effect in the towjee forwarded to the Collector.(*g*)

(*g*) Commissioner, 19 March 1846.

199. *Irregular Cesses.*—Beyond the land tax and a small amount of assessment on a few particular fisheries (julkur) the Government receive no imposts, either for forest timber,‡ or garden trees producing fruit, arrack,§ &c. The zemindars, however, exact from their tenants a number of illegal cesses on occasions of

Para. 199. No cases of this sort have come under my notice, and the zemindars here, from the scattered condition of their property, have so little influence, and any exaction is so immediately followed by a suit in court, that, I believe, they procure less by unauthorized means from ther tenants than the landed proprietors of any other district.

marriage,

* S. B. R., 12 November 1833, para. 89.
† Commissioner, 30 March 1846.
‡ "Bunkur."
§ "Phulkur."

marriage, &c., and they besides gain something considerable by stipulating in their kaboolents for tithes of domestic animals (goats, &c.), fruit and so on, instead of a portion of the money rent; the bargain is of course in their favour, and in these exactions they are, I think, improperly supported by the authorities, when suing under Regulations VII. of 1799 and V. of 1812.

200. The use of stamps in the Chittagong resumptions and settlements was remitted by Government in 1841. (*a*)

(*a*) 15 Feb. 1841, para. 50.

201. In a few special cases, loss of land by diluvion in turruff mehals, since the measurement, has been made good from available "goonjaish" land; but as a general rule, such for obvious reasons has not been allowed; the plots of neither turruff nor noabad mehals are in one place, and where one plot or more may have lost, others may and have probably gained. (*b*)

(*b*) Commissioner, 5 June 1844.

202. The settlement officers have been prohibited from wasting their time on inquiring whether land is khass, turruff or noabad, it being immaterial to the State, the proprietor of both, under which title it pays revenue.

203. There are no putwaries in Chittagong, and no village accounts have ever been kept, as ordered by Regulations XII. of 1817, and IX. of 1833.

204. *Malikana.*—In all the Chittagong lakheraj tenures the milkent and occupancy are vested in the same parties, so that no malikana has to be accounted for except where the lakherajdar has been recusant. In the Joinuggur mehal, and in all cases where malikana is paid through the public treasury, the computation of 10 per cent. (*c*) is always made to mean one-eleventh of the gross proceeds, as equal perhaps to 10 per cent. on net collections. In no instance has the option of granting more than 10 per cent., in peculiar cases, been exercised.

(*c*) S. B. R., 10 August 1842, para. 18, &c.

205. In the thannahs north of the Koornafoolee River, Nizampore in particular, it is supposed that turruff land of one mouzah has often been measured as noabad of another, *i. e.*, good land has been measured as noabad, and the turruff made up from waste. There being no old chittahs in this thannah, (*d*) the matter has been left unagitated. The present chittas have been allowed to stand, and the noabad left unassessed pending the filling up of the aggregate turruff areas. (*e*)

(*d*) Infra.

(*e*) Commissioner, 23 Feb. 1843.

206. *Farms.*—The Collector has had no want of applications for village farms; while the noabad talookdars, who have become so by surreptitiously separating themselves from zemindaries, subordinate tenancies being unpopular, have made no remonstrance against being placed under them. (*f*)

(*f*) Commissioner, 28 January 1846.

207. On granting village farms, provision has been duly made by Government for the relinquishment of noabad land required for the final adjustment (now effected) of the turruff areas. (*g*)

(*g*) Idem.

208. The Government rents are always collected in money, and so are those of the zemindars; but the talookdars and middle-men occasionally receive part payment of their dues in kind, but this only on rice crops, and never from any compact of which we are cognizant. "Butai" engagements are unknown in Chittagong.

From para. 209 to 213. Mr. Wilkins does not give his authority for the contents of these paragraphs. The information, wherever it came from, is not trustworthy. There are a few acres scattered here and there, the gross proceeds of which may be as much as 128 rupees per "droon," or eight rupees per "kanee," or 18 rupees per acre, but the expression "this valuable land lies in all directions," is liable to mislead. It may be found in patches here and there in every direction, but judging from what I have seen and known of the district, I should say one-half per cent. is too large a proportion of the cultivation to set down as of that description.

Of the eight rupees per kanee, the value of the gross proceeds, Mr. Wilkins says the talookdar receives from the ryot 6 rupees (three-fourths). This is quite impossible.

Of the third sort of land, the produce of which is said to be two rupees per khanee, Mr. Wilkins gives the zemindar *Rs.* 1. 8., or three-fourths and a few annas to the talookdar besides, leaving the ryot less than one-fourth of the gross proceeds of the land he cultivates.

The gross produce of the fourth sort, Mr. Wilkins makes worth *Rs.* 1. 4. the kanee, of this he gives four-fifths to the talookdar and zemindar, leaving one-fifth or four annas per kanee, or 9 annas per acre, to cover wages of labour and profits of stock. No land in the world would be cultivated on such terms.

In the richest soil Mr. Wilkins gives the ryot one-fourth, in the poorest one-fifth, while it is well known that the poorer the soil, the larger is the ryot's share of the produce. The calculations are all erroneous, and opposed to data recognized everywhere.

I have stated in my letter what I believe to be the out-turn of the district.

209. *Crops, &c.*—There are four kinds of soil in Chittagong. The first and best is the "powundee," which produces three crops, first the "aous" rice (called "suthee" in Hindostan), sown in Bysack Jait, and cut in 60 days. Second, the "ahman" rice, sown in Bhadoon, and cut in Poos. Third, wheat, pan, peas, kulai (a vetch common all over India), pepper, mustard, sugar-cane, &c. &c., sown in Poos and gathered in Chaite and Phagoon.

210. This valuable land lies in all directions, inland and coastwise, but is most in thannahs Salkanneeah, Bhatteearee, Putteea, Raozan and Hanthazarree. There is some too in Ramoo, but none in Futtickchurree. It is fertilized by hill-streams, and it pays to the ryot sometimes as much as eight rupees the kannee (or 128 rupees per droon), of which the talookdar would get six rupees, and the zemindar from him three or four rupees. The average ryotwarree proceeds of this land may be estimated at 80 rupees per droon.

211. The second description of soil is the "nal." It produces two crops, one of the "aons," and another of the "ahmun" or winter rice. It pays as high as five rupees the kanee to the ryot, of which the talookdar gets three rupees, and the zemindar from the talookdar two rupees.

212. The

212. The third sort is also "nal," but inferior. It produces one crop, the "shale ahman." The produce to the ryot runs as high as 32 rupees the droon, of which a few annas per kannee go to the talookdar, and *Rs.* 1. 8. to the zemindar.

213. The fourth kind is "kumleegeet." It is worth at the best 20 rupees the droon, of which the talookdar's share is from two to four rupees, and that of the zemindar from 12 to 14 rupees; four rupees remaining to the assamee. The produce is the ahmun rice, of an indifferent quality.

214. Land, formerly cultivated, but now fallow or used as grazing ground, is called "butt." "Moodut" denotes cleared land, "daiba" that which is liable to periodical and injurious inundations, "teela," hill land over which the plough cannot run.

215. There are supposed in this district to be 7,000 droons, or 49,000 acres of land occupied by tanks, many of which are probably exceedingly shallow, and can easily be reclaimed.

216. The Chittagong people are lazy agriculturists. The cultivation of opium is too laborious for them, and the only lands they irrigate are those sown with pepper, early rice, and sugar-cane.

Embankments.

217. In a district with a sea face of 160 miles, and six large rivers, and where the low lands are all alluvial, the construction of embankments may be supposed to be of some consequence. In villages skirting the coast, the ryots have been allowed on this account a reduced jumma of about two rupees the droon, for the construction and repairs of field embankments, while to the village farmers, charged with the care of the village or external bunds, a reduction has been granted of from 15 to 20 per cent. on the gross collections. (*a*)

(*a*) Commissioner, 3 March 1845, and 2 and 7 June, and 16 August 1847.

218. The Government embankments are, strictly speaking, unconnected with any settlement. There is one extensive (sea) embankment in Banskhalee, thannah Satkanneea, (*b*) and another in Gohera and other villages of thannah Putteea, (*c*) also a smaller one in the island of Kootoobdeea,(*d*) the cost respectively having been 13,428 rupees, 6,018 rupees, and 862 rupees. There is no doubt of their having successfully rescued good lands from the sea.

(*b*) Commissioner, 25 Nov. 1843.
(*c*) Commissioner, 28 August 1843.
(*d*) Commissioner, 24 March 1836?

219. Where embankments have had to be constructed, russudee or progressively increasing rents have occasionally been resorted to. (*e*)

Para. 219. These embankments were made under my instructions in 1843, and have yielded about 25 per cent. on the outlay.
(*e*) Commissioner, 15 May 1843.

Salt Lands.

220. The provisions of Regulation I. of 1821, seem to have been but seldom observed by the Chittagong Salt Department, on taking possession of churlands. When such lands are within a turruff, or a lakheraj mehal, our interference has been unnecessary, both paying us their revenue all the same.

221. Where khas, turruff or noabad land has been long occupied by the Salt Department, it has been left unassessed with the agent, otherwise he has had to pay us, on an average, 10 rupees the droon, for land measured and surveyed as the property of Government, and eight rupees for that belonging to individuals, who receive the difference. (*f*)

(*f*) Commissioner, 17 April 1846; Salt agent, 13 June 1846.

222. The quantity of zemindary and Government land held by the Salt Department in this district is estimated at *D.* 1,618, according to a return the salt agent has kindly furnished me with.

223. Our chittas, I must be allowed to say, are, in their present shape, no record of the measurement, like the ameen's fair khusrehs elsewhere; for the settlement having taken place years after the measurement, and the occupant's name appearing in my faired chittas, according to the settlement, it is impossible to place one's finger on any droon of land in the district and to say, positively, that "this was measured in the name of such a party under such a denomination."

Paras. 223 and 224. The "khusrah chittas" were altered, scratched, and interlined till they were intelligible to no one but those who wrote them. The fair chittas show all that any one can desire to know. The preservation of the original papers would have led to every sort of fraud; any check to forgery would have been impossible. On the fair chittas being completed, I caused the whole of the rough chittas to be destroyed. Neither at the time nor since has a single objection to the measure on the part of any one reached me, and instead of having been a "great mistake," no other course could prudently have been pursued; no record keeper could have taken charge of such papers.

224. From this (I think great) mistake, it has of necessity occurred, that I have been obliged, while finally adjusting the towfeer, to give up to auction purchasers since the measurement a quantity of noabad land, which I have no means of proving was not measured as turruff.

Civil Suits.

225. The litigious character of the Chittagong people is notorious. It may arise partly from disposition, and partly from the incitement of the constant and abortive attempts of Government to compel them to account for public revenue. Every man of any respectability in the district holds some land, and is a bad lawyer. A good crop this year feeds him and his family for two years, and a good return next is considered well spent in the courts. There are no very large zemindars in the district, but there is also no agricultural poverty, and no recourse is ever had to an affray to recover a claim.

Para 225. No agricultural poverty. Mr. Wilkins has represented, in para. 213, that the remuneration for cultivating a kanee of the poorer lands is four annas per kanee. There is little distress, but I fear much poverty; though the Salt Department throws into the district nearly as much as we take from it in the Revenue Department, and many thousands find most advantageous employment as Lascars.

The most one man can cultivate is eight kanees, so he would earn two rupees per annum!

226. The mooktears are most illiterate, and most pertinacious; they are never satisfied, even when they get everything they ask. They have done much to impede business in my office, and their clients, when dissatisfied with their acts, never hesitate, either to repudiate their agency, or to swear in the civil courts that agreements entered into by them were exacted by us with force.

Para. 227 to 242. I have fully entered on this subject in my report, and all I have said is confirmed by the representations in these paragraphs. It is such litigation as a Government should, if possible, avoid.

227. I will now give the number of suits connected with the settlement, instituted in the courts, where the Collector has been made a party, from the formation of my office in 1841 down to the end of 1847–48, premising that suits between individuals for land since the measurement have not increased.

228. The number of suits has been 1,532. In 1,206 of them no answers were filed by us, the point at issue not affecting the interests of Government; 326 have been defended by us, of which only 204 have as yet been decided.(*a*)

(*a*) viz.,

In 1843	-	3
„ 1844	-	14
„ 1845	-	46
„ 1846	-	36
„ 1847	-	67
„ 1848	-	38

229. Of these 204, four have been compromised, or rather judgment admitted. Of the remaining 200, 152 have been either dismissed, non-suited, or struck off the file; of the 48 left, in 14 the decisions have involved no loss to Government; in 20 cases we have lost nothing but pleaders' fees, while in the remaining 14 only, have Government been defeated.

230. The loss to Government from the decisions in these 14 cases, has been as follows: 1 *d.* 7 *k.* 10 *g.* 3 *c.* 2 *k.* of khass, turruff, noabad, and lakheraj land have been annexed to turruffs, and annual rents to the amount of *Rs.* 19. 8. 7., consequently lost, if the turruffs without them had full areas, but neither towfeer or goonjaish land to procure it from; otherwise, this loss is made up in some other way; 2 *d.* 13 *k.* 3 *g.* 2 *c.* of noabad land have been declared excess measurement, and costs have amounted to *Rs.* 64. 1. 4.

(*b*) This may have proved no "loss."

231. In the four compromised cases, our loss has been 3 *d.* 4 *k.* 11 *g.* 3 *c.* transferred from noabad to turruff;(*b*) and costs incurred have been *Rs.* 20. 7. 10., exclusive of *Rs.* 11. 10. 1. of annual rent; total loss in the 18 cases 4 *d.* 14 *k.* 16 *g.* 2 *c.* 1 *k.* of land, × *Rs.* 84. 8. 4., costs × *Rs.* 31. 2. 8. annual revenue, or less.

232. Again, in these 14 cases, we have entered appeals on strong grounds in seven, and the result has yet to be seen. Altogether the effect of the decision in the civil courts upon our settlement has been surprisingly trifling.

233. The appeals against us may perhaps increase, but I have no fear of their producing a worse proportionate result, or of the cases yet undecided being more against us than those disposed of. The number defended by us as yet this year, has been 27 in the quarter.

234. All cases which do not affect either our noabad or our khass turruf lands are not defended; but we defend suits filed against us by noabad talookdars who have been excluded from settlement by recusancy.

235. Disputes between persons claiming noabad land are not interfered with. It is nothing to us who is declared talookdar.

236. Where turrufdars claim lands settled by us, either as lakheraj or noabad, as part of their turrufs, we interfere, unless the lakheraj land belong to a grant confirmed rent-free.

237. We defend all cases, whether our interests are affected or not, where the claim of the plaintiff would, if acceded to, quash a "jaidad."

238. In all cases that we defend, we also file appeals, where the case demands it, and the difference to Government is worth litigating.

239. The civil courts receive no suits in which Government interests are involved, unless the Collector is made a party; neither do they admit a suit with Government made a party, where no public interests are affected.

240. When an aumeen is deputed by the civil court to trace the 1126 dâghs, and thus to change the position of the old lands as assessed by us in our late measurement, in a suit which we have defended, an aumeen has also been sent by us to watch the proceedings; and upon his report, if the case demands it, a petition has been filed, protesting against the court ameen's proceedings.(*c*)

(*c*) Commissioner, 16 July 1844.

241. In suits before the civil courts, to try the correctness of our turruf allotments as based upon those of 1126, the courts frequently declare, that our dagwari measurement is incorrect; but they often omit to specify the error, or to decide on which dâgs of our present measurement the land really lies; thus leaving us powerless to carry out their decrees, and causing inextricable confusion, for by this inaccuracy it may easily occur, that the land of a third party not connected with the suit is compromised.(*d*)

(*d*) Additional Collector, 14 Feb. 1848.

242. In suits for noabad filed by turrufdars, who, in consideration of getting towfeer have given us jaidads, we enter a plea, whether the land claimed be waste or cultivated; otherwise, where waste land is the subject of litigation, we decline interfering.

Government Vakeels.

243. The Government pleaders send in quarterly statements of the fees due to pleaders in suits connected with the measurement and assessment. This statement is forwarded to the Commissioner,

Commissioner, and the audited bills are paid by the Collector, and at once charged in his accounts.(*a*)

(*a*) Commissioner, 1 April 1846.

244. The Government pleaders are allowed to appropriate to their own use all costs they can recover.(*b*) The amount is small, but thus the defeated plaintiffs must pay it.

(*b*) Commissioner, 16 July 1844.

245. Fifteen annas per cultivated acre resumed, has been fixed as the scale on which the remuneration per-centage is calculated for the vakeels,(*c*) or one-half of the allowance authorized by the Calcutta Board in like cases.(*d*)

(*c*) Commissioner, 15 June 1843.

(*d*) S. B. R., 6 Nov. 1838.

246. The mofussil Government pleaders are continually either withholding from us knowledge of decisions against Government until the term for appeal has expired, or are otherwise compromising their clients' interests. In bad cases the judge should always be moved to get such delinquents struck off the rolls; the punishment of dismissal from Government employ being inadequate.

Settlement Agency.

247. This office was instituted in March 1841, under the orders of Government of 15th February 1841, and has thus lasted a little more than seven years. Mr. Scott was additional Collector from 12th March 1841 to 22d February 1845; Mr. C. H. Lushington from 28th June 1845 to 10th March 1847; and I, from 10th May 1847 to this date, the intervals having been filled up by Messrs. Sconce and Buckland.

248. Our personal office establishment has averaged 52 persons, on an aggregate monthly allowance of 707 rupees; and our duties have consisted of superintending and directing all the measurement, resumption, and settlement operations of the district, which have, as mentioned before, embraced every acre of land it contains. All former resumptions and settlements, with but few exceptions, have been effected *de novo*; and the powers we have exercised have been greater than those usually conferred on Collectors.

Para. 248. The settlement of Ramoo was not revised in the additional collector's office.

249. It may also be remarked, that the details of the Chittagong settlement differ totally from those in other districts, and that thus experience in such labours elsewhere has been here of no avail.

250. The deputy collectors employed under us in settlements have numbered from first to last 18, and their establishments have been generally from 50 to 78 rupees per mensem in excess of the usual allowance. In 1841 there were connected with this office 12 deputy collectors; in 1842, 12; in 1843, 12; in 1844, 11; in 1845, 11; in 1846, 11, and in 1847, 9. On 1st January 1848 there were six, but soon after the number was reduced to two. In 1835-36 there were 32.

251. Of the nine in 1847, no less than five were residents of, and proprietors of land in this district; of the 18, no less than four (*e*) have been dismissed for misconduct. There have been many cases in which Government interests have been sadly compromised by them, but on the whole they may be said to have done efficient service.

Para. 251. When first the survey and settlement of the district were determined upon, it was deemed good policy to employ natives of the district on the work. Though open to many objections, on the whole, I have no doubt but that the move was a good one. Some have laboured throughout, preserving a good character to the last.

(*e*) Ram Chunder Roy, Gour Chunder Roy, Gour Kishore Roy, Ram Dass Roy.

Cost of Operations.

252. The total cost of the Chittagong settlement, from 1835 to the end of 1847-48, has been *Rs.* 15,23,411. 4. 9½., according to the disbursements from the local treasury, or since this office was founded, *Rs.* 7,84,186.

253. I may fairly say, that of this amount, the whole sum for the survey, and a great deal of the money expended prior to the formation of this office, in resumption proceedings, &c., have been almost thrown away. The remainder will not, I think, be considered a large sum for the effectual completion of so arduous and beneficial an undertaking; as a per contra, might be given the collections during the 12 years from our intermediate lakheraj and noabad settlements.

Para. 253. I am not prepared to say, that the whole spent on the survey was thrown away. No scale less than the scale I introduced could have been really useful for revenue purposes, and that was not large enough for all purposes, and its expense would have been disproportioned to the advantages to be gained by it, for good and extensive native agency not then procurable.

I have shown in my report, para. 79, that the gains by the settlement are a good per-centage on this outlay.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Increased allowance to Commissioner for duties of Sudder Board	50,295	13	4
Deputations	3,467	4	1
Deputy collectors' salaries, with their establishments	8,10,706	13	5
Collector (first) and then additional collectors' establishments	72,337	11	5
Additional collectors' salary	1,58,960	15	3
Establishment for measurement and settlement	1,54,683	11	3½
Travelling allowance to omlah	3,788	12	10
Extra mohurirs, &c.	25,736	4	4
Contingencies	31,267	8	1
Survey	1,86,017	7	7
Resumption charges, not included in above	16,148	15	2
TOTAL *Rs.*	15,23,411	4	9½

Para. 254. Mr. Wilkins laboured with much diligence at these appeals.

254. The last village settlement was sent in on the 18th December 1847, and the last confirmed by me on 22d idem. The last 22 villages passed, comprised no less than 2,20,555 dâgs, with a gross sudder jumma of 66,853 rupees, and 1,693 appeals were tried by me against the settlement of their component parts.

Para. 255. This comparison, showing an increase of 3,13,689 rupees, is made with the jumma of the decennial settlement. Comparison should be made with the collections previous to 1835, when the operations were undertaken. The average collections from 1830-31 to 1834-35 were 5,54,082 rupees, the settlement jumma is 7,65,507 rupees, the difference, 2,11,425, which is 13 per cent. on the outlay of 15 lacs of rupees.

255. The result of our labours has been to increase the value of all our permanently settled estates twofold, to put a stop eventually to a flood of litigation, and to add 3,13,689 rupees per annum to the public revenue, fairly, and without the slightest hardship or fear of easy realization, in lieu of the two lacs of rupees estimated as the possible increase to the rent-roll when the operations were first mooted.(*a*) At that time khass lands could never be farmed, and the Government rights were usurped by the disseised proprietors, by unrecorded and unrecognized interlopers, and by the Government suzawals, collusively and conjointly.(*b*)

(signed) *Henry Ricketts*,
Commissioner's Office, Chittagong, Commissioner.
2 September 1848.

(*a*) S. B. R., 11 Dec. 1832.
(*b*) S. B. R., id., and 5 Oct. 1830, p. 17.

Old Records.

256. The old records of 1126 are as follows:

1st. *Chittahs.*—Each chittah contains the record of one day's work of the measuring ameen, and gives the details of the portion of the turruff or lakheraj holding measured, such as the shikmee talooks, each "jote" or cultivator's under tenancy, and the dâgs or plots of such under tenancy.

2d. *Kutteans.*—These give the extent of land in all the chittahs of one mehal in one village (for the division by villages was recognized fully in 1126, and measured by one ameen).

3d. *Nulterijes.*—These give the aggregate of the kutteans of the same ameen for one mehal in several villages.

4th. *Ekwals.*—Give the total measured land comprised in each mehal.

5th. *Mouzawars.*—Are the same as ekwals precisely, but were prepared subsequently, and give, besides, the subdivisions or alienations of each mehal, omitting the ameen's name.

6th. *Jummabundies.*—These were drawn up in 1129 (1767), and show the amount of land and sudder jumma of each turruff, and are, in fact, kaboolents, but were not countersigned by the turrufdars.

7th. *Kurchas.*—These give the substance of the jummabundies, and record alienations and transfers down to 1163, or 1801.

8th. *Joidads.*—These are receipts given by the turrufdars at the time of the decennial settlement, and they are now our guide as to the extent of land in each mehal, which must be allotted according to the 1126 measurement.

257. The records of 1132 (1770) consist of chittahs of the Joinuggur mehal only.

258. Those of 1134 (1772) of the chittahs of the turruf and Joinuggur mehal lands, in thannahs Ramoo and Chuckureea.

259. In 1144 (1782), chittahs, as drawn up of the Joinuggur noabad lands, in a few scattered villages.

260. For 1150 (1788), we have chittahs, kutteans, terijes, ekwals, &c., of both the lakheraj and Joinuggur lands; also a jummabundee for the latter.

261. For 1162 (1800), we have chittahs, kutteans, and terijes of the lakheraj lands; also the chittahs, &c., of the Government noabad lands, with the kurchas of the talookdari settlement.

262. For 1180 (1818), we have chittahs, kutteans, &c., of both the Government and Joinuggur noabad lands, separate; also chittahs, terijes, and kutteans of each lakheraj holding.

263. For Nizampore, there are no 1126 chittas and terijes; but there are namwar terijes, giving the quantity of land in each mehal, &c.; there are also jaidads, kirchas, and jummabundees.

264. All the above papers are of great value, and are, all things considered, in a fair state of preservation.

New Records.

265. First, the "chittas" and "terijes." These contain the extent, ownership, and designation—whether turruf, lakheraj, or noabad—of every plot of land or dag, in the whole district. The chittah is the daily measurement of dags in a village, numerically. The "terij" is the mehalisari detailed measurement of a village, prepared subsequently, and condensed from the ameen's chittahs. These papers seem to be all in good order, with the exception of those in thannahs Ramoo and Chuckurea; also of a village or two in Puttea and Bhutteeraree, which have been partially destroyed by vermin.

"*Towjees,*" being mouzawar registers or rent-rolls.

"*Jaidads,*"

"*Joidads,*" or receipts in full, entered by turruffdars, receiving full towjee, and having noabad lands besides.

"*Jummabundees,*" (which are also kaboolents,) the terms of the lease granted to a party admitted to a settlement.

"*Roedads.*" Settlement officer's resumé of a village settlement; and, again, of additional collector's revision of settlement.

"Miscellaneous cases;" such as appeals from settlement officers, trials under Regulation VII. of 1822, &c.

Resumption Office Papers, in cases of lakheraj tenures, tried under Regulation II. of 1819, with decrees, &c. &c.

Register of compromised lakheraj portions of holdings.

Registers of rent-free tenures, prepared from village towjees.

266. Rough drafts of measurement and settlement details, since corrected and re-written, have been destroyed, as well as all papers of no actual use for record. They comprise khet chittahs, khet kutteans and keshreh, deputy collector's monthly reports, registers, and diaries; quashed cases under Regulation IX. of 1825; and khas talookdari and other shikhmee settlements of zemindarees, which have been restored to the proprietors. *Records destroyed.*

267. The English records are voluminous and valuable; they consist of survey village and thannah maps, and 49 dagwari maps, in Putteah; 19 vols. of letters, sent and received; 41 field survey books; old registers of rent-free grants, confirmed by chiefs of council; registers of detailed settlement of noabad in 1162; ditto of "bazi zumeen" and "ghair jumai" lands; ditto of resumed lands, relinquished for temples, &c. &c. &c. All these books and papers are in the best order. *English Records.*

268. On account of the destructiveness of the Chittagong climate, and the extreme value of the settlement chittahs (recording the title-deeds of all classes holding any description of landed property), duplicate copies of them have been taken on arsenical paper, at a cost of *Rs.* 22,532. 14. 2.; every copy bearing the stamp of my office seal, and deposited in a room prepared for them, with tin shelves, enclosed, and inaccessible to any one but the Collector. The originals only remain open for daily reference, and the copies will lie untouched, until the destruction of, or a doubtful entry in the former requires a comparison. The number of dags or fields copied has been 44,81,895; of which 22,40,947½ are chittah, and 22,40,947½ terij dags.* *Copies of Records (for Government).*

269. Copies of the village towjees have been sent, as soon as possible after the completion of the village settlements, to the Collector.

270. The jaidads entered by turrufdars (9,106 in number, exclusive of the ekjai or turruf milanee jaidads) have been copied at a cost of *Rs.* 172. 4. (*a*) The copies will do for common use, though not for production before the courts. (*a*) Commissioner, 8 March 1848.

271. The settlement papers, in three or four villages, having been destroyed by white ants, copies of chittahs, &c., were taken from the debris, and corrected from the khet chittahs or khusrehs.

272. At present, the (for individuals) application for copies of papers in this office average 800 per mensem. Copies of chittahs, &c., for private use, are given on plain papers. (*b*) *Copies of Records.*
(*b*) Government, 15 July 1844.

273. Besides copies of miscellaneous papers, proceedings, orders, &c., there has been for some years, and there will be probably for a year or two more, a great demand for copies of the following papers:

1st. Chittahs and terijes of the new measurement, by talook, mehals, and villages, given to zemindars and ijarahdars, at a cost of 10 rupees for 1,500 dags. (*c*)

2d. Chittahs, &c., by specific dags, &c., required by individuals, either for private use or production in the civil courts, and either on plain or stamped paper. These are supplied at the rate of five annas for 20 chittah dags, and the same for four pages of terijes dags.

3d. Durkhasts, roobokaries, &c., are given at the rate of two annas for the page of 20 lines, the petitioner supplying the materials; on plain paper.

4th. 1126 Records. These are given on stamped paper, at a charge of four annas per page copying, and a fee to Government, varying from two to four annas.

(*c*) 11,68,900 have been required this year.

274. The

* Government, 24 December 1845. Additional Collector, 13 March 1848.

274. The above charges include the salaries of an establishment, employed under the mahafiz, in searching for, extracting, and replacing the papers required to be copied.

275. Copies of jummabundees have been furnished to the village farmers, at an expense to Government of *Rs.* 409. 8. 11., (*a*) to enable them to enforce their claims in the civil courts.

(*a*) Commissioner, 5 August 1846.

Returns and Statements.

276. The statements drawn up on the completion of the settlement, since 1st January 1848, are as follows:

1st. The "*turruff nikas.*"*—The settlement having been made by villages, and the turrufs being in patches of land all over the district, irrespective of villages, it has been necessary, from the village towjees, to collate and bring under one head the area, &c., of each turruf, both as it stood in 1126, and by the last measurement. The former point as to waste land does not appear in the towjees, and has had to be gathered by a laborious reference to, and comparison of old documents, in order to its final adjustment. The nikas gives the 1126, and the present area, with details of cultivation and waste; the decennial rate per droon, occupancy, jumma position as to villages and thannahs, &c. &c.; and by it the areas and towfeer have now been finally adjusted: 461 appeals have been received and decided on the subject, since the preparation of the papers, each page of which gives the particulars of one mehal. This nikas has also been prepared in a condensed form, and recorded in English.

2d. The "*Joynuggur nikas.*"—This gives, at one view, the particulars of the Joinuggur mehal settlement by villages, with all the details of the shikmee occupancies, waste and cultivated lands, and gross assessments. Until this was prepared, the Ghosal property could neither be estimated nor made over to the present proprietors of the estate; and Government was unaware of the extent of land required to be given in addition, for the execution of the Sudder Dewanee's decree of 1815.

3d. The "*noabad nikas.*"—This gives the gross extent of Government land in each village, with the number of occupants, extent of cultivated and uncultivated land, and Government revenue; also, the number, extent, and value of talooks paying direct, and of those paying rent through the sudder farmers.

4th. The "*lakheraj nikas.*"—This gives the extent of lakheraj land, with particulars of waste and cultivated; number of occupants, and amount of Government assessment in each village; particularising how much land has been confirmed rent-free, released as under 10 beegahs, compromised at eight rupees per droon, resumed and settled at eight rupees, or seven or six rupees per droon; and, lastly, what land of that resumed has been relinquished on account of its proceeds being *bonâ fide* appropriated to religious purposes.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. D. Wilkins,*
Additional Collector.

Additional Collector's Office, Chittagong,
10 July 1848.

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* Commissioner, 26 March 1846, and 13 July 1837.

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(A.)—Turruf Abstract.

1. Thannahs.	2. Number of Turrufs.	3. 1793 Areas. Hasillah. D. k. g. c. k.	Kheela. D. k. g. c. k.	Total. D. k. g. c. k.
Futtick Cherri	80	550 6 15 0 0	74 7 16 1 0	624 14 11 1 0
Bhuttearee	230	438 0 1 2 0	17 0 4 2 0	455 0 6 0 0
Chittagong	105	283 11 3 2 0	22 13 10 1 0	306 8 13 3 0
Raozan	432	1,392 2 5 3 0	204 7 14 1 0	1,596 10 0 0 0
Puttea	739	1,668 0 5 3 0	320 7 10 3 0	1,988 7 16 2 0
Satkanea	412	1,425 0 3 2 0	184 10 0 1 0	1,609 10 3 3 0
Nizampoor	271	2,313 14 5 2 0	468 15 6 2 0	2,782 13 12 0 0
Hathazaree	376	1,098 11 9 2 0	120 9 10 3 0	1,219 5 0 1 0
Ramoo	1	528 1 1 2 0	4 11 8 2 0	532 12 10 0 0
Chuckerea	3	78 6 15 2 0	5 1 9 0 0	83 8 4 2 0
Ismali	671	23,227 11 19 0 1	3,762 0 3 3 1	26,989 12 2 3 2
Total	3,320	33,004 2 6 0 1	5,185 4 14 3 1	38,189 7 0 3 2

6. Since added as Towfeer. Turrufs.	Hasillah. D. k. g. c. k.	Kheela. D. k. g. c. k.	7. Remains finally Adjusted. Hasillah. D. k. g. c. k.	Kheela. D. k. g. c. k.	Total. D. k. g. c. k.	8. 1793 Jummas. Rs. a. p.
7	2 13 13 2 0	1 11 13 1 0	641 4 6 0 0	41 15 17 1 0	683 4 3 1 0	8,892 14 4
4	0 15 14 3 0	- - -	452 5 16 2 0	49 11 7 0 0	502 1 3 2 0	8,343 2 11
14	4 2 6 0 0	1 5 8 0 1	259 0 0 2 0	38 6 1 0 0	297 6 1 2 0	4,489 5 7
26	13 14 4 2 0	41 14 5 2 0	1,542 14 11 2 0	194 15 5 1 0	1,737 13 16 3 0	24,852 14 8
49	11 11 1 1 0	3 12 8 1 0	1,824 9 7 1 2	294 6 17 3 2	2,119 0 5 1 1	26,952 14 9
22	15 7 4 0 1	9 7 8 2 0	1,438 10 3 1 0	275 9 17 1 1	1,714 4 0 2 1	23,591 13 0
12	10 6 18 3 2	4 6 17 1 1	2,568 10 7 2 1	252 4 9 1 0	2,820 14 16 3 1	36,265 6 8
15	2 15 1 0 0	2 12 1 2 0	1,195 15 16 1 0	104 1 2 1 0	1,300 0 18 2 0	19,524 14 11
- - -	- - -	- - -	579 11 7 0 0	1,179 0 19 0 2	1,758 12 6 0 2	2,703 11 4
- - -	- - -	- - -	83 6 6 1 2	4 12 5 0 0	88 2 11 1 2	1,264 12 4
143	347 13 19 3 1	197 1 13 1 2	25,036 3 11 0 0	4,149 3 6 1 0	29,185 6 17 1 0	3,28,864 7 9
292	410 4 3 3 1	262 7 15 3 1	35,622 11 13 1 2	6,584 7 7 2 2	42,207 3 1 0 1	4,65,746 6 3

(A.)—TURRUF ABSTRACT.

4. Areas by last Village Measurements, with Towfeer.											5. Since deducted as Excess.										
Hasillah.					Kheela.					Total.						Turrufs.	Hasillah.					Kheela.				
D.	k.	g.	c.	k.	D.	k.	g.	c.	k.	D.	k.	g.	c.	k.			D.	k.	g.	c.	k.	D.	k.	g.	c.	k.
641	5	13	0	0	40	11	1	2	0	682	0	14	2	0		1	2	15	0	2	0	0	6	17	2	0
451	6	1	3	0	49	11	7	0	0	501	1	8	3	0		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
254	13	14	2	0	37	0	12	3	2	291	14	7	1	2		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
1,529	0	7	0	0	153	1	0	0	0	1,682	1	7	0	0		2	0	10	15	2	0	1	4	3	2	0
1,812	14	6	0	2	290	10	9	2	2	2,103	8	15	3	1		12	7	13	9	3	2	4	11	2	3	0
1,434	15	19	2	0	266	2	9	0	2	1,701	2	8	2	2		2	11	13	0	1	0	-	-	-	-	
2,571	8	18	0	0	251	11	18	3	2	2,823	4	16	3	2		6	13	5	9	1	1	3	14	7	0	0
1,194	5	5	2	0	102	7	8	2	0	1,296	12	14	0	0		3	1	4	10	1	0	1	2	7	3	0
579	11	7	0	0	1,179	0	19	0	2	1,758	12	6	0	2		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
83	6	6	1	2	4	12	5	0	0	88	2	11	1	2		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
24,807	6	1	3	1	3,962	11	8	0	0	28,770	1	9	3	1		27	119	0	10	2	2	10	9	15	0	2
35,360	14	0	2	2	6,338	0	19	3	1	41,698	15	0	2	0		53	156	14	16	1	2	22	0	13	2	2

9. Present Adjusted Jummas.			10. Decennial Rate per Droon.			11. Present Rate per Droon.			12. Turrufs with no Towfeer.	13. Turrufs with Short Towfeer.	14. Turrufs with Full Towfeer, or a little more.	15. Khass Turrufs.	16. Khass Turrufs Talooks.	Remarks.
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.						
8,864	2	6	16	2	6	13	12	2	10	28	30	2	219	
8,233	-	11	19	-	10	18	3	2	45	83	60	33	160	
4,162	15	7	15	13	2	16	1	2	23	28	29	6	471	Col. 9. After allowing for short area and deluvion where noabad has not been available, and rates are above 16 rupees per droon.
24,345	-	6	17	13	7	15	14	3	110	177	58	5	305	
26,813	3	8	16	12	9	14	11	1	169	271	181	79	2,544	
23,537	12	9	16	8	11	16	6	-	43	143	87	124	2,067	Col. 12. This includes turrufs with short areas, but lower rates on existing land than 16 rupees per droon.
36,063	1	8	15	10	5	14	1	6	63	88	50	24	661	
19,294	5	7	17	12	4	16	1	7	34	190	103	2	133	
2,703	11	4	5	1	11	4	10	7	-	1	—	—	—	
1,264	12	4	16	2	-	15	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	
3,27,658	6	5	14	2	10	13	1	5	151	264	140	37	—	
4,82,940	9	3	14	11	6	13	8	11	649	1,274	738	303	6,561	

(signed) *G. D. Wilkins*, Additional Collector.

(B.)—Joinuggur Mehal Abstract, as per Village Settlements.

1. THANNAHS.	2. No. of Villages.	3. No. of Talooks.	4. Total Land.	5. Waste.	6. Cultivated.	7. Culturable.	8. Gross Jumma.	9. Zemindary Profits.*	10. Sudder Jumma.	Remarks.
Puttea Nizampoor Futtickcherree Hathazarie Bhutteearee Chittagong Ramoo Chuckureeas Roozan Satkaneea	568	3,242	*D. k. g. c. k.* 3,042 0 9 1 2	*D. k. g. c. k.* 1,605 14 16 2 0	*D. k. g. c. k.* 1,409 12 3 3 1	*D. k. g. c. k.* 26 5 9 0 1	*Rs. a. p.* 18,030 14 10	*Rs. a. p.* 5,435 1 2	*Rs. a. p.* 12,595 13 8	* On the scale of *Rs.* 4. 13. 2. per 16 rupees. Talookdari rate, *Rs.* 12. 12. 7. per droon. Government revenue rate, *Rs.* 8. 14. 11. per droon.

(signed) *G. D. Wilkins*, Additional Collector.

(B B.)—Abstract of Joinuggur Mehal, as finally Adjusted (*i.e.* proposed to be).

1. THANNAHS.	2. Villages.	3. No. of Talooks.	4. Total Land.	5. Of this Waste or Culturable.	6. Cultivated.	7. Capable of eventual Cultivation.	8. Gross Jumma.	9. Zemindary Profits.	10. Sudder Jumma.	Remarks.
Puttea Nizampore Futtickcheri Hathazari Bhutteearee Chittagong Ramoo Chuckurea Raozun Satkanea	568	3,296	*D. k. g. c. k.* 3,501 0 11 2 0	*D. k. g. c. k.* 1,994 0 15 1 2	*D. k. g. c. k.* 1,506 15 16 0 2	*D. k. g. c. k.* - - -	*Rs. a. p.* 18,762 7 1	*Rs. a. p.* 5,655 8 2	*Rs. a. p.* 13,106 14 11	Talookdari rate, *Rs.* 12. 10. 9. per droon. Government revenue rate, *Rs.* 8. 3. 2. per droon.

Chittagong, 10 July 1848.

(signed) *G. D. Wilkins*, Additional Collector.

(C.)—Noabad Abstract, as per Village Settlement Towfeers.

1. Thannahs.	2. Number of Villages.	3. Number of Talooks. Up to and above 50 Rupees.	3. Below 50 Rupees.	3. Total.	4. Land Settled. Talooks.	Hassillah. D.	k.	g.	c.	k.	Keela. D.	k.	g.	c.	k.
Shuhur	38	9	2,589	2,598	2,598	591	0	19	3	1	722	1	15	1	1
Hathazarie	64	27	2,239	2,266	2,266	795	0	0	1	0	1,841	14	13	1	0
Raozan	151	53	4,788	4,841	4,841	1,605	0	9	3	0	3,488	5	13	2	0
Putteea	298	28	12,749	12,777	12,777	1,801	7	15	1	1	1,540	2	2	0	0
Satkaneea	164	106	6,209	6,315	6,315	3,769	10	16	1	1	4,751	13	15	1	2
Teknaaf	15	27	21	48	48	789	2	10	0	0	2,169	2	3	1	0
Chuckurreea	50	50	68	118	118	1,528	11	8	0	0	3,252	6	1	3	2
Ramoo	54	85	189	274	274	3,225	4	3	2	1	3,199	14	17	0	2
Zorawargunge	167	21	1,363	1,384	1,384	849	10	6	2	2	636	1	16	2	1
Bhutteearee	17	3	479	482	482	117	13	8	2	0	602	1	2	0	0
Futtickcherree	58	72	1,293	1,365	1,365	1,878	7	3	2	0	6,390	0	19	0	0
Total	1,076	481	31,987	32,468	32,468	16,951	3	1	3	0	28,594	0	19	1	2
Add, land now extracted from turrufs and made noabad	-	7	75	82	82	156	13	14	2	1	24	12	13	2	0
Total	1,076	488	32,062	32,550	32,550	17,108	2	16	1	1	28,618	13	12	3	2
Deduct, land now given as towfeer	-	-	292	292	292	410	4	3	3	1	262	7	15	1	0
Remainder	1,076	488	31,770	32,258	32,258	16,697	14	12	2	0	28,356	5	17	2	2

5. Present Sudder Jumma. Rs.	a.	p.	6. Land Unsettled. Talooks.	Hassillah. D.	k.	g.	c.	k.	Keela. D.	k.	g.	c.	k.	7. Total Land. Hassillah. D.	k.	g.	c.	k.	Keela. D.	k.	g.	c.	k.	Total. D.	k.	g.	c.	k.
7,066	–	2	-	41	10	18	0	1	1,207	6	17	3	2	632	11	17	3	2	1,929	8	13	1	0	2,562	4	11	0	2
10,914	5	2	-	7	12	13	2	0	1,554	8	13	2	0	802	12	13	3	0	3,396	7	6	3	0	4,199	4	0	2	0
17,365	7	1	-	30	6	2	0	0	3,979	15	15	3	0	1,635	6	11	3	0	7,468	5	9	1	0	9,103	12	1	0	0
24,466	4	3	-	26	15	7	1	1	3,054	12	19	1	1	1,828	7	2	2	2	4,594	15	1	1	1	6,423	6	4	0	0
42,422	12	9	-	60	15	9	0	2	3,971	3	14	1	2	3,830	10	5	2	0	8,723	1	9	3	1	12,553	11	15	1	1
5,028	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	471	12	12	3	0	789	2	10	0	0	2,640	14	16	0	0	3,230	1	6	0	0
19,622	7	7	-	50	5	10	10	1	639	10	13	0	0	1,579	0	18	0	1	3,892	0	14	3	2	5,471	1	13	0	0
49,939	3	5	-	23	14	17	0	0	2,095	1	18	0	0	3,249	3	0	2	1	5,295	0	15	0	2	8,544	3	15	3	0
9,307	7	7	-	41	9	1	1	0	1,820	9	14	3	0	891	3	7	3	2	2,456	11	11	1	1	3,347	14	19	1	0
1,485	7	7	-	6	11	18	0	0	362	15	18	1	0	124	9	6	2	0	965	1	0	1	0	1,089	10	6	3	0
17,076	1	–	-	33	2	7	1	0	1,989	8	3	2	0	1,911	12	10	3	0	8,379	9	2	2	0	10,291	5	13	1	0
2,04,693	14	2	-	323	11	3	2	2	21,147	0	1	0	2	17,275	0	5	1	2	49,741	12	0	2	1	67,016	12	6	0	0
1,875	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156	13	14	2	1	24	12	13	2	0	181	10	8	0	1
2,06,569	3	6	-	323	11	3	2	2	21,147	11	1	0	2	17,431	14	0	0	0	49,766	8	14	0	1	67,198	6	14	0	1
5,743	8	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	410	4	3	3	1	262	7	15	1	0	672	11	19	0	1
2,00,825	11	6	-	323	11	3	2	2	21,147	11	1	0	2	17,021	9	16	0	2	49,504	0	18	3	1	66,525	10	15	0	0

Chittagong, 10 July 1848.

(signed) *G. D. Wilkins*, Additional Collector.

(D.)—Lakheraj Lands.

1. NAME OF THANNAH.	2. Total Land. Hassillah.	2. Total Land. Keela.	3. Lakheraj Lands, the Property of Government, held Khass. Number of Mehals.	Total Land.	Hassillah.	Keela.	Talook Jumma.	4. Lands Resumed and Settled at 24, prior to 1843, different Rates. Number of Mehals.	Total Land.	Hassillah.	Keela.	Sudder Jumma.	5. Lands Resumed and Settled subsequent to 1843, Assessed at Six Rupees per Droon. Number of Mehals	Total Land.	Hassillah (Including Butt).	Keelah.	Sudder Jumma.	6. Lands Resumed, but relinquished Total Land.	Hassillah.
	D. k. g. c. k.	D. k. g. c. k.		D. k. g. c. k.	D. k. g. c. k.	D. k. g. c. k.	Rs. a. p.		D. k. g. c. k.	D. k. g. c. k.	D. k. g. c. k.	Rs. a. p.		D. k. g. c. k.	D. k. g. c. k.	D. k. g. c. k.	Rs. a. p.	D. k. g. c. k.	D. k. g. c.
Chuckurcea	647 10 3 0 2	198 3 19 2 2	-	- none -	-	-	-	87	432 0 19 1 2	378 10 16 1 0	53 6 3 0 2	4,550 11 9	57	199 5 10 3 1	117 12 9 2 1	81 9 1 1 0	684 1 2	- - - - -	- - -
Ramoo	1,004 10 4 3 2	88 5 4 3 2	-	- none -	-	-	-	142	706 2 14 0 0	639 5 18 3 1	66 12 15 0 2	10,287 6 10	-	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - -	21 9 10 3 0	20 15 16
Bhutteearee	248 8 2 2 0	63 9 13 0 0	-	- none -	-	-	-	-	- none -	-	- none -	-	329	212 14 6 1 0	169 14 15 1 0	42 15 11 0 0	1,049 14 11	5 7 2 2 0	5 4 2
Chittagong	671 5 10 3 0	128 5 11 2 2	2	2 14 7 0 0	2 14 7 0 0	-	26 1 2	104	23 5 6 0 1	19 10 19 1 0	3 10 6 3 1	164 10 10	1,569	262 1 9 3 2	236 4 15 2 0	25 12 14 1 2	1,403 10 2	10 5 2 3 2	8 10 11
Hathazaree	1,148 4 18 2 0	163 13 7 3 0	-	- none -	-	-	-	334	81 5 19 2 0	75 9 5 1 0	5 12 14 1 0	634 4 3	1,699	374 0 0 0 0	347 1 11 0 0	26 15 9 0 0	2,117 10 5	25 15 13 1 0	23 7 0
Futtickcherree	1,187 8 19 2 0	108 4 13 0 0	-	- none -	-	-	-	139	167 3 18 3 0	153 0 18 3 0	14 3 7 0 0	1,276 1 10	1,158	556 13 14 2 0	520 5 1 0 0	36 8 13 2 0	2,668 - 1	17 12 19 2 0	17 12 19
Satkaneea	3,422 9 16 0 1	486 15 8 0 2	-	- none -	-	-	-	695	440 7 0 3 1	395 4 18 2 2	45 2 2 0 2	3,509 3 8	4,469	1,610 7 9 2 1	1,484 2 1 2 2	126 5 7 3 2	8,769 10 3	32 6 9 1 0	31 11 18
Puttea	3,832 8 18 2 0	618 14 1 0 0	2	0 5 17 2 0	0 5 17 2 0	-	3 5 6	2,820	666 13 13 1 2	598 13 13 3 2	91 15 19 2 0	4,379 11 1	6,457	962 8 15 2 0	841 15 17 2 1	120 8 17 3 2	5,017 12 10	34 12 8 3 0	33 7 2
Nizampoor	998 4 19 0 1	219 14 8 1 2	3	17 5 11 1 1	9 4 5 2 2	8 1 5 2 2	79 2 0	307	275 1 8 1 0	248 14 17 2 1	26 2 10 2 2	1,883 0 0	100	181 9 1 2 0	149 2 11 0 0	32 6 10 2 0	870 4 6	12 5 14 0 0	12 5 9
Ph. Rungunea	1,635 9 19 2 0	636 4 13 0 0	34	9 12 18 2 0	8 11 10 3 0	1 1 7 3 0	69 13 7	358	644 4 16 2 0	344 3 0 0 0	300 1 16 2 0	2,723 6 0	1,120	759 4 5 2 0	691 15 19 3 0	67 4 5 3 0	4,070 3 11	27 14 9 2 0	28 9 13
Raozan	1,732 1 11 0 0	204 1 12 1 0	3	0 4 10 0 0	0 4 10 0 0	-	2 13 1	226	55 2 14 3 0	52 14 15 3 0	2 3 19 0 0	404 5 7	5,228	718 3 19 1 0	662 12 11 1 0	55 7 8 0 0	3,901 12 8	68 9 8 2 1	65 0 6
Ph. Kootubdeea	1,929 4 18 0 0	1,024 5 19 3 0	-	- none -	-	-	-	264	2,953 10 17 3 0	1,929 4 18 0 0	1,024 5 19 3 0	21,501 9 8	-	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - -	- - - - -	- - -
Ph. Moiscally	9 10 15 1 0	0 9 12 0 0	-	- none -	-	-	-	3	10 4 7 1 0	9 10 15 1 0	0 9 12 0 0	154 12 9	-	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - -	- - - - -	- - -
Total	18,468 2 16 3 0	3,961 12 4 2 1	44	30 11 4 1 1	21 8 10 3 2	9 2 13 1 2	181 3 4	5,489	6,449 15 16 2 0	4,815 8 10 2 0	1,634 7 6 0 0	51,469 4 5	22,186	5,837 5 12 3 1	5,221 7 13 2 1	615 13 19 1 0	30,551 - 11	259 3 19 0 0	247 5 0

7. Lands Compromised at Eight Sicca Rupees the Droon. Number of Mehals.	Total Land.	Hassillah (including Butt).	Keelah.	Sudder Jumma.	8. Lands confirmed Rent Free. Total Land.	Hassillah.	Keelah.	9. Released under Ten Beegahs. Total Land.	Hassillah.	Keelah.	10. Resumed after Settlement, and still Unsettled.* Number of Mehals.	Total Land.	Hassillah.	Keelah.	(Eventual) Sudder Jumma.	11. Hajut Tuzweez.† Total Land.	Hassillah.	Number of Mehals.	Keelah.	Say, Three-fourths at Ten Rupees.	12. Land Excess from Lakheraj, and in fact Ne at (on Average) as Tukrar Total Land.	Hassillah.	Number of Mehals.
	D. k. g. c. k.	D. k. g. c. k.	D. k. g. c. k.	Rs. a. p.	D. k. g. c. k.	D. k. g. c. k.	D. k. g. c. k.	D. k. g. c. k.	D. k. g. c. k.	D. k. g. c. k.		D. k. g. c. k.	D. k. g. c. k.	D. k. g. c. k.	Rs. a. p.	D. k. g. c. k.	D. k. g. c. k.		D. k. g. c. k.	Rs. a. p.	D. k. g. c. k.	D. k. g. c. k.	
40	189 3 12 2 2	133 10 16 2 2	55 8 16 0 0	931 2 9	2 13 1 3 2	2 11 2 2 0	0 1 19 1 0	7 10 8 2 0	2 3 6 3 1	5 7 1 2 2	35	14 12 9 2 0	12 9 11 0 2	2 2 18 1 1	- - -	- none -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- - -	- none -	—	—
56	327 12 18 1 1	314 2 2 0 1	13 10 16 1 0	2,704 7 3	5 11 19 0 0	8 7 19 2 0	7 7 19 2 0	- - none - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	8	21 10 7 3 0	21 10 7 3 0	- - none - -	- - -	- none -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- - -	- none -	—	—
18	13 9 19 2 0	12 7 6 3 0	1 2 12 3 0	105 15 9	49 11 1 1 0	40 15 18 1 0	8 11 3 0 0	13 2 15 0 0	11 7 9 3 0	1 11 5 1 0	113	15 12 4 1 0	7 10 17 2 0	8 1 6 3 0	- - -	1 8 6 3 0	0 11 12 2 0	- -	0 12 14 1 0	- - -	- none -	—	—
185	102 6 11 3 0	88 6 12 3 1	13 15 18 3 2	754 8 7	26 3 14 0 1	24 3 2 3 0	2 0 11 1 1	259 10 16 0 0	215 5 4 0 2	44 5 11 3 1	689	87 6 9 0 1	56 8 12 0 1	30 13 17 0 0	- - -	1 11 17 1 1	1 9 18 0 1	- -	0 1 19 1 0	- - -	23 9 8 1 0	17 11 7 3 0	- -
202	385 14 17 0 0	280 11 10 2 0	105 3 6 2 0	2,390 5 3	75 2 12 3 0	71 6 2 2 0	3 12 10 1 0	162 11 7 1 0	157 7 2 1 0	5 4 5 0 0	1,728	193 2 1 1 0	184 12 19 1 0	13 5 2 0 0	- - -	1 15 14 3 0	1 13 19 2 0	- -	0 1 15 1 0	- - -	6 13 0 2 0	5 15 7 2 0	- -
36	219 14 15 0 0	205 14 15 0 0	14 0 0 0 0	1,706 9 8	134 1 19 1 0	122 6 14 3 0	11 11 4 2 0	81 10 1 2 0	78 9 12 0 0	3 0 9 2 0	491	107 9 3 0 0	82 12 9 2 0	24 12 13 2 0	- - -	6 2 0 0 0	5 13 5 1 0	- -	0 4 14 3 0	- - -	4 9 1 0 0	0 13 10 3 0	- -
226	406 7 13 1 0	395 10 10 0 0	10 13 3 1 0	3,357 5 5	300 11 16 0 0	278 2 0 1 2	22 9 15 2 1	552 15 13 2 2	515 3 7 3 2	37 12 5 3 0	1,542	481 0 0 0 1	265 2 16 3 0	215 13 3 1 1	- - -	41 11 8 1 2	25 8 9 3 2	- -	16 2 18 2 0	- - -	43 5 13 0 2	31 11 12 2 0	- -
262	208 5 7 0 0	182 5 6 2 0	26 0 0 2 0	1,506 13 7	298 0 6 1 1	270 10 5 2 2	27 6 0 2 2	1,314 7 15 0 2	1,172 6 14 3 2	142 1 0 1 0	8,029	953 5 18 2 2	747 0 4 0 2	206 5 14 2 0	- - -	2 13 8 1 0	1 9 0 3 0	- -	1 4 7 2 0	- - -	15 11 18 3 2	13 14 5 2 0	- -
66	344 15 13 2 2	266 12 16 3 0	78 2 16 3 2	2,264 1 9	274 5 6 2 1	239 6 17 0 0	34 14 9 2 1	21 13 15 2 0	18 6 13 0 2	3 7 2 1 1	122	81 0 4 0 0	44 13 3 1 0	36 3 0 3 0	- - -	9 10 12 2 2	9 2 5 0 0	- -	8 7 2 2 0	- - -	- none -	—	—
99	365 2 10 2 0	237 2 9 2 0	108 0 1 0 0	2,193 - 10	83 8 8 0 0	79 9 2 1 0	3 15 5 3 0	90 8 3 1 0	85 1 17 2 0	5 6 5 3 0	593	256 15 10 2 0	117 6 2 2 0	139 9 8 0 0	- - -	14 7 15 2 0	10 0 13 3 0	4	7 1 3 0 0	- - -	37 15 14 3 0	12 13 10 0 0	- -
36	39 9 19 2 0	29 5 2 1 0	10 4 17 1 0	248 8 11	144 2 15 2 0	119 5 3 0 0	24 13 12 2 0	529 9 17 0 0	491 10 5 2 0	37 15 11 2 0	2,633	343 8 16 2 2	277 15 3 1 2	65 9 13 1 0	- - -	8 12 13 2 0	7 11 19 3 0	1	0 13 3 0 0	- - -	28 2 18 2 0	25 2 3 2 0	- -
1,226	2,603 7 18 0 2	2,166 9 8 3 1	436 14 9 1 1	18,167 15 9	1,404 9 0 2 2	1,257 4 8 3 0	147 4 11 3 2	3,034 4 12 3 1	2,747 13 14 0 0	286 6 18 3 1	15,983	2,361 3 4 3 0	1,818 5 7 1 1	742 12 17 1 2	10,910 0 0	88 13 17 0 2	64 1 4 2 0	800‡	24 12 12 2 2	288 0 0	160 3 15 0 1	108 1 17 2 0	1,600§

* Now nearly all settled by Collector, at Six Rupees per Droon.

† A few cases that had been overlooked now under decision.

‡ At a guess.

§ At a guess.

(signed) G. D. Wilkins

(E.)—Abstract of Total Land in District.

	Land Cultivated.	Land Culturable.	Waste.	Total Land, in Droons.	Total Land, in Acres.	Sudder Jumma.	Number of Settlements.
	D. *k.* *g.* *c.* *k.*	*D.* *k.* *g.* *c.* *k.*	*D.* *k.* *g.* *c.* *k.*	*D.* *k.* *g.* *c.* *k.*		*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	
Turrufs	35,622 11 13 1 2	- - - -	6,584 7 7 2 2	42,207 3 1 0 1	295,449	4,82,940 9 3	6,561‡
Jainuggur Mehal	1,409 12 3 3 1	26 5 9 0 1	1,605 14 16 2 0	3,042 0 9 1 2	21,294	12,595 13 8†	3,242
Government Noabad	17,021 9 16 0 0*	- - - -	49,504 0 18 3 1	66,525 10 15 0 0	465,675	2,00,825 11 6	32,258
Lakheraj Assessed	14,199 10 8 2 2	- - - -	3,509 5 3 0 0	17,708 15 11 2 2	123,956	1,12,863 14 —	47,328
Lakheraj not Assessed	4,208 12 8 0 1	- - - -	452 3 1 2 1	4,720 15 9 2 2	33,047		
Total	72,522 8 10 0 0	26 5 9 0 1	61,655 15 7 2 1	1,34,204 13 6 3 1	939,421	8,09,226 — 5	89,389

* Of this 16,697 *d.* 14 *k.* 12 *g.* 2 *c.* are settled.

† After deducting zemindary profits.

‡ These are Khass Turruf Talooks only.

Chittagong, 10 July 1848.

(signed) *G. D. Wilkins,*
Additional Collector.

(True copies.)
(signed) R. Frank,
Head Clerk.

(No. 392 of 1848-49.)

No. 75, Enclosure. From Commissioner and Sudder Board, 16th Division, to the Additional Collector of Chittagong.

Sir,

I REQUEST that you will cause a statement to be prepared showing how many of the turrufdars on whom assessment has been levied for noabad have filed jaidads, and what portion of the turruffland they represent; my impression is that though many have not filed jaidads, they represent but a small portion of the cultivated area, that nearly all the large proprietors have filed their jaidads.

You say the survey gives a total area of,	*D.* 1,17,957	0	0
The jurreeb - - - - -	1,34,202	0	0
The survey gives - - - waste,	41,613	0	0
The jurreeb - - - - -	61,655	15	17

2. Your letter and statements show such discrepancies between the survey and jurreeb areas, that I imagine you must have omitted to include some of the survey returns; I request that these figures may be again carefully compared.

3. I beg your attention to the general assertions contained in paras. 170 to 176; there are several, the correctness of which I am by no means prepared to admit.

Para. 170. 4. You say the description of soil is not recorded; whereas it is always recorded in each chitta.

Para. 172 to 174. 5. The assessment you say has been imposed "at random;" if so, why did you pass a random assessment in all the villages you have confirmed? If you consider the deputy collector's purtal to have been irregular and insufficient, and their duty generally neglectfully performed, how do you reconcile this with all you say in their favour in your letter of the 31st December 1847, No. 242?

Para. 175.

6. What grounds have you for supposing that the ameens corruptly favoured the people by measuring cultivated land as waste in many places, and favoured the Government against the people by measuring good turruf land as noabad in Nizampoor?

7. What period of the operations do you allude to in the beginning of para. 176?

8. Throughout these proceedings much discretion has been vested in the deputy collectors, and almost unlimited discretion in your predecessors respecting details; some deputy collectors have been dismissed for misconduct, and I have sometimes differed with Mr. Scott and Mr. Lushington; but on the whole, I consider we are very much indebted to the deputy collectors for the performance of a task which never could have been accomplished without their assistance; and I am of opinion that Mr. Scott and Mr. Lushington performed their duties with the most praiseworthy attention; the impression left by your report is that corruption on the part of the deputy collectors, and neglectful superintendence on the part of the additional collectors, have been the rule.

9. It may have been very far from your intention to create such an impression, but assuredly such must be the conclusion drawn from your report, and I cannot forward it without endeavouring to prevent any such erroneous impression from being received.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Ricketts,*
Commissioner Sudder Board, 16th Div.

Commissioner's Office, Chittagong,
25 July 1848.

(True copy.)

(signed) R. Frank, Head Clerk.

(No. 404 of 1848-49.)

No. 76, Enclosure. From Commissioner and Sudder Board, 16th Division, to the Additional Collector of Chittagong.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, No. 93, together with a postscript which you request may be attached to your settlement report.

2. I request that you will send for my inspection settlement by the deputy collectors, in which, without any reasons given either in the rooedad or the jummabundee, the rate has been reduced below 16 rupees, and that you will state by whom the settlements were passed.

3. You are also requested to forward all the cases alluded to at the end of your second paragraph, in which "lands situated still more unfavourably" have been allowed to remain assessed at high rates, while the rate of other land, comparatively speaking, favourably situated, has been decreased.

4. I beg that you will also forward any cases which in your opinion evince favouritism on the part of the deputy collectors.

5. You

5. You will be good enough also to forward some settlements of resumed land prior to 1843, in which rates below seven rupees have been allowed.

6. Mr. Harvey's orders respecting "purtal" were so strict, and he took himself such infinite pains to secure attention to his instructions respecting the measurement, that I am inclined to think your information, that a great many "villages" never have been purtalled at all, must be mistaken. You are requested to furnish lists, showing which villages in Raozan, Futtickchuree, and Chittagong were purtalled, and which were not.

7. With reference to the inquiries lately instituted, and the settlements made by the deputy collectors, you will be good enough to report whether, in your opinion, the interests of any party have suffered where there has been no "purtal," and whether any representations to that effect have been submitted by any parties for your consideration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Ricketts,*
Commissioner and Sudder Board, 16th Div.

Commissioner's Office, Chittagong,
26 July 1848.

P. S.—In 1793 there were 3,381 turruffs; there are now only 3,320. Explanation of this decrease in the number of mehals should be supplied.

(signed) *H. Ricketts,*
Commissioner and Sudder Board, 16th Div.

(True copy.)
(signed) R. Frank, Head Clerk.

(No. 104.)

From the Additional Collector of Chittagong to *H. Ricketts,* Esq., Commissioner and Sudder Board, 16th Division, Chittagong.

No. 77, Enclosure.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 392, of 25th instant.

Enclosures. Vernacular.

2. A statement shall be prepared as you wish, but, as there are 9,106 village jaidads, from each of which the area will have to be extracted, its preparation will take some time, and cause other work to be postponed.

Para. 2. Mr. Wilkins misunderstood the intention of my requisition, which was a return of the "jaidads," or acquittances taken at the final adjustment, not during the progress of the village survey.

The figures alluded to shall be carefully compared, and the result duly reported. My mohafiz procured the survey return from the English office. The discrepancy in the hasilah (76,344 to 72,546) is only 5 per cent. As to the great difference in the waste, the cause of that is explained in para. 164 of my report; and in a note of yours to a letter of 13 March 1841 (also 21 June 1841), wherein you say, "The survey maps are all worse than good for nothing," from the unadjustment of the boundaries.

Para. 2. Your letter and statement show such discrepancies between the survey and jurreeb areas, that I imagine you must have omitted to include some of the survey returns. I request that these figures may be again carefully compared.

3. The following statement will give an accurate idea of the disagreement between the null jurreeb and survey village measurements, selected from amongst the last 25 villages confirmed by me last year; difference 331, or 16 per cent.

Para. 3. The close correspondence of the survey with the aumeen's jurreeb in these villages, is opposed to Mr. Wilkins's supposition, that much "hasilah" land has been measured as waste.

SURVEY.	Survey.		Null Jurreeb.	
	Hasilah.	Keel.	Hasilah.	Keel.
	Drs.	*Drs.*	*Drs.*	*Drs.*
Churruttee - - -	232	46	204	98
Sudungpoor - - -	155	39	139	146
Demshah - - - -	487	62	418	83
Raichota - - - -	184	202	211	255
Mohera - - - -	164	44	148	46
Candergona - - -	130	21	118	137
	1,252	414	1,238	759
	16	66	19	97

4. Paras. 4 and 5, "The description of soil is not recorded, you say, whereas it is always recorded in each chittah. You also say the assessment (where below 16 rupees the droon) has been imposed at random."

Para. 5. The description, as shown in the aumeen's papers of "nal" and "beta," was sufficient for Chittagong, it having been from the first determined, and most fortunately determined, that there should be no minute inquiries into rates.

5. In para. 170 of my settlement report, to which you refer, I stated that "the aumeen, in his khet chittahs or khusrehs, had not recorded the description of soil, nor its value and produce," which is correct. Mr. Smith, in his letter of 14th November 1840, acknowledged this; for he says, "The original rate of 16 rupees per droon for noabad land all round, has been retained, as preferable to any minute inquiry into soil and produce;" thereby excusing the want of such inquiries in Chittagong. I will explain this at greater length.

6. Under the Board's circular of 12th November 1833, the aumeens khurrah-i-pymaish has two columns prescribed; one for the description of soil, and the other for the value and produce of each plot. In the Chittagong khusrehs the second column does not appear at all; and in the first there is given the indefinite information as to soil, "powundee" or "nal." There is also the word "barree," but this applies to the village sites, which in Chittagong have been included in and assessed with the cultivated land.

Para. 7. There may have been 14 descriptions of soil in Agra, and in some Chittagong villages lands may be found paying at 40 different rates. In the undulating villages approaching the hills, and in the villages on the Sunkoo river, no two dags or plots have exactly equal advantages, but the existence of these nice, and for the ryots necessary distinctions, were reasons for and not against the adoption of a standard. Had assessment according to capabilities and advantages been attempted, the settlement would have occupied a still longer period.

7. Now, in every part of India there are some six or eight descriptions or subdivisions of soil* at least, often each one of the number in the same village, without specification of which, as well as the rents and produce, no accurate assessment can be made; especially, as in Chittagong, where the settlement officer did not make his settlements on the spot. I have already shown in my report (para. 209) that there are four generic descriptions of soil in this district, the (ryotee) value of which ranges from 20 rupees up to 128 rupees. It is impossible, therefore, that the mere indefinite words, "powndee" or "nal," without any particulars in the khusrehs of the value and produce of the lands, could have been any guide to assessment whatever.

Para. 8. This is again a mistake; Mr. Harvey did not assess all noabad lands at 16 rupees, allowance was made when liability to inundation, or exposure to the ravages of wild animals, called for it, in Ramoo, which he completed, but the allowance granted was not sufficient, and the assessment of Ramoo has since been lowered with the sanction of the Government. I have explained in my note to para. 173 of Mr. Wilkins's first report, on what principle a standard of 16 rupees was adopted. If cause for reduction is not recorded in the jummabundee, it is in the rooedad of the village.

8. But these vague entries even were never regarded when fixing the assessment; for Mr. Harvey settled all noabad land at 16 rupees the droon, whether worth 20 rupees or 80 rupees; and since, the native settlement officers have, on the parties protesting against the 16 rupees rates, lowered the terms to 14, 12, 10, or 8 rupees, according to circumstances, without always recording the reason in the jummabundee. It has thus happened that other talookdars, holding lands of the same or of a worse quality in the same village, who have not taken the trouble to recuse, have had their higher rates left unreduced.

Para. 9 to 15. If Mr. Wilkins had examined Mr. Harvey's settlements, he would have found that sometimes as far as four rupees per droon was relinquished. He in these paras. apparently intends to represent that the jumma of the noabad lands has been unnecessarily decreased below the standard; he reiterates that the assessment is a "random" assessment, and quotes passages from letters of mine to show that I approved it. The marginal note of my letter to the Government, dated the 31st March 1845, is in these words,—

"It is always to be borne in mind, that conducted as our proceedings are, we can but guess 16 rupees per droon is regarded as the rate when all circumstances are favourable; from that sum deductions are made according to the unfavourable circumstances found, and a rate deemed suitable fixed; but after all, it is but a guess."

Disadvantage of situation, or disadvantage of soil being apparent, reduction has been granted. It was impossible that the settlement officer should be able to determine what per centage would exactly cover the disadvantages; he had to guess, to give judgment without certain grounds. This is not to assess "at random."

My instructions to the additional collector of the 15th November 1845, which Mr. Wilkins alludes to, are as follows:

"The talookdar who appealed to me, represented that the talooks in the neighbourhood had been assessed at lower rates, that he alone had been assessed at 16 rupees. I desired to be informed at what rate the talooks round him had been assessed, with the intention, if his representation had proved correct, and there was no reason whatever given for assessing

9. That the reductions in noabad assessments have been to a very great extent, is shown by the present total average on the cultivation being *Rs.*12. 0. 4., or 25 per cent. below the standard,† notwithstanding that, until Mr. Harvey left, 16 had been the uniform rate.

10. I feel convinced that no one will after this explanation dispute our reduced noabad assessments having been made‡ "at random," ("andazi;") and what is worse, that the system was a direct encouragement to importunity and favouritism.

11. But (as I have discovered since I wrote my report) in your letter to Government of 31st March 1845, No. 1,629, you have said precisely the same: "Conducted as our proceedings are here, we can but guess. Sixteen rupees per doon is regarded as the rate, where all circumstances are favourable for that amount. Deductions are made according to the unfavourable circumstances found,

* In the Agra jurreeb, the aumeens were ordered to specify 14 descriptions of soils; besides particulars about locality, irrigation, produce, &c.

† Or 2,00,800 rupees, instead of 2,51,000 rupees.

‡ In para. 174, I say again, "the noabad rates, where below 16 rupees the droon, have been uncertainly imposed."

found, and a rate deemed suitable fixed, but after all, it is but a guess." I quite coincide in this, but cannot comprehend the distinction between an assessment "uncertain," or "at random," and one at "a guess."

12. I find in the office this opinion of yours occurring again and again,* but it will suffice to quote one more passage in a correspondence regarding some villages in Chuckurria: "Nothing can be more unsatisfactory than the manner in which the (ryotee) jummas appear to have been determined. The calculations are all made on data based on guesses and averages. Averages are no guide to assessment, and ever lead to mistakes;" yet the orders from your office† have been to lower assessments upon the average rates, not only of the village itself, but even of contiguous villages, an order against which Mr. Lushington thus writes on the 13th November 1845: "I should like to be informed of the principle on which I should judge of the propriety of a reduction from such data. I do not see how the rates of the surrounding villages can apply, except in so general a manner as to afford all talookdars assessed at 16 rupees a ground for objection, in every instance in which the lands of the adjoining village appear to have been fixed at a lower rate."

13. In para. 5 you proceed to say, "if so (viz., if the reductions in the assessment of the noabad have been imposed at random), why did you pass a random assessment in all the villages you have confirmed."

14. Though not admitting the public necessity for this kind of "*argumentum ad hominem*," I am yet quite ready to give my reply, which is this, first, because it was the custom of the office (joined by me at the eleventh hour), and I had your distinct orders and custom in your own appeal court (*a*) for a warrant; secondly, that I had no data by which I could pronounce the native officer's reduced rates improper; and lastly, because it would have been absurd for me to have held out against confirmation for want of information, which could only have been furnished by the re-measurement on new khusrehs of the whole district. I consider my own orders of reduction therefore quite as much guess work, as I do those of the native settlement officers, or of your office on appeal, and have said so in para. 95 of my report.

(*a*) Commissioner, 13 and 15 November 1845.

15. At the risk of wearying you, I will, on the subject of rates not having been fixed according to the aumeen's khusrehs, refer you to a letter of yours in 1841, the date of which I have not by me, in which you say, that in such and such noabad settlements, although the aumeen records the kind of land,‡ "Mr. Harvey, without any reason, rejected the estimate, and assessed all at 16 rupees; having taken the trouble to ascertain what might probably be right, he assessed that which all inquiry made went to show must be wrong;" so that, in your opinion, not only rates lying below 16 rupees were at random, but also rates at that amount, as fixed during the time of Mr. Harvey.

16. In the Board's letter, again, of 14 November 1840, Mr. C. W. Smith lays it down as a rule, that "rates are only to be reduced on a full local inquiry," which has not been done, the reductions alluded to by me having been, at the time of taking the settlement jummabundee, mostly in the town of Chittagong, years after the measurement and purtaul; as far as the noabad assessments are concerned the mischief is remediable, the term of settlement being a mere farm for 30 years; but prior to 1843, the same system exactly assessing him at one rate, and all those round him at another, of reducing his assessment to what the others paid. Your return showed his representation to be incorrect; that nearly all had been assessed at the same rate, and his appeal was dismissed. In my opinion, should such a petition be presented to you, complaining of the assessment of a deputy collector, you should follow precisely the same course." No cause for reduction was shown; the standard was maintained.

The real fact is, Mr. Wilkins confounds the standard assessment with an average assessment. The standard of 16 rupees was never intended to be an average, and has not been made use of as an average assessment; but as a standard assessment so moderate, that all could pay it, circumstances being favourable. Reductions as far as 50 per cent. per doon have been allowed, in order to preserve the suitableness under unfavourable circumstances. When I said, "averages ever lead to mistakes," I spoke correctly. When I said, that "without any reason Mr. Harvey rejected the estimate, and assessed all at 16 rupees, having taken the trouble to ascertain what might probably be right, he assessed that which all inquiry went to show must be wrong;" I again was correct; some of the lands being avowedly unable to pay 16 rupees, though others could pay more; to assess all at that rate was to introduce the mischief of an average assessment, to carry the standard of 16 rupees to parts where it was not suitable. The standard should have been reduced, and by me was reduced, so as to be suitable to the unfavourable circumstances of the locality.

Para. 16. I was not bound to follow any rules laid down by Mr. Smith in 1840, and there has been no mischief done that remedy should be necessary. The deputy collectors have visited all the different thannahs; they have made local investigations where local investigations have been called for.

In 1841–42, nine deputy collectors were in the Mofussil from December to June.								
In 1842–43, six	-	ditto	-	-	ditto	-	-	- ditto.
In 1843–44, six	-	ditto	-	-	ditto	-	-	- ditto.
In 1844–45, eight	-	ditto	-	-	ditto	-	-	- ditto.
In 1845–46, eight	-	ditto	-	-	ditto	-	-	- ditto.

While the tenor of this para. is, that no local investigations had been conducted. It is grievous to have to refute such assertions. If Mr. Wilkins passed settlements in which farther local inquiries were indispensable to proper adjustment, he neglected his duty; but no blame attaches to his predecessors, and till now, I was not aware that he was to blame in this respect himself. That many settlements have been made years after the measurement is true; it was altogether unavoidable. I repeat, I am more than satisfied with the out-turn, *Rs.* 12. 0. 4. per doon.§ I by no means say, I am certain no deputy collector has anywhere lowered the standard more than circumstances called for. I could not have said so of myself had I visited each field; but on the whole, it is my belief that the reductions below the standard have been granted reasonably and honestly. Mr. Wilkins allows that the people are satisfied.‖ I cannot suppose it probable, that the Government will be dissatisfied with an assessment 18 per cent. higher than the average of Western India.

§ I reported to the Government in 1843, that I should be satisfied with an average of 10 rupees per doon on the noabad lands.

‖ Appeals connected with rates have been very rare.

* Roobukaurree, 5 December 1843.

† Dated 15 November 1845.

‡ On a special deputation for that purpose, apparently.

exactly was pursued in fixing the rates of lakheraj lands in perpetuity, where it is of course irremediable.

17. In para. 5 of your letter, under acknowledgment, you say, "If you consider the deputy collector's purtaul to have been 'irregular' and 'insufficient,' and their duty generally neglectfully performed, how do you reconcile this with all you say in their favour in your letter of 31 December 1847?"

Para. 18 to 20. Doubtless at times there has been much to find fault with, and several officers were punished and dismissed; but others, again, have throughout done well. Mr. Wilkins should not have omitted to mention, that the irregularities alluded to at the end of the 19th para., were brought to light at the final revision, conducted by deputy collectors.

18. I will grapple with the latter portion of this sentence first: I cannot find that I have anywhere said, that "in my opinion the deputy collector's duties have generally been neglectfully performed," I do not admit having said so, either directly or inferentially; I have not, as I might have done, raked up against them the numerous cases of proved misconduct, or merely suspicious conduct,* in which my English letter-books abound; I have neither said in my report that they think of nothing "but polishing up roobokarees, which is as superfluous as rubbing blacking on a patent-leather boot,"† nor that their serishtahs were in shameful disorder;‡ nor that "forgeries were rife in their offices;"§ nor generally, that the chittas have been altered to suit fraudulent kuteans, and all kinds of malpractices carried on under their eyes.

(*a*) 31 Dec. 1847.

(*b*) *i. e.* since 10 May 1847.

19. What I did say was as follows (*a*) (while reporting my confirmation of the last of the village settlements): "The credit of this laborious and perplexing undertaking is mainly due to the deputy collectors, of all of whom, now or lately under me,(*b*) I can but speak with praise." In a subsequent letter (to which you have not alluded), while reporting on the out-turn of the Turruff areas in the nikas; as also in my settlement report under discussion, when much better acquainted with the office, I wrote (para. 21), that in giving excess of towfeer in several turrufs and turuf lands in villages where they ought to have none, the native deputy collectors have acted "irregularly," and I feared sometimes "collusively."

(*c*) *Vide* para. 50, *infra*.

20. That is my firm opinion; but I have nowhere said, that the officers alluded to in my letter of 31 December 1847, were open to this censure;(*c*) nor do I now say that some of them are not open to it; although the greatest errors were decidedly committed in the time of Moonshee Naserooddeen Khan, and other deputy collectors, who were long since removed. Besides, is it necessary, for the sake of consistency only, to say to-day exactly what was said six months ago, even if circumstances brought to light in the interim may have caused my opinion to be modified?

Para. 21 to 24. "Purtal" cannot be conducted throughout by a deputy collector in person, without the cost of more time and expense than it is worth. It was not the want of a "purtal" which led to the embarrassments connected with the measurements of 1837.

21. I have said that the purtaul was "irregular" and "insufficient." Mr. Harvey ordered a purtaul of every dag or plot separately measured, which was impracticable; but this was no reason why the native settlement officers should not in each village have tested some of the dags, if only one in fifty. In those villages which have been purtauled by native settlement officers, there was no proceeding held and filed with the papers, and alterations were incorporated with the khusrehs, the aumeen's entries being erased, so that in fair chittahs they cannot be traced. The consequence has been, that the fourth column of the "roedad" supplies no particulars, and is not to be depended upon.‖

22. In some villages the purtaul was conducted by one of the deputy collector's amlah, and in several villages¶ in thannahs Roozun, Futtuckchurree and Chittagong, Baboo Gourkishwen Raie, and other credible persons inform me there never was any purtaul at all, even by a mohurrir.

23. That the regular purtauling of a village by a native settlement officer's mohurrir was not considered improper is shown by your letter, No. 819, of 1 September 1845, where you do not say that such a procedure, when brought to your notice, is a blameable one; but that "the settlement officer is answerable for the acts of his amlah," It is on this point that my sentiments are so very dissimilar from yours.

(*d*) Para. 71.

24. If the purtaul was a good one, and had properly tested the aumeen's khusrehs, why should Government, in their letter of 15 February 1841,(*d*) say, that the measurement and its "purtaul had been too much left to subordinates," or Mr. Harvey, that the adequate control of the measurements, &c. had been impossible;** or you, in 1843, that the measurement effected by Mr. Harvey "was useless in the largest and most populous parts of the district.††"

Para. 25 to 27. Reference to proceedings previous to 1841 is unnecessary.

25. Para. 6. "What grounds have you for supposing that the aumeens corruptly favoured the people by measuring cultivated land as waste in many places; and favoured the Government against the people by measuring good turruf land as noabad in Nizampoor," and you refer to para. 175.

26. In

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* I look upon the entry in the towjees of lakraj mehals, long previously resumed as "hajut tujweez," as decidedly suspicious.

† Commissioner, in 1843. ‡ Commissioner, 30 July 1841.

§ Additional Collector's Memorandum, 10 March 1847.

‖ The roedads, however, of mouzahs "Pahartullee" and "Dewanpoor," mention their not having been pertauled.

¶ Mouzahs, Bhugwan, Pahartullee, Dewanpoor, Oohulturpara, &c.

** S. B. R., 14 November 1840, Nos. 15 and 19. †† Government, 21 February 1843.

26. In para. 175 I said, "Much cultivated land has, I doubt not, found its way into the chittahs, as follows." This has been done in every district; and where the purtaul has not been a searching one, with success. Considerable tracts of land are purposely thrown out of cultivation in expectation of a measurement; and which the occupant has persuaded the aumeen for a consideration to call "waste." That this has been practised here to some extent appears by what one of the settlement officers reported to you at the time of the revisions,(*a*) and by what the surveyor states in his letters of 22 April, 8 and 21 May 1841.(*b*) The aumeens measured all lands which had lain fallow for three years as waste; and the total cultivated null jureeb area is 4,000 droons short of the survey; although it is your opinion, from the total of the survey being below that of the jureeb, that in the latter I have omitted to include some of the survey returns.

(*a*) Commissioner, 5 Sept. 1843.
(*b*) Commissioner, 31 May 1841.

27. I cannot find that, in para. 175, I have said anything about Nizampore, or that the aumeens have favoured the Government against the people by measuring good turruf land as "noabad" (para. 6), nor do I think so; although this was your opinion in 1841.(*c*) When you said that "the zumeendars had occasionally suffered by the arbitrary selection by the aumeens of noabad from turruf dags;" and again, "much of the present noabad is supposed to have been included in the 1126 turrufs;" you also say "zumeendars suffered severely by 1126 turruf dags being turned into noabad." That this, viz., the exchange of good noabad for bad turruf was more frequently the case in Nizampore than in other thannahs is certain, as wherever the 1126 dags were not to be traced, either in Nizampore or elsewhere (and how often was this the case?) the turrufdars were allowed to select their turruf area from all their lands, and in Nizampore the record of the 1126 dags is lost.

(*c*) 2 September, paras. 29–32.

28. Now, considering that two-thirds of the turruf land in Chittagong is assessed at more than 16 rupees, and none of the noabad, it must have occurred over and over again, that the best lands were made noabad, and the turruf sacrificed; as is clearly proved, first, by the increased number of sales just after the measurement,* and secondly, by the short areas and disproportionate quantity now found in the khas turrufs.

29. But it was the turrufdar, &c., not the Government, who benefited by the transfer; the former getting as noabad talookdar his turruf lands assessed at low noabad rates; and you allude to a case of this kind in your letter of 23 February 1843, para. 7, "probably such frauds may have been practised in Nizampore;" but add, that "nothing can be done." I quite agree in this, and have observed during my 15 months' incumbency, that in all "mistakes" it is the Government, not the individual who has suffered; you will find high former rates reduced, but not low rates raised; and you will also find turruf lands given in villages where there should be none, in 11 cases, to where you will find such not given in a village where there should be some, in one.

Paras. 29 and 30. When it was reported to me, in 1844, that the Government interests in Nizampoor were suffering, I replied, it did not matter.

On the 17th October 1844, the Collector of Chittagong reported that difference between the measurement of 1126, and the new measurement of mehals purchased by the Government, had come to his notice, and recommended that discrepancies should be accounted for by the settlement officers.

On receipt of this letter, I sent a copy to the additional collector, and said, "As all land is assessed, and we make up to the zemindars their settlement area, it matters but little whether the 1126 land of the Government purchased estates be forthcoming or not; and discrepancies are for the most part pointed out by the Government officers, as far as they are found capable of explanation, but no harm can be occasioned by your informing them that material discrepancies of this nature should always, if possible, be explained."

As all land was subjected to assessment, I would not have long inquiries made whether a plot belonged to the Government as owner of a "turruf," or as owner of the "noabad." It was almost impossible to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. Should I have carried out my instructions, not to urge doubtful claims to trifles, had I persisted in having it cleared up whether a few droons of land here and there were purchased land or "noabad" land, Government being owner of both?

30. In your letter of 23 February 1843 you further confirm my opinion, that good turruf land has been transferred to noabad in Nizampore. "It is perfectly possible that in some cases the ameens may have attended more to the turrufdars' representations and interests than their strict duty called for;" and in the same letter you authorise us to give up cultivated land, measured and claimed only as noabad, to the turrufdars in exchange for their waste turruf lands; and this exclusive of the towfeer; while the Collector, in his letter to your address of 17 December 1844, complained that his khass turruf land had been measured as noabad, to which you replied, that "it did not matter;" although the difference to Government was often between 32 and 16 rupees the droon.

31. From the commencement of the measurement to the last regular pertaul in 1839.

7. What period of the operations do you allude to in para. 176?

8. "We are, on the whole, very much indebted to the deputy collectors for the performance of a task, which never could have been accomplished without their assistance."

Para. 31 to 34. The explanation is satisfactory; as disparagement of Messrs. Scott and Lushington and the deputy collectors was not intended in the first report, I am willing to conclude the disparagement of my proceedings in this report is equally unintentional.

32. This is a position which I have equally held with yourself, both in my letter of 31 December 1847, and in my final report (para. 256), wherein, speaking of the work of the whole body from the commencement, I say, "there have been many cases in which Government interests have been sadly compromised by them; but on the whole, they may be said to have done efficient service."

33. You proceed to say, "I am of opinion that Mr. Scott and Mr. Lushington performed their duties with the most praiseworthy attention." The inference from this fairly is, that I have asserted something in my report to the contrary. This I respectfully, but most emphatically

* In 1839 there were 105 sales to 53 in 1837, and 59 in 1838.

emphatically deny. I have never (having never had cause) said one word to the disparagement of these most efficient officers, both my personal friends. On the 17th June 1848, I wrote to Government, and said (the letter going through your office), while reporting the close of my office, that it had been conducted so far and so ably towards completion before I joined the district; and in my settlement report I only allude to them once,(a) while stating the dates on which they respectively joined and left the department. How could I possibly disparagingly allude to them, even indirectly, when the only points in the operations regarding which I have given an adverse opinion, were commenced upon, carried on, and completed before either of them came to the district; and more especially, when, as I have shown above, Mr. Lushington equally thought with myself, that the reduction of noabad rates "at a guess" was objectionable.

(a) Para. 252.

34. You conclude your letter, by saying, that "the impression left by your report is, that corruption on the part of the deputy collectors, and neglectful superintendence on the part of the additional collectors, has been the rule;" and "it may have been very far from your intention to create such an impression, yet assuredly, such must be the conclusion drawn from your report."

Paras. 35 and 36. Mr. Wilkins, instead of having proved any of the principles of the settlement to be objectionable, and that they were formerly considered objectionable by me, only proves that he does not understand the principle on which I have acted. It is quite true that I pronounced an assessment by striking an average objectionable. No average assessment has been imposed; the standard introduced years ago * has been worked so that it should not be objectionable. The orders of the 12th October 1841 say, "But you will understand and impress on your subordinates, that direct gain in revenue is by no means the only object of Government in the Chittagong re-measurements." I have constantly impressed these sentiments on my subordinates, and also on the inhabitants. Settlement by observation of a standard had been the system here for 40 years; the orders were to continue that system with the caution quoted above. Though a low rate for many places, 16 rupees per droon was not a standard suited to all localities; but under the instructions given them, the deputy collectors so managed it as to "give satisfaction to the people." Were all to be done over again, with the seven years' experience I have had, I could suggest no alteration likely to improve the system we have pursued with regard to the assessment of this district.

35. In reply, I have to state, both that it was not my intention to convey such an impression, and that in my humble opinion there is nothing in my report (long and full of detail as it is) to warrant such a conclusion, or rather such a sweeping and indefinite accusation. I have conceived it to be my duty, while reviewing, bit by bit, the whole of the Chittagong measurement, resumption, and settlement proceedings, not to shrink from animadverting (amidst so many points that have been satisfactory and successful), upon such points as my experience in such duties elsewhere had taught me to consider not unexceptionable, and which I have proved now in detail were formerly considered so by you; and because I have ventured to do this in 6 out of 270 paragraphs, you have recorded publicly, that I have decried and disparaged my predecessors, and pronounced all the native deputy collectors corrupt.

* Approved by the Government, as I have shown, in 1802–1815, 1831 and 1842.

36. With reference to what I said in my letter of the 24th instant, No. 93, of the 16 rupees rate fixed on the cultivation of noabad, and 32 rupees on some of the khass turruff being unjust, you have yourself said that 95 talookdars out of 100 are mere khodkhast ryots;(a) and Government, in their letter of 15 February 1841, para. 63, express the same doubt about the propriety of the standard. Mr. Lowis, in his well-known memorandum says the same; and in 1841 (14 July), you write that the system is one to be deprecated as unsound; but that difficulties prevent your amending it.

13 July 1843.

37. That Mr. Smith was wrong in saying no Chittagong permanently settled lands could pay more than 16 rupees, was supposed by Mr. Halliday in 1841(b); and has been since completely proved by the fact, that while turruffs assessed above 16 rupees per droon were, in his time, often brought to the hammer, and fetched but inadequate prices; lately, sales have been far less frequent, and prices given much higher; and this is not so much owing to the annexation of towfeer (which has been available in full in but few cases), as from our late settlement having defined the position of lands, and rendered the recognition and possession of them easy.

(b) 15 February.

38. In para. 139 of my report, I have given 4,82,940 rupees as the sudder jumma of the turruffs including those khass, as at the decennial settlement, from being unable to find a good and fair average of their kham proceeds. The real estimate should be from 12,000 to 15,000 rupees lower (according as gross or net assets are computed), as there will scarcely ever, I presume, be collected from them more than during the past season.

39. Since writing the above, I have had the honour to receive your letter, No. 404, of the 26th instant, making further calls for explanation.

Para. 40 to 42. The "rooedads" state that the standard was reduced from 16 rupees to 12 rupees, on account of the crops being subjected to ravages of wild animals; this is all that was required. Such were my instructions, that any circumstances being unfavourable, the standard was to be lowered, and the reason recorded. Had I to recommence

2. "I request that you will send for my inspection, settlements by the deputy collectors, in which, without any reasons given, either in the roedad or the jummahbundee, the rate has been reduced below 16 rupees; and that you will state by whom the settlements were passed"

40. I send you six jummabundees of the kind you require, as a specimen. They belong to settlements confirmed by Messrs. Scott and Lushington, and myself.

41. The roedad does not specify that such and such a talook rate as fixed at the measurement or on pertaul has been now reduced. It merely states,

states, "in this village there is so much land assessed at 16 rupees, so much at 12 rupees, &c., the latter rates being on account of the lands being liable to ravages by wild animals, &c." The roedad gives the result of the settlement, not of the assessment, and in general terms only.

42. I can do this in any village you please; that is, I can show you why A.'s talooks in mouzah B. might have been "at random" lowered from 14 to 12, for just as good a reason as C.'s." have been reduced to the latter amount; but after what I have said above, you will not, I think, consider this necessary. To do what you require, would compel me to re-examine the noabad settlements in every village that have been confirmed since 1841; that though for the reasons I have given (supported by your letters I have cited), the point is a self-evident one, yet it is scarcely susceptible of direct proof.

3. "You are also requested to forward all the cases alluded to, in which lands situated still more unfavourably have been allowed to remain assessed at high rates, as alluded to in your second para., while the rate of other land, comparatively speaking, more favourably situated, has been decreased."

commence the settlement I should proceed in precisely the same way. I would make no alterations whatever; in short, there is no other way in which assessment could be imposed on talookdars, without resorting to nice classification of soils and advantages which has so often failed; it is now never attempted anywhere.

43. What I said in my letter of the 24th instant was this, "I think that you will allow such to be 'random' reductions; and, what is worse, that the system has given encouragement to importunity and favouritism."

4. "I beg that you will also forward any cases which, in your opinion, evince favouritism on the part of the deputy collectors."

Paras. 43 and 44. Neither two cases, nor 10 cases, nor 100 cases, out of the tens of thousands disposed of, justify a general accusation of favouritism. As I have said, it was considered good policy at the time to appoint inhabitants of the district deputy collectors, and upon the whole, though weighty objections are not wanting, I have no doubt that it was good policy. I cannot call to mind a single case in which there has been an accusation of favouritism; that is to say, wrong-doing prompted by local interest or connexion.

44. If, however, you wish me to prove what I have not stated, my objection being to the system being unsound for the reasons afforded, not that I was aware of its having led to favouritism in particular cases, I will merely refer you to Nasirooddeen Khan's settlement of zimmah Santeeram, as reported by me,* to the proof I have produced regarding the uncertainty of grounds for reduced rates, to the Bukoleeah cases,† where an old assessment in three talooks was reduced to 690 rupees by a deputy collector, and then raised by me upon the basis of that old assessment to 1,101 rupees, without a word of expostulation or dissent; to the grant of excess towfeer to turruffs reported in every thannah; to the giving of turruff lands in villages the names of which do not appear in the old jaidads, as also reported by me when sending you my nikases; to the giving towfeer to auction purchasers,‡ and to numerous cases to be found or not to be found in the letter books of the office. Was favouritism too not to be expected, when in 1844, at the height of the settlements, 10 out of the 11 deputy collectors were Chittagong proprietors of land, and all were vested with such discretion?

45. I herewith comply with your directions, and send five settlements as specimens; and at the same time I would beg to refer you to the Commissioner's orders of 2 February 1841, "that lakheraj half rates should be assigned as per the contiguous noabad jummabundees"; that is, where a noabad talook was assessed at 10 rupees, the adjacent lakhiraj holding should pay five rupees, and so on—a strange proceeding. The settlements I send you were made in 1842 and 1843, apparently upon this rule; and I submit that if you allow the noabad reduced rates to have been "guess§ work," this must be admitted to have been doubly so.

5. "You will be good enough also to forward some settlement of resumed land prior to 1843, in which rates below seven rupees have been allowed."

Para. 45. This was an order of Mr. Harvey's; Mr. Wilkins styles it "a strange proceeding." I should have called it a much more strange proceeding had he desired that half of the full rate, 12 rupees, should in assessing resumed land be always called eight rupees. One of my reasons given in my letter to the Government, dated the 12th June 1843, for reducing the half rate to six rupees, was, that as I considered it necessary to reduce the standard of 16 rupees, eight rupees was not a fair half rate.

46. In para. 6, you state "that Mr. Harvey's orders respecting purtaul were so strict, and he took himself such infinite pains to secure attention to his instructions respecting the measurement, that I am inclined to think your information, that a great many villages never having been purtauled, must be mistaken."

47. In para. 22 of this letter, I have sent you the names of some of the villages, and the nature of my information. Mine was merely an opinion; but since I have been called upon for so minute a defence of it, I have reperused a good deal of the correspondence in the office, and I find that almost every one has coincided with me in thinking that the ameen's work had not been sufficiently tested. Mr. Halliday says,‖ that "the duties were left too much to subordinates;" Mr. Harvey himself acknowledged¶ that they had not been sufficiently controlled, from his having been physically unable to do so;" and on 2d September 1841, you mention the practices of the Chittagong landholders to be "the misdirecting aumeens, and erasing traces of cultivation," and that your "predecessors had each, although bent on the introduction of an efficient system of revenue management, left more confusion than they found;" while, on the 15th of June of that year, you stated that "there is scarcely a rent-payer whose possessions have not, in one way or another, been altered by the measurements. Few individuals know what land has been measured in their possession.

Paras. 47 to 49. As all objections to the measurement made between 1837 and 1843 have been heard, and redress where necessary granted, I think the Government may rest satisfied that no serious grievances remain.

* Commissioner, 28 February 1848. † Commissioner, 2 June and 26 July 1847.
‡ Additional Collector, 11 and 20 July, and Commissioner, 13 July 1848, &c.
§ Commissioner to Government, 31 March 1845. ‖ 15 February 1841.
¶ Mr. C. W. Smith's Reports, 1840.

sion. It may be necessary to put caustic to the wound to heal it; but if we are not wary, it is probable that the caustic applied here will eat up the flesh, and leave the bone bare.

48. Though I fear I do not quite understand the illustration, yet I submit that the gist of what I have quoted is amply sufficient to corroborate my opinion of the aumeen's measurement having been one that was but inadequately checked and corrected.

7. "With reference to the inquiries lately instituted, and the settlements made by the deputy collectors, you will be good enough to report whether, in your opinion, the interests of any party have suffered where there has been no purtaul, and whether any representations of that effect have been submitted by any parties for your consideration."

49. I am of opinion, that the interests of Government especially, as well as of hundreds of people, suffered by the inefficient (such as by an amlah), or no purtaul; and in your letter of the 2d September 1841, para. 29–32, this opinion is confirmed; for, where there is an efficient purtaul by a competent person, the aumeen's ill-treatment of zemindars must have been detected and defeated. There are no papers, unfortunately and strangely, with the settlement Nuthees, saying that "so-and-so proceeded to such a village on such a date, and passed such and such orders," as there should have been; so that there is no discovering by whom each village was purtauled, whether by a deputy collector or a mohurir, or not at all; but it is fair to conclude that many of the disputes that have since had to be adjudicated in villages inefficiently or not pertauled, might have been nipped in the bud, and adjusted with a quarter of the trouble on the spot, had the purtaul been conducted by competent persons, and in a searching manner. For one striking instance, I refer you to the case alluded to in your letter of 1st September 1845, No. 819. I do not just now remember any complaints preferred to me, on the ground of "no purtaul;" but were I to go over the 2,853 appeals tried by me in the last seven months of 1847, I should doubtless find several.

P. S.—"In 1793 there were 3,381 turrufs; there are now only 3,320: explanations of this decrease in the number of mehals should be supplied."

This discrepancy should not have been thus passed over by Mr. Wilkins. The turrufs respecting which information is still wanting, are all very small, containing altogether only 3 or 4 doons of land, but the discrepancy should have been cleared up.

50. I do not very well see from whence this information is to be derived; my list of turrufs is according as such have been measured and appear in the mouzawar registers (village towjees), while the number 3,381 does not agree with the Collector's rent-roll, but is derived from the 1790 kurchas; the number of turruffs measured in 1126 being unknown; the decrease may have arisen from my nikas re-uniting mehals which had been split up subsequently to 1790; or from the (authorized) amalgamation of khas turruf with noabad land; or from the obliteration of diluvion lands, and so on; but I will at all events direct the deputy collectors to compare their nikases with the 1790 kurchas, and try to find out the discrepancy.

Para. 51 and 52. Had the difference merely concerned matters of opinion, I should not have called for explanation, but when it was asserted as a fact that a settlement which has occupied seven years had, after all, been conducted "at random," it was necessary I should call for proof of "random" proceedings having been allowed.

These reports show that Mr. Wilkins never has made himself acquainted with the peculiar circumstances of the Chittagong settlement; and his statistical paragraphs show such want of acquaintance with Indian agricultural economy, that his opinions are of little value. I quarrel with his representations of facts, not with opinions.

"Reluctance!"—does para. 16 tell of reluctance?

51. Having answered *in extenso* all the queries, and calls for proof and explanation in your two letters under reply, I must be allowed to express my regret at the dissatisfaction you evince at my opinion on some few points in my report unfortunately not coinciding with yours, mine having been formed as much from the perusal of all the correspondence in the office, as from my own knowledge and experience; it is with great reluctance that I have now elaborately expatiated on what in my opinion are the less unexceptionable parts of the settlement, to which originally I had, while discussing every thing, but cursorily and lightly alluded; but I have considered myself compelled to do so.

52. A mere allusion to unauthorised and improper proceedings of some of the native settlement officers does not surely imply the condemnation of the whole body, and the universal but the superintendence of their superiors. That I have not ventured opinions on settlement affairs without some little experience in them, I beg to refer the Government to the Sudder Board's report on my control of the Shahabad settlements in 1840,(*a*) as also to their letter of 7 July 1847,(*b*) and I do this because the subjects on which you dissent from me have now, to the exclusion of all the subjects on which we coincide, been brought so prominently forward.

(*a*) Dated 11 March, para. 93.
(*b*) Viz. from Government to Commissioner of Chittagong.

53. Should you send up my settlement report to Government, I beg the favour of your sending this too, entire with it, and I feel confident that the Government, on perusing the former, will decide that I have discussed all the subjects contained in it in anything but a spirit of disparagement, disapproval, or self-sufficiency. The settlement, as a whole, has been completed to the satisfaction of the Chittagong people, and they have good reason to be satisfied; turruf mehals fetch double the price they used to do; noabad talooks find ready purchasers; lakhiraj holdings bring prices equal to 50 years' purchase, and farms are eagerly sought for.

Para. 54. I do not approve of this. Having once allowed the land to be assessed by compromise as lakhiraj, we must not now make inquiries and distinctions; I would lower the rate of all or of none, and so I have said in my letter.

54. In paras. 123 and 128 of my settlement report, I propose to lower the compromised lakhiraj settlements all round to six rupees. On reconsideration, I beg to modify my proposition, and to conclude all "zimmehs" compromised, the names of which are not in either the 1126 or 1150 papers; all lands measured for the first time in 1162 (1800 A.D.); and all lands measured for the first time in 1182, or A.D. 1820.

(signed) *Henry Ricketts*,
Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office,
Chittagong, 2 Sept. 1848.

55. In

" 55. In para. 133, I mention 47,328 as the number of lakraj settlements; but I should have said that there are about this number of settlements, when all are finished, as explained in tabular statement (D.) appended to my report.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. D. Wilkins,*
Additional Collector.

Chittagong, 29 July 1848.

(A true copy.)
(signed) R. Frank,
Head Clerk.

— No. 8.—

(No. 318.)

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to *H. Ricketts*, Esq., Commissioner and Sudder Board, Chittagong. No. 78.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Deputy Governor of Bengal to acknowledge the receipt of your report, with its enclosures, on the conclusion of the Chittagong revenue settlement. Revenue. Dated 2d Sept. 1848, No. 566.

2. These papers had been laid before the Right honourable the Governor of Bengal before his Lordship's departure; they have now come under the consideration of his Honor the Deputy Governor of Bengal, in order to the issue of such instructions as are required; and I am directed by his Honor to convey to you, on the part of both these authorities, a warm expression of the satisfaction with which they have observed the extreme care, diligence, and judgment that have been displayed in the course of this intricate work, the result of which has now been laid before Government, in the full and able report under acknowledgment. I am directed to convey the best acknowledgments of Government both to yourself and to the various officers who have worked under you, in the course of the heavy duty, which has now been accomplished, after the labour of years.

3. I am directed to convey to you the following orders on the several points brought forward by you in this report.

4. The terms proposed by you in paragraphs 22 to 24 of your report, in favour of the proprietors of the Jynuggur mehal, liberal as they are, will be confirmed by Government, if those proprietors perform the condition annexed by you to your recommendation, otherwise the amount of malikannah to be allowed will be reconsidered. On this point a report must be submitted hereafter.

5. In the 45th and following paragraphs, you recommend that the present limited leases, which have been granted for 30, 15, or 5 years, shall be at once extended; that all jungle booree pottahs shall be extended to 25 years, and all other leases, embracing no jungle lands, to 50 years. Under the stipulation mentioned by you, whereby land uncultivated at the expiration of the settlement will revert to Government, his Honor sanctions the above recommendation.

6. His Honor approves of the relinquishment of the jumma of the 663 resumed mehals, paying each less than one annah a year, and giving an aggregate assessment of *Rs.* 25. 10. 8., mentioned in paragraph 75 of your report. But without some more particular information than he now has, his Honor is not prepared to sanction the abandonment of the jumma of the other resumed mehals mentioned by you, each paying less than one rupee. The result of our operations, in a merely fiscal view, is so very unsatisfactory, that his Honor is not very willing to forego any revenue which may be fairly levied, and which it has cost so much in every way to obtain. But the revenue on any plots of ground that will not pay the expense of collection may be abandoned at once.

7. Your recommendation that the owners of compromised mehals should be allowed the reduction mentioned in para. 77, which, his Honor understands, will only place them in as good a position as those who declined to compromise,

is fully approved. This reduction will not apply to those mehals which have changed hands since the assessment.

8. The Deputy Governor must postpone the formal sanction of the assessment of the whole district, as now made, until the receipt of the exact statement promised in para. 80 of your report. The orders affecting the assessment of the district, passed by you in accordance with the principles explained by you in the previous part of your report, which have not been particularly noticed in this letter, are approved, and confirmed by the Deputy Governor.

9. His Honor proceeds to notice your representations and proposals connected with the future management of the district.

10. The plan proposed by you in para. 85, tending gradually to decrease the number of scattered mehals, is fully approved.

11. The rules made, as explained in para. 87, for having a quinquennial register of mutations of talooks in farms, are approved. The Collector's attention to the enforcement of those rules must be secured.

12. The Deputy Governor does not object to your suggestion of allowing the farmers of mehals, being the property of Government, to obtain the zemindaree right thereof; but he would not give them this advantage without a price, and he would wish to know what price such farmers would be willing to give for it.

13. Your remarks on the Moonsiffs' Courts, and the appointment of landowners in Chittagong to be moonsiffs in that district, will be referred for the early consideration of the Sudder Court. Those remarks appear to his Honor well worthy of consideration.

14. Your forcible description of the extraordinary spirit of litigation that exists amongst the people of Chittagong, has not failed to attract his Honor's attention. He cannot doubt that you are right in the causes you assign for this fact. It is to be deplored that the Government must bear the blame; but his Honor hopes everything, not immediately but eventually, from the simple fact that the Government will cease henceforth to be the great litigant of the district. Very great immediate improvement perhaps can hardly be expected, for it would not be fair to look only at what may be called the mismanagement of old times. The tabular statement of resumed mehals, given in the 73d paragraph of your report, is a striking document, and his Honor fears that the public suits for the right to levy land revenue from the several proprietors of what you have most properly treated as 663 distinct estates, owned by at least as many distinct proprietors, which revenue in the case of each of those estates you have now assessed at less than one anna yearly, and which is now abandoned by Government because it will not pay the cost of collection, too well match the private suits, at a less disproportionate cost, for a bamboo or an old hatchet, described in another part of your paper.

15. The new arrangements proposed by you for the zemindaree dâk are approved. The 156 persons mentioned in para. 128 of your report will be relieved from the payment of *Rs.* 136. 8, which will henceforth be borne by Government, and debited to the Revenue Department; and the magistrate will levy the remaining sum of *Rs.* 463. 8. himself, disbursing the same to the dâk peons accordingly.

16. Admitting the necessity of improving the internal intercourse of the district, his Honor approves of the apportionment of 5,000 rupees to be annually expended in the repair or the construction of such roads as are not within three miles of the sudder station. The Collector, in connexion with the Ferry Fund, will disburse this sum, and will forward a regular yearly report of its disposal to Government.

17. His Honor concurs in the justice of your concluding remark, on the necessity of a careful and methodical observance in future of the revenue system now introduced into Chittagong. It is a source of congratulation to Government, that although promoted to a higher position, all the benefit of your superintendence will not be lost to the district.

18. The Sudder Board will be informed of the termination of this long-pending

ing work, which has now been brought under your superintendence to a satisfactory conclusion. As the work for which an officer with the powers of the Sudder Board of Revenue was deputed to Chittagong is now concluded, on your leaving the district your commissionership will be placed on the footing of other officers of the same rank, and in subordination to the Board of Revenue.

19. Copies of your present report, and of these orders thereon, will be sent for information and record to the Sudder Board of Revenue.

I have, &c.

Fort William,
30 November 1848.

(signed) *J. P. Grant*,
Officiating Sec. to the Gov. of Bengal.

— No. 9. —

REGULAR APPEAL from the Decision of Mr. *James Reily*, Officiating Additional Principal Sudder Ameen, dated 11 December 1849.

Collector of Chittagong (Defendant), Appellant, *versus* Oomed Alee and Choonee Beebee (Plaintiffs), Respondents.

SUIT instituted on 6 January 1849, for cancelling the settlement, and correction of the chittas of *Rs.* 8. 10. 2. of land, viz., a haut and hill, or waste, *Co.'s Rs.* 587. 2. 7.

The plaint sets forth that plaintiffs had succeeded to the possession of mouzah Chumbal, turruf Kummee Kooli, in which was situated a haut assessed previous to the decennial settlement at *Rs.* 9. 8. abwab mahtoot, &c.; that Gholam Ghonee removed the haut to another site, since which it has been called by his name; that disputes arose, but that possession of the haut was given them, by order of the Dacca Provincial Court in a case decided by solehnamah; that by the present measurement, the land on which the haut stood, has been found to be *Rs.* 1. 17. 1. instead of two kanees, as before; that a settlement for the haut, as also for *Rs.* 6. 13. 1. of hill and waste land, the property of Oomed Ali, has been made with Jaffer Ali, whose name is entered in the khathean; that *D.* 1. 3. 2. of Jaffer Ali's own land was included in this settlement called noabad, and given to him as such by the Collector at a jumma of *Rs.* 9. 3. 9. The Collector replied that *Rs.* 9. 8. is recorded as the jumma and abwab in 1129 M. (1767 A. D.) of the haut on plaintiff's land; that in 1152, at the time of the decennial settlements, *Rs.* 11. 10 *gs.*, for this and other similar demands, were deducted from the turuf, and that the land is now noabad; that by present measurement the plaintiffs have *D.* 54. 3. 16. 2. cultivated and waste land, and *D.* 6. 5. 11. 1. toufeer; total *D.* 60. 9. 7. 3.; that they gave a jaidad, admitting they had received this land, and that this jaidad is of the nature of a farkhuttee; that the land was measured as a noabad to Jaffir Ali in 1836, and settled with him on the 28th January 1837. If the plaintiffs have a claim, why have they allowed it to lie dormant so long? The land is not the turuf of plaintiffs to which the solehnamah filed in the Provincial Court refers, and other parties cannot be prejudiced by such a document. Noabad land is at the disposal of Government.

Jaffer Ali, defendant in the original suit, replied, that he had been already sued by the plaintiffs in the Moonsiff's Court at Satkaneah for the haut, but that the suit had been withdrawn; that this suit is wrongly brought, the claim for the haut being ijmalee, and that for waste land preferred on behalf of Oomed Ali only; that he, Jaffer Ali, is a partner of plaintiffs in turuf Kummer Kooli, which fact had not been noticed by them; the plaintiffs have not given particulars of the daghs, nor when the haut was removed; that the jumma was deducted at the time of the decennial settlement; that plaintiffs called the land noabad before the moonsiff, and now claim it as turuf; that the suit is barred, 14 years having elapsed since the date of the chittas; that he, defendant, has possession, and has sued his tenant for rent.

The plaintiffs rejoined, that the fact that *Rs.* 11. 10 *gs.* were deducted

for the haut, abwabs, &c.; proved their right; that they have always had possession, and that the land has never been transferred from one turuf to another; that the land was measured as their (the plaintiffs') property, by the ameen in the khet chittas; that the measurement was not checked; that a second measurement was, on appeal, ordered by the Commissioner, but that the order was not obeyed; that plaintiffs as owners had, under Regulation VII. 1822, a right to the settlement; that they never gave a jaidad or farkhuttee, nor authorised any person to give one on their behalf; and, in reply to Jaffer Ali, they observed that possession of the land has been given them by the magistrate and sessions judge.

The Collector, in replication, observed that the haut does not appear by any paper to be part of the turuf, and that the jumma was deducted in 1152; that the mookteer who signed the jaidad is an old servant of plaintiffs, and that plaintiffs received *D.* 6. 11. 1. on condition that this document should be filed; that the date of appeal to Commissioner is not specified.

The officiating additional Principal Sudder Ameen decreed the case to the plaintiffs for reasons which I abridge. He observed that the suit having been brought within 12 years of the date of the settlement, was not barred, under section 14, Regulation III. 1793.

That the haut sued for certainly formed a part of the turruf previous to the 10th July 1818, on which day it became a subject of litigation in the civil courts.

That when first established, a remission of rent was allowed by the zemindar; the haut was in talook Sufferoolah, and, being then in a talook, must have been in existence long before 1818, in which year it became the subject of a suit.

That the land was not reclaimed from the jungle. Before the haut existed there was a sugar plantation on the spot, and there are tanks and houses so situated as to be easily recognised, and one tank only is new.

That the ameen who measured the land on behalf of the Collector admits that certain witnesses were present at the time, and these witnesses state that the land was measured as the property of plaintiffs.

That the probability of the chittas of measurement having been altered to make them agree with the settlement, is corroborated by the fact that the defendant makes no allusion to the talook in which the haut is situated.

That the ameen admitted that the chittas filed were not original; that in the originals, when able to trace them, he inserted the dags of the measurement in 1126; that the original khet chittahs were copied in the Collector's office, and that without comparing them, he signed the copy.

The Collector, when called on to file the original khet chittahs, said he had destroyed them by order of the Commissioner. In 1836 the Collector had given authenticated copies of the chittahs of 1126 M. (1764 A. D.) to the ameen, and in 1849, when called on to file the originals, he produced a mass of papers which, from age, could not be deciphered. During 72 years, from 1764 to 1836, the papers remained in good order, and in 13 years, from 1836 to 1849, decayed so rapidly as to be totally useless. The destruction of the original khet chittahs of the present measurement, and the recent decay of those of 1126, must weigh against the Collector's defence.

That the Government, when assessing such land as that on which the haut is situated, was bound to prove its right, as from the state of the chittas of 1126, and the destruction of the khet chittas of the last measurement, both in some degree the act of the Collector, the Government had rendered it impossible for the opposite party to prove theirs.

That the decennial settlement was irrespective of the measurement of 1126 M. (1764). It was made in 1152 M. S., 26 years after that measurement, and on a medium of the actual produce to Government in former years, not on a measurement then 26 years old. It included probably accessions from 1126 to 1152, and clause 2, section 31, Regulation II. 1819, directs that there shall be no increase of jumma for fraud, &c., but that lakhiraj and thanadaree lands only shall be liable thereto.

The Collector states that the chittas of 1127, and the present measurement were compared, and the difference declared noabad; but the Collector cannot produce the chittas of 1126, and the Regulations give other lands to the zemindars. It is not stated how these are to be distinguished from the turuf, and unless this can be done, such lands are not liable to assessment.

The

The papers of 1126 show the land as it then stood (in 1764), not as it was in 1793. The Government has an undoubted right to unassessed land, if it can be shown that such land has not been previously alienated.

The Principal Sudder Ameen further observed, that the decree of the Sudder Court, dated 30th August 1815, in no way decides the present question. The Court merely declared the right of Rajesheree and others to so much of the noabad lands as might be ascertained to have been, in the year 1764, the undoubted property of the family, and that the orders of the Chittagong Council of the 12th May 1761 and 19th September 1763 only refer to the lands laid waste by the feuds between the inhabitants of this province and Arracan, not to the district generally, or land cultivated before or after the decennial settlement.

That the haut is worth 500 rupees, while the value of two canees of ordinary land is very trifling, and that as no comparison of the daghs of 1126 and the present measurement was made, it was not fair on the part of the Collector to call the most valuable portion of the estate noabad, and give it to a person who was neither occupant nor proprietor, ejecting plaintiffs, who have the title both of occupancy and the right to the whole turuf, of which the haut forms a part.

That the remission of *Rs.* 11. 10 *gs.* as jummas of the haut, abwab, &c. was a remission of the nature of a sayer revenue, and deducted according to the avowed principle of the decennial settlement.

That the jaidad on which the Collector depends for proof, merely gives particulars, viz.:

Turuf - - - - - - - -	*D.*	54	3	16	2
Deduct waste - - - - -		3	7	9	0
		50	12	7	2
Add toufeer - - - - -		6	5	11	1
	D.	57	1	18	3

Signed by Debee Dass, mooktar of the plaintiffs, who deny they ever gave him authority so to do, and the Collector has brought forward no evidence to rebut this statement. The jaidad, moreover, is for the aggregate of the land; no mention of what is in dispute, or of the haut is made.

That the objection, that all the plaintiffs are not interested in all the lands sued for, is not tenable. The cause of action is one and the same for both plaintiffs, viz., the settlement, not the possession of the land, and one defendant, Jaffer Allee, objected to separate actions being brought.

The Collector appealed on the following grounds:—

First. The plaintiffs have given no particulars, which they should have done under section 3, Regulation IV. 1793, and themselves admit the *Rs.* 6. 13. 1. to be noabad, and two causes of action are made the subject of one suit.

Second. The land was measured on the 1st May 1836, and settled on the 26th January 1837. Twelve years and 10 months had thus elapsed since the land was measured; from which day the time should commence, and the suit be dismissed under section 14, Regulation III. 1793.

Third. The Principal Sudder Ameen has admitted as proof a decree of the Judge, dated 10th September 1818, and one of the Provincial Court, dated 18th June 1820; but these suits were settled by solehnamah; neither Government nor Jaffer Allee were represented, no local investigation was made, and consequently the decrees cannot be allowed as proof against them. The noabad is Government property only, and settled with Jaffer Allee. The plaintiffs have received all the land they were entitled to with the toufeer, and on the 21st January 1846 gave a jaidad or receipt, from which it appears they have no other land; and now they claim *Rs.* 1. 17. and *Rs.* 6. 13. 1. The jaidad was signed by Debie Dass, an old well known servant of plaintiffs, and then duly constituted mooktar; but the Principal Sudder Ameen states that the jaidad is for all the turuf Kumer Kooli, and that it does not appear plaintiffs relinquished their rights to the haut.

Fourth. The Principal Sudder Ameen says that the chittas of 1126 cannot be admitted

admitted as proof, as the decennial settlement was not made by measurement; and that clause 2, section 31, Regulation II. 1819, prohibits an increase of jumma if any estates shall have increased through fraud or neglect. The reply to this is, that shortly after the Honourable Company took possession of the country, an exact survey was made in 1129, and a jummabundee compiled on that measurement; two accounts (kurchas) were kept, one for the land, and another for the rent; and an exact account of all transfer of land from one village or estate to another kept, and the net extent of each was taken for the settlement of 1152 M.S. (1792 A.D.); all which can be proved by documents in the collectorate. According to this measurement, the district of Chittagong was settled. The zemindars of the decennial settlement were owners of the daghs composing their estate. They had no right to land not measured in 1126, and not settled in 1152, which remains the property of Government. Rajesheree obtained a decree of the Sudder Court on the 3d August 1815, for the land measured in 1126 only; what was not measured remained in possession of the Government. This case has been often taken as a precedent.

JUDGMENT.

Having made an abstract at some length of the able remarks of the officiating additional Principal Sudder Ameen, it will not be necessary for me to enter on the details of the case, further than to state that I concur with the above officer generally as to the points which he considers to have been established by the evidence. The settlement of Chittagong was effected under the provisions of Regulation VIII. 1793, section 68, which enactment directs that the jumma of the preceding year is to be taken as the standard, and does not refer to measurement, except as provided in the following section, 69. In none but exceptional cases is the area to influence the rate of assessment. The Collector has assessed the land, the subject of the present suit, on a comparison, as he states, of the chittas of 1126 with those of the present measurement, but it does not follow that because the zemindars, owners of turuf Kumer Kooli, were possessed of a certain quantity of land in 1126 (1764), they were possessed of no more in 1793. The Collector has failed to prove even the extent of the turuf in 1126, for the chittas of that year are so much decayed as to be illegible, and those of the present measurement are open to suspicion. The original khet chittas have been destroyed without proper precaution having been taken by the revenue authorities that the copies kept for record were authentic. In the present instance there is reason to believe that, in some particulars, the copies differ from the original, with which they cannot now be compared. Be this as it may, the Collector does not claim the land, either as thanadaree or lakhiraj, and even supposing the acquisitions of the zemindars to have been the result of fraud, their right to such acquisition of land cannot, under section 31, Regulation II. of 1819, be questioned by the revenue authorities; as, moreover, the Collector cannot show that the daghs of 1126 and 1196, the present measurement, were compared, he is less justified in selecting the most valuable portion of the estate (the haut) as the noabad, and still less in giving the settlement to Jaffer Allee, instead of the old occupants, the plaintiffs in this suit.

The first objection urged by the Collector in appeal, that the plaintiffs have not given proof of right, and admit *Rs.* 6. 13. 1. to be noabad, and that the provisions of section 3, Regulation IV. 1793, have not been complied with, does not appear valid. The plaintiffs have proved possession of the haut for many years. In a suit before the Moonsiff, the plaintiffs called the *Rs.* 6. 13. 1 noabad, but urge that finding they were mistaken in so doing, they withdrew their case. If not called noabad, as it stood in the Collector's books, they, the plaintiffs, might have been told that no such land as they described was to be found. The subject of action appears to be one, viz., settlement, though the land is owned by different parties.

The second objection, that the suit is barred under section 14, Regulation III. 1793, is not tenable as regards the settlement which was made on the 26th January 1837, and the suit brought on the 8th January 1849, within 12 years. There may be a doubt how far the objection applies to chittas. The cause of action, as to them, arose when Jaffer Allee's name was entered as proprietor, the date of which is uncertain.

Third

Third. The Principal Sudder Ameen appears to have admitted the decrees of the Civil Court as proof of possession, which they undoubtedly are. His decree that the land is part of the turuf is founded on the evidence adduced in the present case. The fact that the suit in 1818 and 1820 was settled by solehnamah, does not affect the question as to the payment of rent for the haut to the zemindars; nor are the interests of third parties affected thereby. Noabad land, if really such, is Government property, but the question is, whether this is not an acquisition to the turuf, which, under section 31, Regulation II. 1819, and the terms of the perpetual settlement, cannot be questioned. Debee Dass was, no doubt, as shown by an exhibit of the Government pleader, the mooktar of the plaintiffs, and authorised by them to sign all papers connected with the measurement. Had the jaidad on which the Collector lays stress contained a clause that the zemindars had no further claim on Government, it might have been considered a bar to the present suit; as it is worded, it is rather a receipt for papers and the estate Kumer Kooli, but does not appear to bar further claims, if such exist.

The fourth objection urged by the Collector, that an exact measurement was made in 1126, and an account of all transfers kept, admits of question. It is impossible now to state whether a measurement made 85 years ago, the papers of which are not attested by the signature of any European officer, was correct or not. The presumption is, that in a newly-acquired country the measurement was not so; but exact or not, the Collector ought to have shown what it was in 1152, at the time of the decennial settlement, while he has only produced illegible papers, said to be chittahs of 1126, proving, in fact, nothing. I cannot admit that the district of Chittagong was settled according to the measurement of 1126, as such a settlement would be contrary to the provisions of section 68, Regulation VIII. 1793; and if the zemindars are entitled only to the daghs of which their estates were composed in 1126, it was at least incumbent on the Collector to show what those daghs were as compared with those of the present measurement, which he has not done. Neither can I admit that the case of Rajesheree, decided on the 3d August 1815, is a precedent in the present suit. That decree merely declares what noabad land is the property of the family; the present question is, whether the land assessed by the Collector forms or formed part of a particular mehal, noabad, or turuf, and in 1815 the chittahs of 1126 were in existence, which they are not now. I consider that the Collector has altogether failed to prove that the land was unassessed, and the property of Government at the time of the decennial settlement, and, concurring in the view taken by the Principal Sudder Ameen, I dismiss the appeal.

Regular appeal from the decision of Mr. James Reily, Officiating Additional Principal Sudder Ameen, dated 11 December 1849. Jaffer Allee, and after his death, Abdool Roaf, his heir (Defendant), Appellant, *versus* Omed Allee and Choonee Beebee (Plaintiffs), Respondents.

The same suit as the foregoing, Jaffer Allee being the party with whom the settlement was made by the Collector. Appeal dismissed.

Government of Bengal.—Judicial.—No. 33 of 1853.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

Referring to the motion made by Mr. Bright in the House of Commons, on the 9th August last, in connexion with the Chittagong settlement, and the order passed thereon by The House, that the papers on that question should be produced, I beg in anticipation of such call, to forward a letter from the officiating secretary to the Board of Revenue, No. 403, dated the 21st October 1853, on the subject, and to refer your Honourable Court to the decree of the Suddur Dewanny Adawlut in the case, as published in their decisions for 1852, page 1111.

I have, &c.

Fort William, 29 November 1853. (signed) *Dalhousie.*

No. 403.

Judicial Proceedings.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue for the Lower Provinces, to *C. Beadon*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

Sir, Fort William, 21 October 1853.

Land Revenue. H. Ricketts and E. Currie, Esqrs.

THE Board of Revenue have observed that on the 9th August, on the motion of Mr. Bright, it was ordered, that certain papers connected with the Chittagong settlement should be laid on the table of the House of Commons. Among them are the decree of Mr. Reily, Principal Sudder Ameen, dated 11th day o December 1849, and the decree of the Additional Judge of Chittagong, dated 20th July 1850, confirming on appeal the above-mentioned decision of the Principal Sudder Ameen.

2. These decisions impugned the Chittagong settlement, and set aside the receipt in full of all demands filed by the zemindars, on receiving a certain quantity of surplus or "towfeer" land, over and above the quantity measured previous to the decennial settlement.

3. But both these decisions were set aside by the Court of Sudder Dewannee Adawlut, on the 16th December 1852, on a special appeal preferred by the Collector of Chittagong, by which the receipt in full of all demands taken from those zemindars, in whose possession towfeer was found, was affirmed by the Court, and declared to be a final adjustment of all claims.

Page 1111 of the printed Reports for 1853.

4. The Board strongly recommend, that if the papers ordered be called for by the Honourable Court, copy of this decree of the Sudder Court should be forwarded also.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Grote*,
Officiating Secretary.

The 16th December 1852.

Present:—W. B. Jackson, Esq., J. R. Colvin, Esq., Judges;
R. H. Mytton, Esq., Officiating Judge.

Case No. 63, of 1850.

Special appeal from the decision of the acting Additional Judge of Chittagong, dated 20th July 1850, affirming a decree of the Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of that district, dated 11th December 1849.

Collector of Chittagong and another (Defendants), Appellants, *versus* Omeid Alee and another (Plaintiffs), Respondents.

Vakeel of Appellants, Ramapersaud Roy.

Vakeel of Respondents, J. G. Waller.

Held, that the jaidad (receipt) given by turrufdars to the Revenue authorities in Chittagong, is a clear relinquishment of all claims, and a final settlement of disputes as to the extent of the permanently settled lands of their estates.

THIS case was admitted to special appeal on the 22d January 1851, under the following certificate, recorded by Sir R. Barlow and Mr. J. R. Colvin.

(The particulars of this case are reported at page 98, of the Chittagong decisions of 20th July 1850).

The application is made on the following ground, that the plaintiffs, in adjustment of the disputes which had arisen between the Government and the turrufdars, having accepted the towfeer lands and given their receipt for the entire turruf with the towfeer lands (the receipt is called in the Chittagong district "jaidad"), are barred from claiming the lands in suit.

"The Judge on this point has said: 'Had the jaidad on which the Collector lays stress, contained a clause that the zemindars had no further claim on Government, it might have been considered a bar to the present suit. As it is worded, it is rather a receipt for papers and the estate Kumer Koolie; but does not appear to bar further claims if such exist.'

"We

"We have considered the document above referred to. It is signed by Deybee Dass, Mookhtar for Omeid Alee and Choonee Bebee. The Principal Sudder Ameen disallows this deed, which he says 'the plaintiffs deny, and the Collector has brought forward no evidence to retort this statement.'

"The judge, however, is of opinion 'that Deybee Dass was, no doubt as shown by an exhibit of the Government pleader, the mookhtar of the plaintiffs, and authorised by them to sign all papers connected with the measurement.'

"We must, therefore, take this as a fact not to be contested in special appeal.

"Proceeding on these data, we give a translation of the said deed.

"'The decennial settled lands of the turruf, as per the former measurement papers, having been received, and having taken the towfeer lands from the Government noabad lands, we give this jaidad as a receipt to be in force when required.' Below is a specification of the quantity of land, all forming turruf Kumar Koolee, mouza Chumbul.

"This appears to us to be a clear relinquishment of all claims, and a final settlement of disputes as to the extent of the permanently settled lands of the estate 'turruf Kumar Koolee.' The Judge appears to us to be in error in considering the said jaidad to be 'a receipt for papers.' Indeed, the very great delay which has occurred in the institution of this suit, being eleven years eleven months and thirteen days of itself, justifies the conclusion that the plaintiffs themselves were aware that it was a final adjustment. We therefore admit a special appeal to try this point first, *i. e.*, the true construction and effect of the said jaidad.

"Should, however, on a hearing of the appeal before the full bench, the presiding Judges entertain a different opinion, and doubt the correctness of the view we have taken of the purport and intent of the said deed, we submit a second point for trial, as follows:—

"If the jaidad be not a final adjustment, upon whom, with reference to clause 2, section 31, Regulation II. of 1819, does the *onus probandi* of showing what land was included in turruf Kumar Koolee at the period of the decennial settlement rest; whether on the plaintiffs or on the defendants, as ruled by the Judge in the last clause of this decision, where he says, 'I consider that the Collector has altogether failed to prove that the land was unassessed and the property of Government at the time of the decennial settlement; and concurring in the view taken by the Principal Sudder Ameen, I dismiss the appeal.'"

Baboo Ramapersaud Roy reads the jaidad in question, with a view to prove that the present suit is barred by the terms of that document on the part of the plaintiffs. Contends that the document means the plaintiffs have received the whole of the lands in the estate (turruf), as in former measurement, and the towfeer over and above what was included in the former measurement, and given a receipt for the same. Underneath is mentioned mouza Kumer Koolee, d. 54,* k. 3; e. 10, c. 2, quantity turruf land; 6, 5, 11, 1, noabad; 60, 9, 7, 2, total, by the order of Council. Admits the land in question is not included in this specification of land, but is separate noabad land settled with Jafur Alee. On being asked, admits that the order of Council referred to in the jaidad is not filed with the record.

* *See* p. 101, Zillah decisions.

Mr. Waller for respondents.—The plaintiffs have a decree in two courts on the merits of the case. The Government now pleads that the suit is barred by the plaintiffs' own act in giving a certain receipt. The document must be construed as favourably as possible to the party coming into court, viz., the plaintiffs. There is nothing in the document conclusive against the plaintiffs. The defendants try to show constructively that the claim is barred by it; but the words must be taken strictly. If it was intended to bar a suit by the document, it was easy to say this in distinct words.

The decennial settlement lands of the turruf, as per former measurement, are stated to have been received. It goes on to say that the towfeer lands have been received. The lands in question are claimed as turruf, not as towfeer; admits this land in question was not included in the former measurement mentioned in the document. Points out that the Judge has found the fact that "plaintiffs have proved possession for many years," and the decree

confirms the plaintiffs' possession. This shows that the suit was understood to be not for possession. Admits that the document is no bar.

Baboo Ramapersaud Roy in reply.—Refers to the document. The specification of the lands of Kumar Kolee mentions the turruf as per measurement of 1242 B. or 1197 Muggee, and the noabad is mentioned separately.

The Court ask Baboo Ramapersaud whether he was prepared to file the order of Council referred to, and any other papers explanatory of the document. He said he could do so in 10 days.

Mr. Waller objects to admissions of such documents. There is nothing to warrant a postponement of the decision.

The Court postpone the decision for a fortnight, to enable Baboo Ramapersaud to file the order in Council referred to, and any other papers explanatory of the arrangement between the Government and the party who executed the documents in favour of Government.

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16 December 1852.

Baboo Ramapersaud Roy files—

1st. A report, 2d September 1841, from Sudder Board to Government, on the settlement operations of zillah Chittagong, containing instructions to the Collector.

2d. Orders of Government, 12th October 1841, on that report, p. 9.

3d. Letter of Mr. Ricketts, with power of Sudder Board, dated 1st November 1841, to the Collector, allowing one-eighth or one-fourth excess on the measured turruf land.

4th. From Government to Mr. H. Ricketts, dated 2d December 1841, proposing to limit the goonjaish to one-eighth on the measurement of 1764.

5th. Order of Government, 21st December 1841, on the above. The surplus to be bestowed is not to exceed one-eighth.

6th. Letter of 3d January 1842, sending the above to the Collectors.

7th. Proceeding of Collector, 3d March 1842, laying down the principle of the arrangement between the Government and engaging party.

8th. A jaidad, dated 21st January 1846, signed by Omeid Alee and Musst. Choonee Bebee, by hand of Debee Dass Ghose, being a receipt for the turruf land and noabad land, under the order of Council.

9th. P. 270, Collector's settlement report, dated 10th July 1848, to show that 9,106 jaidads were filed and understood.

Contends that the jaidad is a full quittance for the land to which the plaintiffs have a right under the settlement, and old measurement, and the order of Council referring to the settlement.

Mr. Waller in answer:—The Court did not consider the receipt conclusive at the last sitting. The receipt is not a bar to a claim for turruf land over and above the land mentioned in the receipt. The issues were, that the plaintiffs claimed as turruf land. Collector said that the land was noabad, not turruf, and that a receipt had been given by plaintiffs for this land (admits this is doubtful on consideration of the precise terms of the decisions as recorded). The question is not as to the legality of such claims as this, but whether the receipt bars the claim.

JUDGMENT.

Messrs. W. B. Jackson and R. H. Mytton:—As the special appeal certificate restricts us to the consideration whether the terms of the (jaidad) receipt of the plaintiffs are such as to preclude the present claim, we do not take up the legal point whether such a claim would lie, even if no such receipt were filed.

We

We find the receipt to amount to a full admission that the plaintiffs have recovered all the turruf lands included in their settlement of turruf Kumer Koolee, as well as certain noabad lands, and that no suit can be heard to any more lands of either of those descriptions on the part of the plaintiffs. The present suit is for some additional turruf lands, and the receipt is therefore a bar to the present suit. The expression used in the receipt that the lands have been received according to the order of Council, has induced the Court to refer to the correspondence regarding the settlement with a view to elucidate the meaning of these words, which are vague; and the result is, that the papers filed by the Government pleader show that the jaidad or receipt was intended to be a final settlement or adjustment of the plaintiffs' claim; and this reference, therefore, only renders it more plain that the jaidad was intended to be what it appears from internal evidence to be, viz., a receipt in full for the lands included in the plaintiffs' settlement of turruf Kumer Koolee. We would, therefore, reverse the decisions of the lower courts, and dismiss the plaintiffs' claim, with costs.

Mr. J. R. Colvin:—I quite concur in the general tenor of the above opinion. With reference to the expression in the jaidad that the plaintiffs had received "the decennial settled lands of the turruf according to the former measurement papers." I find that the meaning of these latter words, which I have underlined, is made clear by the terms of the intimation on which the revenue authorities declared their readiness to accept a jaidad from the turrufdars of Chittagong, these having been to the effect that the Government admitted no right in them to anything beyond the quantity of land stated as included in the turrufs in the original measurement papers (of 1120 Muggee), and that all beyond which they were to be allowed to retain, was to be regarded as a mere bounty or gratuitous concession (bukshish) from the Government. This makes it the more certain, that the jaidad was well understood by the plaintiffs as constituting an acknowledgment that they had received the whole of their turruf lands, and could have no claim to anything more as belonging to their turruf. Indeed the portion of the noabad land received by them, they describe in express terms in the jaidad as towfeer or excess.

— No. 10. —

Mr. *Hawkins'* MINUTE.

1. THE points embraced in the letters of Government, No. 319 and 691, dated respectively the 19th February and 23d April 1845, are three-fold.

First. The abrogation of appeals in criminal cases.

Secondly. The simplification of police and magisterial proceedings.

Thirdly. The reduction of periods of imprisonment on conviction of criminal offences.

I propose to consider the first point at some length, for the second depends in no small measure upon the disposal of the first. If appeal can be abolished, we may dispense with the records of evidence; if not, it is clear that evidence must be recorded.

2. But first, I would advert to what appears to be an unfounded apprehension on the part of the Honourable the Court of Directors, that the criminal business of the country is done twice over. The number of cases decided, the sentences or orders in which were appealable to the Sessions Judge, from 1840 to the first half of 1845, inclusive, was 138,888; the number of appeals was 20,916; and the number of cases decided in the same time, appealable to the magistrates, was 58,128, and the number of appeals was 7,695. In the one case the number of appeals was something more, in the other, something less than one-seventh of the number of decisions. In both, the proportion of appeals was certainly large, but not so large as would appear to have been apprehended by the Honourable Court.

3. There is, however, unquestionably a vast amount of labour imposed upon the several courts, as courts of appeal, from which they might be relieved not only without disadvantage, but with decided advantage to the general administration of criminal justice. The present pressure upon the criminal appellate courts is not to be attributed, in my judgment, so much to the system which admits of appeal in some cases, as the legislative provisions on this subject which have for some years been in operation. The right of unlimited appeal, so long as an appellate court of any grade can be reached, has indeed been restricted, and yet never were the criminal courts burdened with a greater mass of appeals. Formerly there was an appeal, in every criminal trial, up to the Nizamut Adawlut; but the right of appeal was restricted to one appeal in all miscellaneous matters. Under the present system, the appeal is restricted in all cases to the one court immediately superior in its appellate jurisdiction to the court of first instance; but the circumstances and adjuncts connected with the practical operation of the present law are such as to hold out every inducement to appeal; and hence the great multiplication of this class of cases in all the criminal courts of appellate jurisdiction.

4. It may be as well to refer briefly to the history of the law of appeal in the several classes of cases which come before the magistrate; and it will answer every purpose to commence with the year 1807. By the 23d and 24th sections of Regulation IX. of 1807, the Courts of Circuit and Nizamut Adawlut were declared respectively competent to revise all proceedings of courts subordinate to them. These provisions were construed (and such construction was adopted in practice) as allowing appeals up to the Nizamut Adawlut in every case of every kind that could come before the magistrate or his assistant. This law was modified by section 3, Regulation IX. 1831, which drew a distinction between appeals in criminal trials and miscellaneous cases. The former were still permitted to be carried in all cases up to the Nizamut Adawlut; in the latter, the appeal was to the Court of Circuit, whose order on the appeal was to be final. A further alteration took place under the provisions of sections 5 & 6, Act XXIV. of 1837; by these enactments, an appeal was given in every case of every kind (with the exception of cases referring to the appointment, suspension, or removal of ministerial and police officers), from the order of the magistrate to the Session Judge; the further appeal, in criminal trials, to the Nizamut Adawlut continuing as before.

5. It is now time to refer to a peculiar class of cases, with the jurisdiction in regard to which the magistrates were entrusted in the year 1824; I allude to cases of forcible dispossession. By Regulation XV. of that year, they were authorised to try such cases summarily, occurring, however, only between contending proprietors (as construed by the Nizamut Adawlut), and their orders were not open to appeal, except upon the question of the relevancy of the law to the case tried. The law, however, had scarcely been in force five years, before an appeal was allowed under Regulation II. 1829, on the merits of the case, to the Commissioner of Circuit. The appellate jurisdiction, in such cases, was of course transferred to the Session Judge, under the general provisions of section 5, Act XXIV. 1837. The whole of the Regulations on the subject of the investigation of cases of forcible dispossession were rescinded by Act IV. of 1840, which enacted further provisions on the same subject; and by which the jurisdiction of the magistrate, heretofore limited to cases between contending proprietors, was extended to cases between any and all parties claiming an interest on the subject of dispute. Section 8 of the Act provided for maintaining the then existing law of appeal.

6. Such then was the law of criminal appeal in the year 1840. The sentence in every criminal trial, whether held by the assistant to the magistrate, the magistrate, or the session judge, was appealable up to the Nizamut Adawlut; every other order of the magistrate or assistant magistrate was appealable up to the Sessions Court.

7. By section 1, Act XXXI. of 1841, all those parts of the Bengal Code which concern the powers and duties of the criminal courts, in respect to appeals and revisions of sentences of a lower court by a higher, were repealed. Every former provision was as if it had not been. The law of appeal was now a perfect

a perfect blank; and the following provisions of the Act start, as it were, afresh, to prescribe the law of appeal which exists to the present time.

8. The appellate authorities according to this Act are the magistrate, joint magistrate or officer exercising the powers of magistrate, the Session Judge, and the Nizamut Adawlut.

9. The Act provides for an appeal to the magistrate from every sentence or order within the limitation prescribed by sections 8 & 9, Regulation IX. 1793, (and corresponding provisions for Benares, and the Ceded and Conquered Provinces) passed by an assistant to a magistrate, or by a Sudder Ameen, or by a law officer, or by any other officer under a magistrate empowered to try criminal cases. For an appeal also to the Session Judge from every sentence or order beyond the aforesaid limitation, passed by any officer exercising magisterial authority. For an appeal also to the Nizamut Adawlut from every sentence or order passed in criminal trials by a Session Judge. It is to be observed, that other than criminal trials come before the Sessions Court only in appeal. It will be seen from the foregoing précis, that there is no appeal from the sentence of a magistrate or officer exercising the powers of magistrate, within the limitation prescribed by sections 8 & 9, Regulation IX. 1793.

10. A limitation as to time was fixed for preferring the appeal, and courts, under the degree of the Nizamut Adawlut, were prohibited altering any sentence or order of any subordinate court, except upon appeal by parties concerned, duly made according to the provisions of the Act.

11. The power of enhancement of punishment of persons convicted, and of punishment of persons acquitted, was taken away from the appellate courts.

12. But, though the Sessions Judge was restricted from altering any order, except upon appeal by parties concerned, duly made according to the provisions of the Act, he was declared at liberty at any time to call for the proceedings of the magistrate in any case, in order to satisfy himself of the regularity of the magistrate's proceedings; and with reference to the concluding part of section 5 of the Act, left, by implication, at liberty to certify to the Nizamut Adawlut cases of irregularity and illegality, with a view to having such irregular and illegal acts rectified. Finally, the Nizamut Adawlut, as the chief criminal court, was vested with powers to call for the records of any criminal trials of any subordinate court, and to pass upon them such orders as might seem fit.

13. Such is the present law of appeal and revision in criminal cases.

14. I have said there are various circumstances which have tended of late years greatly to increase the number of appeals. These may be shortly alluded to. I advert to them not with any reference to the propriety and expediency, or otherwise, of the measures which have led to this increase, but merely as to facts, accounting in some respect for the present state of things. When all trials were appealable to the Courts of Circuit and Nizamut Adawlut, under the provisions of sections 23 and 24, Regulation IX. 1807, they were not so accessible as are the present courts of appeal. The Circuit Court was for the most part at a distance from the stations of the magistrates; and the distance was not removed in regard to a vast number of cases by the half-yearly visits of the Circuit Judge. Any obstacle to the institution of appeals before the court immediately superior to the magistrate, of course, acts indirectly upon the Nizamut Adawlut, as a case must ordinarily go to the first appellate court before it can be carried to the second. Formerly the appellate court was competent to enhance the sentence of the lower court, and that even upon the appeal of the prisoner. This, no doubt, served to check appeal. At present the court of primary and appellate jurisdiction are at the same station, and every facility is given for carrying a case from one court to the other. A privilege is now given to convicts desirous of appealing to the Nizamut Adawlut, to present their petitions to the Sessions Judge, who is bound to forward it to the superior court. An appeal upon the record is now a matter of right, and upon the appeal being lodged, the appellate court must send for and revise the whole record. No sentence of punishment can be enhanced, and no sentence of acquittal can be reversed; a convict, therefore, has nothing to lose, and may be a gainer by appeal. Regulation XV. of 1824, was construed to apply only to cases of

disputed possession between contending proprietors; Act IV. 1840, applies to every case of disputed possession of every kind. The number of cases has, of course, vastly increased, and with it the number of appeals to the Sessions Courts.

15. I now come to the question of the abrogation of appeals, discussed in the letter of the Secretary to Government, No. 319, of the 19th February 1845, and, in passing, I would first make an observation in correction of an error into which the Government appear to have fallen in para. 9 of that communication. Judging from the number of appeals before the Sessions Judges, the Government conclude that the number tried by the magistrates must be enormous. Now, under the law of Act XXXI. 1841, the appeal to the magistrate is restricted. No cases in which the sentence is within the limitation prescribed by sections 8 and 9, Regulation IX. 1793, all cases above that limitation are appealable to the Session Judge, that is, sentences of fine to the extent of 50 rupees, and imprisonment to the extent of 15 days, are appealable to the magistrate; all above such are appealable to the Session Judge; and hence it by no means follows, that because the number of appeals by the Session Judge is very large the number to the magistrate must be much larger.

16. The Government letter suggests various objections to the general admission of appeals in criminal cases. It observes that the court of first instance, having the parties before it, is commonly better able to judge on matters of evidence and fact than any court of appeal, which sees only the record of the case. This is true, but the argument loses much of its force when the practice throughout the country of having the evidence in numberless cases taken, not by the deciding officer, but by a mohurir of his office, is taken into consideration; in fact, the magistrate could not get on without some such assistance as this. My own personal experience of the magistracy teaches me that it is impossible for any man to examine all the witnesses who appear in the foujdaree court of a heavy district. This is understood by the higher courts, and the practice of having evidence taken in lighter cases by a mohurir has been connived at, if not sanctioned, for many years. It is obvious that in all such cases the magistrate acts as much upon the record only as does the Session Judge. The witness, indeed, stands before the magistrate while his deposition is being read, but he utters not a word, and a statue would answer the purpose just as well. I fear the practice goes far to nullify this argument of Mr. Secretary Halliday's letter.

17. But let it be admitted that the magistrate or other court of first instance does examine all the witnesses. The question must be asked whether all the officers vested with power to sentence offenders to punishment can be safely entrusted to deal finally with matters of evidence and fact. An inexperienced youth, just out of college, who has never examined a witness, never been trained to weigh evidence, probably ignorant of the first principles of the law of evidence, cannot surely be safely trusted with a power so great. It appears to me that the means and materials with which we are compelled to work in this country, do not admit of an entire abrogation of appeals upon matters of evidence and fact, without running the risk of doing incalculable mischief, such as cannot be compensated for by any additional celerity in the despatch of business, and consequent diminution of vexation and annoyance to parties attending our criminal courts. These objects I would endeavour to attain by any means rather than the one suggested; as I fear the adoption of the Government proposition would often involve the irremediable punishment of the innocent, under the well meant but erroneous judgment of an inexperienced young man. Should circumstances render its adoption a matter of necessity, we must then yield, but let us not forestall or precede the necessity.

18. Again, as to the abrogation of appeals on matters of evidence and fact, in cases decided by the magistrates themselves, I give every credit to the magistrates as a body of zealous and intelligent men; but it must be borne in mind that they exercise an authority far exceeding that of the magistracy of our own land, or, indeed, I believe of any civilised people. This authority, too, is exercised by men discharging the functions of the twofold capacity of the criminal judge and the executive police. The magistrate cannot but feel that the conviction and punishment of offenders is in its own place, and in no small measure essential to the maintenance of that efficiency of police for which he

is

is responsible. He has a bias (possibly imperceptible to himself) towards the conviction of offenders, and has the power, on conviction, of imprisoning a man to long terms of imprisonment, according to the nature of the offence, to the extent of three years. Would it be safe to leave this power in the hands of Judges, the executive duties of whose office, as officers of police, are calculated to induce a bias on their minds against the accused, and to lead them, however unintentionally and imperceptibly, to place the accused in that position in which the vast powers of punishment with which they are armed may be called into action, without giving a higher court an appellate jurisdiction in matters of evidence and fact? I cannot think so.

19. In support of this view of the case (I mean the caution with which officers responsible for the police should be left to the comparatively uncontrolled exercise of large judicial powers), I may be permitted to allude to the circumstances of a case having now and then come under the cognizance of the court, in which there was strong ground for apprehending that a very inadequate sentence was passed by the magistrate, in order to ensure the certainty of the offender's punishment. There appeared to have been some apprehension in the mind of the magistrate that the evidence would be insufficient to support the conviction in the appellate court, and, rather than run the risk of a reversal of his order, he has confined himself within the limitation from which there was no appeal. Such cases are, indeed, of rare occurrence; and I have only alluded to them as indications of the necessity which exists for the maintenance of an appellate jurisdiction over the proceedings of officers with whom the exercise of the temper, patience, and discretion which should mark the judicial character, may be interfered with and impeded by the influence proceeding from a sense of those responsibilities which devolve upon them as officers of police.

20. With regard to the Sessions Courts, daily experience points out the propriety of maintaining the exercise of an appellate jurisdiction over their proceedings by such a court as the Nizamut Adawlut. The law administered throughout the entire jurisdiction of this court, in the regulation provinces, is one, but the administration is in the hands of many, and, as may naturally be supposed, multiform. Sentences for the same offences vary as much as they well can do, and to ensure anything like an uniformity of administration, there must be a controlling power, vested with authority to correct and amend the proceedings of the Sessions Courts. The criminal law was unquestionably ministered with greater uniformity under the Circuit Courts than it now is by the Sessions Courts. One Judge held the circuit in a number of districts, and the sentences in criminal trials for like or similar offences in the entire extent of his jurisdiction, were much of the same character; and mutual intercourse and constant interchange of communication led to similarity of procedure and administration on the part generally of the Judges of a Provincial Court of Circuit. Now it is quite the reverse. One Judge takes one view of a class of crimes, another takes altogether a different view; and hence the necessity of a superior power to bring them as near as possible to something like uniformity. Besides which, all our Judges are not men of the same stamp; one may safely be trusted with extensive powers, while another requires a more vigilant supervision. For the most part they are men whose judgment can be depended upon; but there are exceptions, and there ever will be exceptions, and exceptions must be considered in cases involving the liberty of a man for all periods extending to 14 years. The experiment now proposed of abrogating all appeals has not been tried for a period of half a century and upwards that our system of criminal administration has been in force, and I do not think it can be safely tried now. The Circuit Judges were men of greater experience than many of our present Judges; they had the benefit of mutual consultation. Our present Judges act singly and alone. The Circuit Judges sat with a law officer, and a difference of opinion involved the necessity of a reference to the Nizamut Adawlut; our present Judges often sit with a jury, and are competent to overrule the finding of a jury, and to proceed at once to sentence. The Circuit Judges were, for the most part, at a distance from the scene in which the trials were to be held, and came to the bench unprejudiced by previous information. It is to be hoped that the last clause describes the state of things now; but it cannot be denied that local information and local association may

occasionally involve the possibility of a different result. The abrogation of appeals was never thought of during the existence of the Provincial Courts. I do not think the experiment should be made now.

21. The Government proposition is, that appeals on matters of evidence and fact being abrogated, a full liberty of appeal on questions of law should be allowed. I can speak with some degree of confidence as to the result in regard to appeals from the Sessions Courts, and the result would be the reduction of the number of appeals to about an unit per annum. In preparing the fifth volume of the reports of cases tried by the Nizamut Adawlut, I carefully examined the criminal records of the court for a period of six years, and have seen every sentence issued by the court during the period of my actual employ as registrar of the court, and I can safely assert that nothing is of more rare occurrence than the discussion of a point of law in connexion with a criminal trial. The law is, for the most part, clear as to what are crimes, what are the rules of procedure, what the mode of trial, and what the nature of the sentence. It is not in matters of law that the subordinate courts are so likely to go wrong. But while this is the case, the entire Criminal Code from first to last, from 1793 to the present time, is silent as to what is and what is not evidence; it affords no test for the trial of evidence; all this is left to the discretion of the trying Judges, who again are vested with most extensive discretionary powers in the infliction of punishment. It is in these respects that the appeal is needed; in these practical, primary, and essential points, that a resort to appellate authority should be permitted. Better that a casually occurring point of law should be wrongly decided, than that cases (frequent or few) of unjust conviction upon insufficient evidence, or excessive punishment upon right conviction, should be suffered to pass unredressed. Besides, how many of the class of convicts know anything of law? To tell a convict that the superior court could not give him redress, because no law was violated in the course of procedure which ended in his conviction, would be to mock him. And if he suffered as a victim of conspiracy or perjury, and was conscious of his innocence, how poor would be the satisfaction of learning that he has been convicted and punished according to law, without one hope or one chance (so to speak) of redress from the law which thus provided for his conviction?

22. The power proposed to be still left to every superior court, of calling for, and inspecting, and reporting on the proceeding of its subordinates, without however altering the decisions passed by the latter, I hold to be a very insufficient remedy. The grievances to be remedied and the errors to be rectified, proceed, it may reasonably be concluded, chiefly from defect of judgment. To call for, and inspect, and report upon, the proceedings of the subordinate court, will do no good to the party aggrieved. And then to what extent is the inspection and reporting upon errors of judgment to be carried? To a far greater extent doubtless than it is carried now. Now, the reversal or modification of a sentence or order in itself conveys instruction to a subordinate court, and serves as a guide upon like future occasions. Then, another mode must be adopted of communicating the instruction; correspondence will take the place of judicial decisions on the part of the superior, and remonstrance and defence the place of obedience and submission on the part of the subordinate court. The labour, I believe, would still be greater, but the ends attained not nearly so satisfactory as they now are under the permitted right of appeal.

23. But, observes the Government letter, referring to the appointment of deputy magistrates throughout the country, the relief to the magistrate will be merely nominal, and the comfort of the people very imperfectly promoted, if an appeal should lie from every case decided by the local functionary to the magistrate at the district sudder station. It appears to me that this observation overlooks the fact, that a criminal appeal is always tried upon the record, and that there is no further summoning by the appellate court of parties and witnesses. The comfort to the people then will be much the same, whether the right of appeal is continued or abrogated. The parties and witnesses will appear once, and only once, before the deputy magistrate, whose office will be much nearer to them than the court of the district magistrate. If, then, the comfort of the people is promoted by the appointment of deputy magistrates, it will not be disturbed by the appeal to the magistrate. It is true that to each of

of the deputies posted in the mofussil, there will come a much larger number of cases to be investigated from within the limits of his jurisdiction, than ever came to the district magistrate from the same extent of his jurisdiction. But may not the same causes which operate to prevent a case being carried to the district magistrate in the first instance, operate also in some, though not to the same, measure in preventing a case being carried to him in his appellate capacity?

24. After what I have said, it is scarcely necessary for me to add, that I am against the entire abrogation of appeals on matters of evidence and fact.

25. I think, however, the present law may be modified with great advantage, so as to materially reduce the labour of the superior courts, without impairing the efficiency of the administration of criminal justice.

26. I would recommend that the following provisions, taken from Act XXXI. 1841, with certain modifications, constitute the law of appeal in criminal cases.

That from every sentence or order in criminal trials, within the limitation prescribed by sections 8 and 9, Regulation IX. 1793, and corresponding enactments for Benares and the Western Provinces, or in judicial proceedings other than criminal trials passed by an assistant to a magistrate or by a Sudder Ameen, or by a law officer, or by any other officer under a magistrate empowered to try criminal cases, there shall be remitted one appeal to the magistrate, joint magistrate, or officer exercising the powers of magistrate, within one month from the date of such sentence or order.

That from every sentence or order in criminal trials, beyond the limitation prescribed by sections 8 and 9, Regulation IX. 1793, and corresponding enactments for Benares and the Western Provinces, or in judicial proceedings other than criminal trials, passed by an assistant to a magistrate or other officer vested with the special powers described in clause 3, section 2, Regulation III. 1821, there shall be permitted within one month as aforesaid one appeal to the Sessions Judge.

That from every sentence or order in criminal trials, or in judicial proceedings other than criminal trials, passed by the magistrate, joint magistrate, or other officer exercising the power of magistrate, there shall be permitted within one month as aforesaid one appeal to the Sessions Judge.*

Provided, however, that no appeal from the order of a magistrate, joint magistrate, or other officer exercising the power of magistrate, or of an assistant to the magistrate, or other officer vested with the special powers described in clause 3, section 2, Regulation III. 1821, which may be contested in a civil suit, shall be permitted upon any question of evidence or fact.

That from every sentence or order passed in criminal trials by a Sessions Judge, there shall be permitted within three months one appeal to the Court of Nizamut Adawlut, provided that it shall be competent to the Nizamut Adawlut, with reference to the statements of the petition itself or to the Sessions Judges, monthly abstract of trials to reject the appeal at once, or to send for the record of commitment and trial as may appear advisable. The third, fourth, fifth, and sixth sections of Act XXXI. 1841, I would retain. I would further declare it competent to the Nizamut Adawlut to empower a subordinate court to review an order not appealable, on good cause shown. The court must have seen cases in which a review has obviated great injustice. The power has been exercised by the court, but rather as a court of general superintendence than under legal enactment.

27. The points for which the above suggestions provide are the following:—

1st. One appeal from the sentence of conviction in every criminal trial.

2d. One appeal from the order in any judicial proceeding other than a criminal trial which is not liable to be contested in a civil suit.

3d. No appeal from a sentence of acquittal.

4th. No

* I suggest this alteration in the existing law, as I do not think it advisable to hold out any inducement to magistrates to pass sentence upon insufficient evidence, inadequate to the alleged offence, in order to escape the interference of the appellate court.

4th. No appeal with the view to enhancement of punishment from a sentence of conviction.

5th. No appeal from matters of evidence and fact in judicial proceedings liable to be contested by a civil suit.

6th. The competency of the Nizamut Adawlut to reject an appeal without calling for the record of trial.

7th. The competency of the Session Judges to report irregularities in cases not appealable.

8th. The general control of the Nizamut Adawlut over the proceedings of the criminal courts.

28. Some of the foregoing propositions may require remarks.

29. I have suggested that no appeal should be permitted upon matters of evidence and fact from orders in judicial proceedings liable to be contested by a civil action. This will at once stop appeals in cases under Act IV. 1840, and reduce the number of criminal appeals to the Sessions Judges in many districts by probably not less than a third.

30. I am aware that Regulation XV. of 1824 had not been in operation above four years when it was considered necessary to enact Regulation II. 1829, providing for an appeal in cases decided under provisions of the former Regulation. It was found that magistrates occasionally proceeded too hastily in disposing of such cases, sometimes deciding them upon nothing more than a darogah's report. The minutes of the Judges of this Court, recorded in 1828, with one exception, strongly urge the rescission of the law of 1824, and a return to the practice established by Regulations XLIX. 1793, and VI. of 1813. Now, the course adopted occasionally by some magistrates of disposing of such cases in a mode somewhat too summary, was unquestionably a grievance; but I doubt whether an appeal in all such cases was the proper remedy. The object of the law was summary adjustment of disputes in order to prevent breaches of the peace; but the appeal kept the dispute open for a long period, and thus, in a great measure, counteracted the good effects of the law. It would have been quite sufficient to provide for conferring upon the superior or appellate court power to issue an injunction to a magistrate to decide upon evidence what he had decided without evidence; and if, in addition to this, the Nizamut Adawlut had prescribed a form of final proceeding in such cases, including heads for insertion of witnesses' names, and specification of documentary evidence as in the decrees of the civil courts, the magistrate would have been compelled to decide upon evidence instead of without it, in order to fill up his decree. By abrogating the appeal in such cases only on matters of evidence and fact, the power of issuing an injunction to the lower court, such as I have suggested, is still reserved to the appellate court, and this I think is all that is necessary.

31. There is great and needless delay, I observe, in some districts, in the disposal of suits under Act IV. of 1840; and the reasons usually given have reference to the neglect of the parties in producing their evidence. This should be met by a rule analogous in its provisions to section 1, Act XXIX. of 1841, which would materially expedite the disposal of such cases.

32. The suggestion that the Nizamut Adawlut should be empowered to reject an appeal without calling for the record, is made with reference to what is known to be of daily occurrence in the court, the presentation of an appeal just to try what may be called "a man's luck." The appeal cannot do harm, it may do good, and therefore be just as well tried as not. Though the petition of appeal may not show a shadow of a ground for interference with the sentence of the Sessions Court, the record must be called for and perused, as the only legal disposal of the appeal. Now, this may be altered, I am satisfied, without doing any injustice. It is well in theory to lay down general principles; and it may be said that there should be one uniform practice in regard to the treatment of appeals from the sentences of all the Sessions Judges under the court; but the Sessions Judges are not all men of the same stamp, and the general application of an abstract principle may lead to practical absurdities. There are Sessions Judges under the court who are men of matured experience, sound judgment,

judgment, and great industry; men who can take hold of the strong points of a trial, can see at once what is material to be proved and what is irrelevant, who can examine and weigh evidence, who apportion punishment with discretion, and can give in their monthly returns a clear and lucid statement of trials held by them. There are others who do not come up to this character, and it would be manifestly absurd to treat them all alike. The Court feel, in their daily experience, that they have more confidence in some men than in others; and though I would not reject an appeal merely because I had confidence in the Judge, I would allow such confidence to have its weight with me in considering a petition of appeal in connexion with the Judge's statement of the case. The exercise of the power I advocate may, I think, be safely entrusted to the Court.* Whatever might have been the state of the law before the enactment of Act XXXI. 1841, the power was constantly exercised, and was not found to work injuriously. Should the suggestion be adopted, it would be well for the Court to prescribe a form for reporting trials disposed of by the Sessions Judges; it would materially assist some Judges, and be of great assistance to the Court.

33. I would strongly urge the revival of the provisions of section 5, Regulation IX. 1831, premising that the powers to be thereby conferred should not be exercised in cases of doubt as to the sufficiency or credibility of evidence, in regard to which the Nizamut Adawlut should never interfere except upon perusal of the record. It is an useless waste of time to call for and peruse records, when on the Sessions Judge's own showing of the facts, his sentence is manifestly illegal, or too severe, or altogether opposed in its nature to some law or regulation in force. The possession of such a power not only enables the Nizamut Adawlut at once to remedy the error of the Sessions Courts, but also to equalise and assimilate as much as possible the administration of the various districts under its control. It sometimes happens that sentences differing as wide apart as they well can do are passed upon conviction of similar offences on different sides of the boundary between two districts. A heavier sentence may be called for in one case than in the other, with reference to the state of crime in one of the districts, or other causes. The Nizamut Adawlut, however, has as good opportunities of judging of this as probably any authority in the country. It does, however, sometimes happen that such dissimilarity of punishment is attributable to no other cause than to the peculiar notions of a Sessions Judge in regard to certain crimes. Let the power I allude to be revived, and the Court can check such anomalies of administration, as well as correct illegal sentences, at a much greater saving of time than is now the case, and that too, as far as I am capable of judging, with equally beneficial results.

34. The next point of consideration is the simplification of thannah and magisterial proceedings.

35. I do not think that the proceedings of the police can safely be simplified beyond the extent prescribed by the circular orders of the 16th June 1843, as far as the mere noting of the tenor of the evidence of witnesses is concerned. To see those orders properly enforced is the duty of the magistrate; no depositions of witnesses need be recorded; all that is required is a note of the leading facts, to which they can depose. To allow a darogah to send in witnesses without

* I observe Mr. Tucker advocates that all appellate courts generally should be vested with power to reject the petition of appeal at once, without perusal of the proceedings. I apprehend this will be impracticable, in consequence of the Courts of the Session Judge and Magistrate having nothing to go upon but the proceedings. The Sessions Judge submits to the Nizamut Adawlut an abstract of every case tried by him. He states the nature of the evidence, and the circumstances of the case; and an experienced eye will soon detect points of doubtful character, and, together with a petition of appeal, will have much before him to guide him to a right decision. Now it is to be apprehended that the orders of the magistrates and their subordinates, if the rules of the Circular of the 10th June 1843 are strictly adhered to, will scarcely supply sufficient ground for judging of the propriety or otherwise of the sentence appealed against. The general adoption of the practice, as proposed by Mr. Tucker, must lead to greater detail in recording the nature of the evidence and the grounds of conviction. By this, something may be gained by the appellate courts, but much more labour will be imposed upon the Courts of First Instance. Now, as we have appeals in the proportion of one-seventh to the number of cases tried, I do not think it will be advisable to add greatly to the labour of the inferior courts, in order to save, in a less degree, the labour of the higher courts. Magistrates, in cases likely to be appealed, might record an English judgment.

without such a record as this, would open a door to evils of greater magnitude than any which it is attempted to remedy by the simplification of the proceedings. As a magistrate, I always used the darogah's proceedings as a check upon himself against abuse of authority, and invariably called him to account for taking away people from their homes without sufficient cause, as shown by his own records. Do away with the summary record of evidence which is now required of the police officer, and you do away with the check; it is the necessity of the record which induces the necessity of caution. Take the case of a witness denying before the magistrate all knowledge of the crime to which he is sent in to depose; the magistrate calls upon the darogah to explain; the darogah replies that the witness alleged his knowledge of the occurrence at the thannah, but has been tampered with on the way; what now can the magistrate do without any document to which to refer? He may, indeed, set on foot an inquiry as long as the case itself out of which it arose; but the record or note of evidence acts as a check both upon the police and the witness; it may prevent the police sending in many a man who cannot buy himself off, and it may prevent a witness yielding to temptation to induce him to contradict what he has told the police. But while I think the note of evidence to be essential, I would do away as much as possible with everything else. All lengthened reports containing the opinions of the police; all sooruthals, except in cases of violent death (and these very briefly descriptive of the state of the body), should be at once abolished.

36. Nor do I think the record of evidence can be dispensed with in the magistrate's court; and, in fact, as long as appeals are allowed, evidence must be recorded; but I do not think it by any means necessary to record every question that is propounded to the witness; it would be sufficient to take down his evidence in the form of a connected narrative, without giving it in the form of question and answer, except when the record of the question might appear necessary to indicate any discrepancies in the deposition. This would greatly curtail unnecessary work, but I cannot recommend going further than this.

37. I do not think that the attendance of witnesses in the magistrate's court for the purpose of previous examination in cases likely to be committed to the Sessions Court can be dispensed with, without incurring the risk of giving the Sessions Court much to do; that should be the province of the magistrate, in the preparation of the case for trial. A case should appear before the Sessions Court stripped of all superfluous and irrelevant matter, and this can only be done by the magistrate in the preliminary investigation. The police cannot be trusted with this, but material aid may be derived in this branch of magisterial duties from the deputy magistrates posted in the interior of districts.

38. On the subject of long periods of imprisonment I have but little to say. I believe that punishment by shorter periods of imprisonment than are now common might be made much more severe than punishment now is, by an improved system of prison discipline. But the improvement of the system would involve an increase of expense, and may not be expected for a long time to come.* The subject is fully discussed in Note A. of the Criminal Code, prepared by the Law Commissioners, "on the chapter of Punishment." The Commissioners are against the punishment of transportation in cases of temporary imprisonment, and no doubt, could the prison discipline at home be so improved as to render short periods of imprisonment severely felt, and efficacious to the end for which punishment is inflicted, there would be no need of resorting to other modes of punishment; but, under present circumstances, my own opinion is, that transportation might be beneficially applied to cases of temporary imprisonment. As to the stringency of the rules under which the punishment in such cases should be introduced, I have the misfortune to differ with the Judges of the Court, who have already recorded their opinion in this matter, on a separate reference from the Government, and there is now no necessity for my entering upon this part of the subject. My opinion is briefly this, that short periods of home imprisonment, and transportation in cases of longer

* Were every gaol supplied with 100, or even 50 solitary cells, the discipline might be greatly improved, at no great increase of expense.

longer temporary imprisonment, would be a great improvement upon the present system.

I have not attempted to embody my suggestions in the form of a draft of an Act,* for that would be premature, before obtaining some specific information as to the measures which Government might ultimately resolve to adopt. At present the subject seems to be more under discussion and consideration than arrived at that stage at which a draft Act can be submitted. On receiving intimation of the final resolution of the Government, with a specification of the particular points in the existing law which it is proposed to amend, the Court will lose no time in preparing the draft.

18 August 1847. (signed) *J. Hawkins.*

(True copy.)

(signed) B. J. Colvin,
Register.

— No. 11. —

(No. 173.)

From *Robert Torrens,* Esq., Session Judge, 24 Pergunnahs, to *B. J. Colvin,* Esq., Officiating Register of the Court of Sudder Nizamut Adawlut, Fort William; dated 30 April 1845.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt, on the 27th ultimo, of your circular, dated the 28th of February, with a copy of a letter from Government, No. 319, dated the 19th February last, and an extract from a despatch† from the Honourable Court of Directors relative to the simplification of magisterial proceedings, and of the present system of record and appeal from the decision of the criminal authorities. Sessions Court.

† No. 20, dated 21st August 1844.

2. With regard to the simplification of the proceedings of magisterial authorities, I submit that a strict adherence‡ to the rules laid down in the Court's circular, No. 138, of the 16th June 1843, will effect as summary a mode of procedure as is desirable, or perhaps possible, in cases which, under the existing law, are liable to appeal. It appears to me if a book were kept, as supposed in the sixth para. of Mr. Secretary Halliday's letter, in the language and handwriting of the presiding functionary, containing a memorandum of the cases tried, of the evidence, and of his reasons for decision, this information could not be more briefly and succinctly afforded than it is in the form circulated for the present guidance of the authorities; nor can I think it desirable that evidence should be taken or noted in any other language than what the witness, and, if possible, the accused, understands, which would be the consequence of the abolition of the present system of procedure in cases in the provinces subject to the Bengal Government, where the presiding functionary may be an Englishman, a foreigner, or a native of the Upper Provinces. The time of the functionary presiding at the trial would, I think, be too much occupied in drawing out the supposed memorandum of the case. Experience tells me that the time of civil judges is now greatly encroached on by following the rules laid down in Act XII. of 1843, and though the magisterial memorandum need not be so particular, I believe that the presiding functionary would have to give more time, of which he has little to spare, to the drawing up of it, than is required by the present system.

3. On the subject of the proposed change in the appeal law, though it may admit of modification, I beg, with great respect, to express my dissent from the opinion§ held by his Excellency the Governor, conveyed in Mr. Secretary Halliday's

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* *See* p. 16, Letter from Mr. Secretary Halliday, No. 319, dated 19th February 1845.

‡ Due care being taken at the same time to prevent the summoning and examination of too many witnesses.

§ "As a general rule, his Excellency would be disposed to abrogate all appeals on matters of evidence and fact."

Halliday's letter which accompanied yours. I submit that the powers of a magistrate in India are, beyond comparison, greater than those possessed by any similar functionary under any civilised Government that I am aware of, and are far too extensive to render it advisable to allow the uncontrolled exercise of them, which would, I think, be the result were no appeal permitted from his decisions. In these provinces he is often a very young man, generally, from his situation, uncontrolled by public opinion, with little public experience, and he is liable to be, from the nature of his duties, in some manner inclined (though not aware of the inclination) towards conviction: for the sake of example, as he combines ministerial and executive functions, he may be apt to think that crime, by the example of punishment, will be suppressed and prevented in his district. The double functions he possesses cause him to be held responsible for the increase or decrease of offences in his jurisdiction. For the small or great amount of crime in it he is awarded praise or blame; a system, I fear, that is not unlikely to induce a proneness to severity of punishment, and rendering, I submit, at least while this system obtains, correction by appeal most desirable. It does not, indeed, appear to me that this correction and control could be exercised, were appeal on points of law only permitted. Every judge's experience will tell him that such points are most rarely mooted in appeal; in fact, the generality of prisoners and appellants are so ignorant regarding law, and every other subject, that they are unable to state in their petitions of appeal under what law they are punished. The petitions of appeal given by prisoners to me every month, on my periodical visits to the gaols, so imperfectly describe their cases, that I mostly have to call for and peruse a great portion of the proceedings before I can understand the case. It is in every case almost on points of fact and evidence that appeals are preferred; and when perjury is the cheapest and most ready at hand, of all Indian commodities, I submit that the privilege of appeal on every point ought not to be taken away.

4. Regulations XXII. for 1793, for the arrest and imprisonment of vagrants, VIII. of 1818, and the various laws authorising imprisonment in default of security for good conduct, IX. of 1793, and the other Regulations on the subject empowering a magistrate to imprison for false complaints, are especially arbitrary enactments, not invariably enforced with due caution and consideration. It would, in my humble opinion, be particularly to be regretted were appeals abolished from decisions passed under those laws. Indeed, when I consider that Government contemplate the employment of an extra number of deputy magistrates, I cannot but feel that great hardship will ensue if the decisions of those officers, comparatively inexperienced persons, are to be uncorrected on appeal on all points. If an uncontrollable increase of work in appeal is discovered to be the consequence (as is supposed in Mr. Secretary Halliday's letter) of this addition to the magisterial force, I submit, then it will be sufficient time to legislate on the subject; but I do not think that the occasion of employing officers, many with little experience, and many whose over-zeal will often lead them into serious error, ought to be taken to abolish an useful system of check and control, which, I respectfully urge, the power of calling for, inspecting, and reporting on the proposed too imperfect memorandum of the evidence, and of the reasons of decision, will afford a very inadequate substitute.

5. It is stated in Mr. Secretary Halliday's letter, that his Excellency the Governor is of opinion that the consequence of the present system of appeals is great harassment to parties, and delay, before a case gets through the Courts of original and appellate jurisdiction. But this can only follow where the latter makes a postponement of the former's order, the invariable or general consequence of presenting a petition of appeal, which is a plan, I think, to be as seldom as possible adopted, and which the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut would of course object to, if its too frequent occurrence rendered it necessary for them to interpose. A figured monthly statement would make the adoption, or otherwise, of the system I refer to at once apparent to the Court.

6. The manner in which the time of the Sessions Courts is occupied by the disagreeable duty of hearing appeals is an undeniable fact, for which at present I can see no safe remedy. But I think the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut might

might be relieved from that duty, and that it may be enacted with perfect safety that appeals should not be preferred from the decisions of Sessions Judges. I may, I hope, express this opinion without inconsistency, when it is considered how much older in experience Sessions Judges are than the generality of magistrates; that they are, unlike them, divested of the mixed executive and magisterial character, and that they never originate a case* which is, with the exception of those of thugs and dacoits, always tried with the aid of a jury or a moolvee. But in order that the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut should exercise complete control over Sessions Judges' proceedings, I would make no alteration in the present mode of taking evidence, which should be always fully noted, and ready for the Court's inspection whenever they saw fit to call for the Sessions Judges' proceedings.

7. Having alluded to the frequent but unavoidable employment of young men in the duties of magistrate in the third para. of this letter, I beg to mention that, on referring to the published lists for 1844 of civil servants employed in these provinces, I find that of 20 officers, either acting magistrates, independent joint magistrates, or joint magistrates subordinate to magistrates, now or until very lately forming a considerable portion of the magisterial authorities, the following were the periods, reckoning from the date of being declared qualified for the public service, at which they were invested with the immense powers the law places in such hands:

1	- -	3½ months.	
3	- -	7 ditto	2 - - 11 months.
1	- -	7½ ditto	1 - - 11½ ditto.
1	- -	8 ditto	1 - - 1 year.
1	- -	8 ditto	2 - - 1 year 2 months.
1	- -	9 ditto	1 - - 1 ditto 4 ditto.
1	- -	9½ ditto	2 - - 1 ditto 6 ditto.
1	- -	10 ditto	1 - - 1 ditto 11 ditto.
10			20

And when it is considered the very young age at which these powers were placed in those gentlemen's hands, and that the employment of equally young men in the same manner is unavoidable, it is not, I submit, expedient to take away all authority to correct their official acts from their superiors, which will, I consider, be the consequence if the system sketched in Mr. Secretary Halliday's letter become law.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Robert Torrens*,
Session Judge.

24 Pergunnahs, 30 April 1845.

— No. 12. —

(No. 1,378.)

No. 87. Bengal Judicial Proceedings. 26th July 1848.

From *F. J. Halliday*, Secretary to Government, *India*, to *W. Dampier*, Esq., Superintendent of Police.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor of Bengal to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,665, of the 25th inst., reporting the occurrence of a serious affray in the neighbourhood of Serampore, in which two persons have been murdered, and which is supposed to have arisen out of the existing disputes between Rajah Radha Kant Deb and Bykuntnauth Raie, and to have been instigated and directed by these two parties respectively.

2. The Governor relies upon you to act in this case with the rigour and activity which is required by the occasion. His Lordship looks upon the case as one of serious importance, and he is anxious that no exertions should be spared on the part of the police authorities to bring to punishment, not only the

* Nor is a case ever originated before the Sessions Judge.

the actors in this shameful outrage, but also the far more criminal authors and instigators of the crime.

3. You observe that you "will not allow the Rajah's rank to interfere with criminal proceedings against him." It is the Governor's very confident expectation that you will bear in mind, in all your measures arising out of this occurrence, that the law knows in its operations no distinctions of rank, and that if any difference is made by those whose duty it is to enforce the law against evil-doers, the scale should rather turn against the man of rank, who, from better education and lesser temptation to crime, should be less inclined to commit it.

4. You will proceed, therefore, in this case with the utmost zeal and promptitude, and without any respect of persons. If there be reason to suppose that the Rajah or his rival have made themselves liable to be questioned at the bar of the zillah magistrate for their conduct in this case, you will take such immediate measures as the law may permit for placing them personally at the magistrates' bar, and for inflicting upon them the full measure of punishment which their offences may have dvserved.

5. The credit of your department is deeply involved in this as in another case, upon which you have this day received instructions, in searching out, and convicting those who have been guilty of a barbarous and disgraceful outrage, and his Lordship's close interest and attention will be given to every step of your proceedings.

6. His Lordship observes, that no report of this case was submitted to Government until the 24th instant; although the occurrence took place "in the vicinity of Calcutta," on the 11th. This delay requires explanation, and it is his Lordship's desire that as soon as you are yourself upon the spot, to which he cannot doubt that you will immediately have hastened, you will both use yourself, and enforce on the part of others, a much more prompt and rapid system of report than seems to have been yet adopted.

7. You are requested to furnish the local authorities with a copy of this letter, that they may become aware of the great interest which his Lordship takes in the case, and of the vigour and energy with which he expects it to be prosecuted.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. J. Halliday,*
Fort William, 26 July 1848. Secretary to Government, India.

(No. 1,665.)

No. 86.
Bengal Judicial Proceedings.
26th July 1848.

To *F. J. Halliday,* Esq., Secretary to the Government, *Bengal.*

Sir, Garden Reach, 24 July 1848.

I REGRET to have to report the occurrence of an affray, attended with the murder of two persons, in the vicinity of Calcutta, and in which Rajah Radha Kant Deb is one of the instigating parties.

2. There has long been a feud between Rajah Radha Kant Deb and Bykuntnauth Moonshee, in consequence of the disputes regarding their rival bazars in Calcutta. The Rajah, with a view of mortifying his opponent, has lately outbid Bykunthnath Moonshee for the farm of the property of the minors, Jogungder Chunder and Poorun Chunder Raie, situated within the Serampore subdivision, and obtained it in the name of Hurnath Chatterjee, of Ooturparrah. This is a matter of notoriety; every native gentleman in Calcutta knows it; Bykuntnauth was the previous farmer, and his people having mofussil possession, will not give it up to the employers of the Rajah's farmer.

3. An attack was made by the retainers of Bykuntnauth on those of Hurnauth Chatterjee, which was not in itself of much consequence, excepting that the latter were defeated, and a police jemadar, in endeavouring to keep the peace, was somewhat beaten and maltreated.

4. The

4. The next day, *i. e.* on the 11th of July, the defeated party were reinforced by a body of armed men in the employ of Rajah Radha Kant Deb, the Sobha Bazar Rajah, as he is termed, and in spite of the endeavours of the darogah, who had come to the spot with six burkundauzes, a second conflict took place, in which six men were wounded by spears, two of whom have since died.

5. I have directed Mr. Wauchope to endeavour to trace out the parties which were sent up as having come from the Rajah's house in Calcutta, in which I learn some 40 or 50 lattyals are kept, and, if that can be done, I shall not allow the Rajah's rank to interfere with criminal proceedings against him; but, at any rate, the fact of the affray being perpetrated for his advantage is certain, and a matter of public notoriety; and I think it would have a good effect, and mark the light in which the Right Honourable the Governor of Bengal viewed such acts of violence, if the Rajah was told, that until his connexion with the farmer, and his complicity in the outrage by the employment of his people, are completely disproved, he must refrain from presenting himself at the Government House, or at the durbar.

6. I am the more annoyed at the conduct of the Rajah, because he has received full assistance from the police against his rival on a late occasion, and so must have been well aware that on application he would receive support in the exercise of his legal rights as farmer under the Court of Wards; instead of doing which, he has allowed his pride and spirit of revenge against his rival to lead him to the adoption of violent and illegal acts, in which the lives of two persons have been sacrificed. Bykantnauth Moonshee is notorious for violence; but in this affray, within a short distance from Calcutta, the principals, as usual, will escape without any penalty.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Dampier*,
Superintendent Police, L. P.

(True copies.)

(signed) *T. L. Peacock*,
Examiner of India Correspondence.

PAPERS AND DOCUMENTS

CONNECTED WITH THE

ASSESSMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT REVENUE

IN

CHITTAGONG.

(Mr. Bright.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
23 *December* 1854.

[*Price* 1*s.* 6*d.*]

14.

Under 24 *oz.*

LAND TAX (EAST INDIA).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 August 1854;—*for*,

RETURNS "of the GROSS REVENUE derived annually from the TAX on LAND in *India* since 1792:"

"And, of the AUTHORITIES, LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS, or ORDERS under which the different Systems of LAND REVENUE are enforced, the Date of such Orders, specifying any Changes that may have taken place in them since 1792; the AMOUNT of GROSS REVENUE annually derived from CUSTOMS DUTIES, EXCISE, STAMPS, SAYER and ABKAREE, and all other Sources of Revenue in each Presidency since 1792; distinguishing, as far as practicable, each head of Taxation; the Amounts to be stated throughout in Sterling Money, at the Rate of 2*s.* the Rupee." (Company's.)

East India House,
22 February 1855.

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

(*Mr. Blackett.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
22 *June* 1855.

GROSS REVENUE derived Annually from the TAX on LAND in INDIA since 1792, and of the AUTHORITIES, LEGISLATIVE specifying any Changes that may have taken place in them since 1792; the AMOUNT of GROSS REVENUE annually derived 1792; distinguishing, as far as practicable, each Head of Taxation; the Amounts to be stated throughout in Sterling Money,

YEAR.	PRESIDENCY.	LAND.			SALT.			OPIUM.			POST OFFICE.		
		Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1792–93	Bengal	3,091,616	- -	- -	1,054,456	340,162	- -	292,751	102,097	- -	13,261	18,307	-
	Madras	742,760	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	11,449	8,347	-
	Bombay	79,025	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	-
	£.	3,913,401	- -	- -	1,054,456	340,162	- -	292,751	102,097	- -	24,710	26,654	-
1793–94	Bengal	3,177,028	- -	- -	1,293,457	328,483	- -	304,954	102,692	- -	14,344	18,199	-
	Madras	789,050	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	11,980	8,499	-
	Bombay	82,050	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	-
	£.	4,048,128	- -	- -	1,293,457	328,483	- -	304,954	102,692	- -	26,324	26,698	-
1794–95	Bengal	3,235,259	- -	- -	1,224,769	344,264	- -	354,921	126,804	- -	14,752	19,305	-
	Madras	891,640	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	12,981	9,401	-
	Bombay	70,238	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	-
	£.	4,197,137	- -	- -	1,224,769	344,264	- -	354,921	126,804	- -	27,733	28,706	-
1795–96	Bengal	3,130,697	- -	- -	1,210,771	354,612	- -	189,278	141,294	- -	16,935	21,453	-
	Madras	929,200	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	13,182	11,511	-
	Bombay	64,085	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	-
	£.	4,123,982	- -	- -	1,210,771	354,612	- -	189,278	141,294	- -	30,117	32,964	-
1796–97	Bengal	3,118,556	- -	- -	1,248,604	334,556	- -	179,950	140,254	- -	16,322	23,348	-
	Madras	900,534	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	15,484	12,542	-
	Bombay	39,724	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	-
	£.	4,058,814	- -	- -	1,248,604	334,556	- -	179,950	140,254	- -	31,806	35,890	-
1797–98	Bengal	3,097,443	- -	- -	1,154,525	301,881	- -	238,043	173,665	- -	16,286	23,861	-
	Madras	732,983	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	15,514	12,466	-
	Bombay	38,872	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	-
	£.	3,869,298	- -	- -	1,154,525	301,881	- -	238,043	173,665	- -	31,800	36,327	-
1798–99	Bengal	3,072,743	- -	- -	1,296,723	326,377	- -	210,304	97,795	- -	20,193	20,920	-
	Madras	856,666	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	18,822	12,819	-
	Bombay	37,007	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	-
	£.	3,966,416	- -	- -	1,296,723	326,377	- -	210,304	97,795	- -	39,015	33,739	-
1799–1800	Bengal	3,213,230	- -	- -	1,264,767	344,347	- -	372,025	97,868	- -	24,953	21,737	-
	Madras	883,539	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	31,645	18,615	-
	Bombay	31,364	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	-
	£.	4,128,133	- -	- -	1,264,767	344,347	- -	372,025	97,868	- -	56,598	40,352	-

ENACTMENTS, or ORDERS under which the different Systems of LAND REVENUE are enforced, the Date of such Orders, from CUSTOMS DUTIES, EXCISE, STAMPS, SAYER and ABKAREE, and all other Sources of Revenue in each Presidency since at the Rate of 2 *s.* the Rupee (Company's).

STAMPS.			CUSTOMS.			MINT.			MISCELLANEOUS.		TOTAL.		NET.	
Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
–	–	–	78,216	12,663	- -	5,704	33,600	–	976,757	3,367,030	5,512,761	3,873,859	1,638,902	—
–	–	–	22,300	–	- -	–	–	–	1,699,803	2,214,531	2,476,312	2,222,878	253,434	—
–	–	–	102,638	–	- -	–	–	–	54,892	844,096	236,555	844,096	- -	607,541
–	–	–	203,154	12,663	- -	5,704	33,600	–	2,731,452	6,425,657	8,225,628	6,940,833	1,284,795	—
–	–	–	80,627	10,851	- -	4,810	26,504	–	996,725	3,227,431	5,871,945	3,714,160	2,157,785	—
–	–	–	21,761	–	- -	–	–	–	1,287,298	1,963,725	2,110,089	1,972,224	137,865	—
–	–	–	80,300	–	- -	–	–	–	132,386	906,745	294,736	906,745	- -	612,009
–	–	–	182,688	10,851	- -	4,810	26,504	–	2,416,409	6,097,901	8,276,770	6,593,129	1,683,641	—
–	–	–	77,290	10,984	- -	12,516	48,120	–	1,018,424	3,314,089	5,937,031	3,863,566	2,074,365	—
–	–	–	48,241	–	- -	–	–	–	822,920	1,870,931	1,775,782	1,880,332	- -	104,550
–	–	–	62,913	–	- -	–	–	–	179,329	823,910	312,480	823,910	- -	511,430
–	–	–	188,444	10,984	- -	12,516	48,120	–	2,020,673	6,008,930	8,026,193	6,567,808	1,458,385	—
–	–	–	93,778	8,650	- -	12,446	32,068	–	1,040,289	3,428,667	5,694,194	3,986,744	1,707,450	—
–	–	–	54,325	–	- -	–	–	–	897,597	2,107,685	1,894,304	2,119,196	- -	224,892
–	–	–	41,968	–	- -	–	–	–	171,543	783,057	277,596	783,057	- -	505,461
–	–	–	190,071	8,650	- -	12,446	32,068	–	2,109,429	6,319,409	7,866,094	6,888,997	977,097	—
–	–	–	87,866	9,318	- -	5,153	24,564	–	1,047,455	3,594,604	5,703,906	4,126,644	1,577,262	—
–	–	–	55,324	–	- -	–	–	–	1,024,986	2,436,458	1,996,328	2,449,000	- -	452,672
–	–	–	52,994	–	- -	–	–	–	223,219	932,394	315,937	932,394	- -	616,457
–	–	–	196,184	9,318	- -	5,153	24,564	–	2,295,660	6,963,456	8,016,171	7,508,038	508,133	—
10,720	8,745	–	92,220	8,556	- -	7,487	18,419	–	1,166,017	3,816,799	5,782,741	4,351,926	1,430,815	—
–	–	–	50,419	–	- -	–	–	–	1,140,034	2,652,766	1,988,950	2,665,232	- -	726,282
–	–	–	63,493	–	- -	–	–	–	235,824	998,169	338,189	998,169	- -	659,980
10,720	8,745	–	206,132	8,556	- -	7,487	18,419	–	2,541,875	7,467,734	8,059,880	8,015,327	44,553	—
24,076	6,638	–	95,710	8,488	- -	6,713	30,630	–	1,427,153	3,926,146	6,153,615	4,416,954	1,736,661	—
–	–	–	57,649	–	- -	–	–	–	1,190,694	3,429,275	2,123,831	3,442,094	- -	1,318,263
–	–	–	64,606	–	- -	–	–	–	272,974	1,280,315	374,587	1,280,315	- -	905,728
24,076	6,638	–	217,965	8,488	- -	6,713	30,630	–	2,890,821	8,635,736	8,652,033	9,139,363	- -	487,330
26,378	1,956	–	133,404	10,681	- -	13,028	31,192	–	1,450,688	4,550,880	6,498,473	5,058,661	1,439,812	—
–	–	–	69,990	–	- -	–	–	–	1,837,362	3,300,932	2,822,536	3,319,547	- -	497,011
–	–	–	69,880	–	- -	–	–	–	314,419	1,577,182	415,663	1,577,182	- -	1,161,519
26,378	1,956	–	273,274	10,681	- -	13,028	31,192	–	3,602,469	9,428,994	9,736,672	9,955,390	- -	218,718

YEAR.	PRESIDENCY.	LAND.			SALT.			OPIUM.			POST OFFICE.		
		Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1800-01	Bengal	3,218,766	- -	- -	1,129,720	352,666	- -	372,502	105,381	- -	24,386	20,420	-
	Madras	957,799	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	17,910	15,849	-
	Bombay	45,130	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-
	£.	4,221,695	- -	- -	1,129,720	352,666	- -	372,502	105,381	- -	42,296	36,269	-
1801-02	Bengal	3,296,303	- -	- -	1,096,284	284,629	- -	367,658	94,127	- -	26,372	22,239	-
	Madras	1,095,972	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	15,038	15,832	-
	Bombay	54,571	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-
	£.	4,446,846	- -	- -	1,096,284	284,629	- -	367,658	94,127	- -	41,410	38,071	-
1802-03	Bengal	3,295,761	- -	- -	1,446,774	312,126	- -	534,654	82,990	- -	29,584	25,650	-
	Madras	933,108	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	15,280	16,904	-
	Bombay	68,015	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-
	£.	4,296,884	- -	- -	1,446,774	312,126	- -	534,654	82,990	- -	44,864	42,554	-
1803-04	Bengal	3,252,621	- -	- -	1,796,355	381,786	- -	463,161	72,188	- -	30,502	23,803	-
	Madras	921,646	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	15,142	20,750	-
	Bombay	305,861	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-
	£.	4,480,128	- -	- -	1,796,355	381,786	- -	463,161	72,188	- -	45,644	44,553	-
1804-05	Bengal	3,225,436	- -	- -	1,722,234	408,661	- -	725,895	85,796	- -	30,969	26,135	-
	Madras	993,849	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	15,177	19,251	-
	Bombay	384,740	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-
	£.	4,604,025	- -	- -	1,722,234	408,661	- -	725,895	85,796	- -	46,146	45,386	-
1805-06	Bengal	3,311,673	- -	- -	1,535,108	350,343	- -	690,011	93,473	- -	36,157	33,067	-
	Madras	1,097,416	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	15,033	24,639	-
	Bombay	471,344	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-
	£.	4,880,433	- -	- -	1,535,108	350,343	- -	690,011	93,473	- -	51,190	57,706	-
1806-07	Bengal	3,296,684	- -	- -	1,443,740	378,241	- -	480,069	95,504	- -	37,208	34,061	-
	Madras	963,440	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	16,319	22,980	-
	Bombay	388,536	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-
	£.	4,648,660	- -	- -	1,443,740	378,241	- -	480,069	95,504	- -	53,527	57,041	-
1807-08	Bengal	3,729,098	- -	- -	1,895,080	406,232	- -	801,467	104,504	- -	34,904	31,564	-
	Madras	1,039,671	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	17,002	23,384	-
	Bombay	417,186	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-
	£.	5,185,955	- -	- -	1,895,080	406,232	- -	801,467	104,504	- -	51,906	54,948	-
1808-09	Bengal	3,851,128	- -	- -	1,815,822	406,000	- -	594,978	100,920	- -	34,800	31,690	-
	Madras	1,057,628	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	16,806	19,926	-
	Bombay	427,033	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-
	£.	5,335,789	- -	- -	1,815,822	406,000	- -	594,978	100,920	- -	51,606	51,616	-

STAMPS.			CUSTOMS.			MINT.			MISCELLANEOUS.		TOTAL.		NET.	
Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
35,678	1,836	–	141,158	11,948	- -	4,582	18,702	–	1,731,542	4,910,013	6,658,334	5,420,966	1,237,368	—
–	–	–	65,970	–	- -	–	–	–	2,498,589	4,598,538	3,540,268	4,614,387	- -	1,074,119
–	–	–	106,505	–	- -	–	–	–	134,822	1,432,832	286,457	1,432,832	- -	1,146,375
35,678	1,836	–	313,633	11,948	- -	4,582	18,702	–	4,364,953	10,941,383	10,485,059	11,468,185	- -	983,126
50,752	1,858	–	285,764	22,221	- -	5,717	18,877	–	1,999,138	5,203,464	7,127,988	5,647,415	1,480,573	—
–	–	–	95,778	–	- -	–	–	–	3,522,821	5,331,973	4,729,609	5,347,805	- -	618,196
–	–	–	128,551	–	- -	–	–	–	122,870	1,414,825	305,992	1,414,825	- -	1,108,833
50,752	1,858	–	510,093	22,221	- -	5,717	18,877	–	5,644,829	11,950,262	12,163,589	12,410,045	- -	246,456
57,735	2,193	–	322,380	32,580	- -	6,373	20,554	–	2,686,826	5,322,765	8,380,087	5,798,858	2,581,229	—
–	–	–	102,910	–	- -	–	–	–	3,673,606	5,100,865	4,724,904	5,117,769	- -	392,865
–	–	–	157,595	–	- -	–	–	–	133,936	1,410,253	359,546	1,410,253	- -	1,050,707
57,735	2,193	–	582,885	32,580	- -	6,373	20,554	–	6,494,368	11,833,883	13,464,537	12,326,880	1,137,657	—
57,730	2,884	–	289,879	30,214	- -	4,112	18,667	–	2,166,633	6,664,096	8,060,993	6,193,638	1,867,355	—
–	–	–	146,932	–	- -	–	–	–	3,568,024	6,285,534	4,651,744	6,306,284	- -	1,654,540
–	–	–	112,157	–	- -	–	–	–	140,630	1,895,483	558,648	1,895,483	- -	1,336,835
57,730	2,884	–	548,968	30,214	- -	4,112	18,667	–	5,875,287	14,845,113	13,271,385	14,395,405	- -	1,124,020
57,268	1,574	–	272,313	31,546	- -	8,002	31,665	–	3,294,590	6,878,914	9,336,707	7,464,291	1,872,416	—
–	–	–	158,285	–	- -	–	–	–	3,729,829	6,293,362	4,897,140	6,312,613	- -	1,415,473
–	–	–	172,562	–	- -	–	–	–	158,246	2,338,279	715,548	2,338,279	- -	1,622,731
57,268	1,574	–	603,160	31,546	- -	8,002	31,665	–	7,182,665	15,510,555	14,949,395	16,115,183	- -	1,165,788
67,041	9,450	–	290,308	27,400	- -	21,635	20,362	–	3,590,497	8,397,863	9,542,430	8,931,958	610,472	—
–	–	–	133,008	–	- -	–	–	–	3,769,036	5,703,525	5,014,493	5,728,164	- -	713,671
–	–	–	176,506	–	- -	–	–	–	198,636	2,761,296	846,486	2,761,296	- -	1,914,810
67,041	9,450	–	599,822	27,400	- -	21,635	20,362	–	7,558,169	16,862,684	15,403,409	17,421,418	- -	2,018,009
73,142	10,804	–	324,831	27,399	- -	19,136	28,558	–	3,485,339	8,717,259	9,160,149	9,291,826	- -	131,677
–	–	–	131,458	–	- -	–	–	–	3,491,504	5,719,849	4,602,721	5,742,829	- -	1,140,108
–	–	–	186,706	–	- -	–	–	–	197,627	2,474,209	772,869	2,474,209	- -	1,701,340
73,142	10,804	–	642,995	27,399	- -	19,136	28,558	–	7,174,470	16,911,317	14,535,739	17,508,864	- -	2,973,125
77,894	10,597	–	571,172	70,737	- -	17,783	33,820	–	2,844,297	7,103,466	9,971,695	7,760,920	2,210,775	—
–	–	–	114,314	–	- -	–	–	–	3,756,532	5,693,844	4,927,519	5,717,228	- -	789,709
–	–	–	167,324	–	- -	–	–	–	186,181	2,372,142	770,691	2,372,142	- -	1,601,451
77,894	10,597	–	852,810	70,737	- -	17,783	33,820	–	6,787,010	15,169,452	15,669,905	15,850,290	- -	180,385
81,633	10,642	–	516,509	70,760	- -	10,819	33,955	–	2,910,769	7,244,957	9,816,458	7,898,924	1,917,534	—
–	–	–	152,938	–	- -	–	–	–	3,740,949	5,411,225	4,968,321	5,431,151	- -	462,830
–	–	–	161,959	–	- -	–	–	–	151,284	2,062,814	740,276	2,062,814	- -	1,322,538
81,633	10,642	–	831,406	70,760	- -	10,819	33,955	–	6,803,002	14,718,996	15,525,055	15,392,889	132,166	—

YEAR.	PRESIDENCY.	LAND.			SALT.			OPIUM.			POST OFFICE.		
		Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
809–10	Bengal	3,706,200	- -	- -	1,678,400	406,000	- -	580,000	100,920	- -	40,600	31,690	-
	Madras	1,184,253	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	20,000	17,868	-
	Bombay	396,482	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	-
	£.	5,286,935	- -	- -	1,678,400	406,000	- -	580,000	100,920	- -	60,600	49,558	-
1810–11	Bengal	3,295,382	- -	- -	1,722,701	412,430	- -	935,996	96,187	- -	44,907	34,940	-
	Madras	1,071,666	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	18,178	21,424	-
	Bombay	437,108	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	-
	£.	4,804,156	- -	- -	1,722,701	412,430	- -	935,996	96,187	- -	63,085	56,364	-
1811–12	Bengal	3,296,905	- -	- -	1,814,712	490,000	- -	924,677	87,732	- -	44,800	35,040	-
	Madras	1,048,844	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	18,964	21,268	-
	Bombay	433,785	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	-
	£.	4,779,534	- -	- -	1,814,712	490,000	- -	924,677	87,732	- -	63,764	56,308	-
1812–13	Bengal	3,310,874	- -	- -	1,674,664	607,667	- -	729,940	88,052	- -	45,076	37,862	-
	Madras	1,159,778	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	19,537	21,670	-
	Bombay	420,323	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	-
	£.	4,890,975	- -	- -	1,674,664	607,667	- -	729,940	88,052	- -	64,613	59,532	-
1813–14	Bengal	3,310,617	- -	- -	1,778,614	651,157	- -	964,072	107,763	- -	43,769	37,767	-
	Madras	892,793	- -	- -	154,738	26,210	- -	- -	- -	- -	20,309	22,171	-
	Bombay	400,802	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,203	4,569	-
	£.	4,604,212	- -	- -	1,933,352	677,367	- -	964,072	107,763	- -	70,281	64,507	-
1814–15	Bengal	7,370,741	1,355,865	- -	1,568,643	425,817	- -	1,103,563	82,998	- -	47,456	39,919	-
	Madras	3,889,555	1,004,006	- -	313,388	62,854	- -	- -	- -	- -	19,079	22,034	-
	Bombay	488,998	76,640	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,966	2,892	-
	£.	11,749,294	2,436,511	9,312,783	1,882,031	488,671	1,393,360	1,103,563	82,998	1,020,575	72,501	64,845	7,656
1815–16	Bengal	7,566,439	1,373,245	- -	1,600,499	390,529	- -	1,051,260	109,759	- -	46,388	37,982	-
	Madras	3,609,668	969,976	- -	312,666	52,527	- -	- -	- -	- -	18,210	22,680	-
	Bombay	467,777	77,941	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,610	3,048	-
	£.	11,643,884	2,421,162	9,222,722	1,913,165	443.056	1,470,109	1,051,260	109,759	941,501	71,208	63,710	7,498
1816–17	Bengal	7,875,647	1,385,669	- -	1,713,168	476,146	- -	941,654	118,549	- -	50,012	45,033	-
	Madras	3,826,107	940,909	- -	295,716	54,490	- -	- -	- -	- -	19,425	24,796	-
	Bombay	498,102	80,494	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,575	2,946	-
	£.	12,199,856	2,407,072	9,792,784	2,008,884	530,636	1,478,248	941,654	118,549	823,105	76,102	72,775	3,237
1817–18	Bengal	7,639,154	1,218,831	- -	1,867,197	487,712	- -	873,598	89,250	- -	52,703	40,940	-
	Madras	3,856,433	986,605	- -	295,917	52,569	- -	- -	- -	- -	19,911	25,567	-
	Bombay	868,047	120,619	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,919	3,806	-
	£.	12,363,634	2,326,055	10,037,579	2,163,114	540,281	1,622,833	873,598	89,250	784,348	78,533	70,313	8,220

STAMPS.			CUSTOMS.			MINT.			MISCELLANEOUS.		TOTAL.		NET.	
Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
69,600	10,642	–	580,000	87,000	– –	23,200	33,955	–	2,912,880	7,145,468	9,590,880	7,815,675	1,775,205	—
–	–	–	216,302	–	– –	–	–	–	3,952,636	5,619,497	5,373,191	5,637,365	– –	264,174
–	–	–	159,335	–	– –	–	–	–	136,097	2,081,671	691,914	2,081,671	– –	1,389,757
69,600	10,642	–	955,637	87,000	– –	23,200	33,955	–	7,001,613	14,846,636	15,655,985	15,534,711	121,274	—
51,175	8,984	–	310,855	43,785	– –	6,486	17,386	–	4,314,747	6,628,127	10,682,249	7,241,839	3,440,410	—
–	–	–	203,731	–	– –	–	–	–	3,945,001	5,089,553	5,238,576	5,110,977	127,599	—
–	–	–	185,982	–	– –	–	–	–	135,282	1,557,165	758,372	1,557,165	– –	798,793
51,175	8,984	–	700,568	43,785	– –	6,486	17,386	–	8,395,030	13,274,845	16,679,197	13,909,981	2,769,216	—
52,905	12,167	–	321,571	45,460	– –	8,350	26,103	–	4,242,252	6,362,369	10,706,172	7,058,871	3,647,301	—
–	–	–	199,568	–	– –	–	–	–	3,889,341	4,598,342	5,156,717	4,619,610	537,107	—
–	–	–	171,637	–	– –	–	–	–	137,304	1,542,485	742,726	1,542,485	– –	799,759
52,905	12,167	–	692,776	45,460	– –	8,350	26,103	–	8,268,897	12,503,196	16,605,615	13,220,966	3,384,649	—
53,224	11,367	–	364,855	43,349	– –	15,758	27,386	–	4,195,866	6,407,253	10,390,257	7,222,936	3,167,321	—
–	–	–	205,733	–	– –	–	–	–	3,873,196	4,777,960	5,258,244	4,799,630	458,614	—
–	–	–	143,066	–	– –	–	–	–	124,400	1,493,262	687,789	1,493,262	– –	805,473
53,224	11,367	–	713,654	43,349	– –	15,758	27,386	–	8,193,462	12,678,475	16,336,290	13,515,828	2,820,462	—
55,791	13,127	–	322,837	41,773	– –	8,784	19,263	–	4,687,987	6,264,322	11,172,471	7,135,172	4,037,299	—
31,556	2,156	–	189,786	36,444	– –	15,930	15,930	–	3,991,976	4,790,313	5,297,088	4,893,224	403,864	—
–	–	–	108,493	15,605	– –	5,912	2,388	–	237,742	1,566,767	759,152	1,589,329	– –	830,177
87,347	15,283	–	621,116	93,822	– –	30,626	37,581	–	8,917,705	12,621,402	17,228,711	13,617,725	3,610,986	—
117,832	33,528	–	761,265	79,232	– –	19,985	20,409	–	166,487	7,107,802	11,155,912	9,145,560	2,010,352	—
38,830	2,804	–	541,286	95,639	– –	13,138	17,157	–	506,888	3,929,752	5,322,164	5,134,246	187,918	—
–	–	–	167,029	22,087	– –	1,710	2,457	–	155,501	1,571,124	819,204	1,675,200	– –	855,996
156,652	36,332	120,330	1,469,520	196,958	1,272,562	34,833	40,023	*5,190*	828,876	12,608,678	17,297,280	15,955,006	1,342,274	—
112,901	33,946	–	732,068	94,963	– –	24,345	19,279	–	178,996	7,773,359	11,312,896	9,833,062	1,479,834	—
40,155	3,271	–	514,300	92,925	– –	7,882	17,956	–	603,226	4,130,141	5,106,107	5,289,476	– –	183,369
–	–	–	172,070	20,245	– –	1,769	2,155	–	170,590	1,834,041	818,816	1,937,430	– –	1,118,614
153,056	37,217	115,839	1,418,438	208,133	1,210,305	33,996	39,390	*5,394*	952,812	13,737,541	17,237,819	17,059,968	177,851	—
121,482	47,731	–	881,163	101,212	– –	43,519	21,724	–	230,308	8,004,239	11,856,953	10,200,303	1,656,650	—
38,168	3,663	–	519,067	104,098	– –	13,128	16,904	–	648,609	4,056,539	5,360,220	5,201,399	158,821	—
–	–	–	172,720	20,309	– –	2,119	1,888	–	180,889	1,796,823	860,405	1,902,460	– –	1,042,055
159,650	51,394	108,256	1,572,950	225,619	1,347,331	58,766	40,516	18,250	1,059,806	13,857,601	18,077,578	17,304,162	773,416	—
130,979	52,091	–	864,159	105,481	– –	24,801	21,925	–	239,477	8,668,924	11,692,068	10,685,154	1,006,914	—
47,444	4,066	–	506,660	105,674	– –	4,529	23,160	–	650,413	4,277,613	5,381,307	5,475,254	– –	93,947
–	–	–	254,695	27,170	– –	4,897	2,001	–	168,887	1,732,190	1,302,445	1,885,786	– –	583,341
178,423	56,157	122,266	1,625,514	238,325	1,387,189	34,227	47,086	*12,859*	1,058,777	14,678,727	18,375,820	18,046,194	329,626	—

YEAR.	PRESIDENCY.	LAND.			SALT.			OPIUM.			POST OFFICE.		
		Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1818–19	Bengal	8,548,138	1,387,069	- -	1,850,379	543,219	- -	830,584	88,991	- -	54,274	46,246	-
	Madras	3,799,410	997,264	- -	356,680	66,696	- -	- -	- -	- -	21,478	24,507	-
	Bombay	1,143,041	161,496	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,880	4,534	-
	£.	13,490,589	2,545,829	10,944,760	2,207,059	609,915	1,597,144	830,584	88,991	741,593	81,632	75,287	6,345
1819–20	Bengal	8,163,919	1,355,677	- -	1,902,794	602,304	- -	799,825	103,507	- -	56,767	40,333	-
	Madras	3,791,931	984,609	- -	363,627	74,040	- -	- -	- -	- -	22,119	24,020	-
	Bombay	1,078,164	173,228	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,354	4,650	-
	£.	13,034,014	2,513,514	10,520,500	2,266,421	676,344	1,590,077	799,825	103,507	696,318	85,240	69,003	16,237
1820–21	Bengal	8,139,415	1,463,532	- -	1,903,512	566,540	- -	1,436,432	135,726	- -	55,657	33,254	-
	Madras	3,738,460	989,443	- -	313,755	76,810	- -	- -	- -	- -	23,083	24,614	-
	Bombay	1,818,314	554,446	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	36,377	- -	9,373	15,700	-
	£.	13,696,189	3,007,421	10,688,768	2,217,267	643,350	1,573,917	1,436,432	172,103	1,264,329	881,113	73,568	14,545
1821–22	Bengal	8,258,903	1,475,599	- -	2,060,768	597,171	- -	1,125,727	98,672	- -	57,990	48,168	-
	Madras	3,708,404	1,048,467	- -	364,087	109,476	- -	- -	- -	- -	24,583	25,578	-
	Bombay	1,761,910	528,231	- -	- -	- -	- -	381,300	472,471	- -	9,784	14,703	-
	£.	13,729,217	3,052,297	10,676,920	2,424,855	706,647	1,718,208	1,507,027	571,143	935,884	92,357	88,449	3,908
1822–23	Bengal	8,261,843	1,603,423	- -	2,553,196	710,554	- -	1,493,554	105,679	- -	61,040	68,581	-
	Madras	3,769,369	1,051,620	- -	336,005	97,388	- -	- -	- -	- -	24,889	26,184	-
	Bombay	1,551,592	559,789	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,158,785	1,194,526	- -	10,758	14,440	-
	£.	13,582,804	3,214,832	10,367,972	2,889,201	807,942	2,081,259	2,652,339	1,300,205	1,352,134	96,687	109,205	*12,518*
1823–24	Bengal	8,211,251	1,593,884	- -	2,246,900	701,139	- -	852,041	392,771	- -	76,750	88,747	-
	Madras	3,741,100	1,024,688	- -	356,330	98,494	- -	- -	- -	- -	29,235	26,724	-
	Bombay	1,607,088	565,750	- -	6,910	- -	- -	530,072	248,601	- -	11,253	13,121	-
	£.	13,559,439	3,184,322	10,375,117	2,610,140	799,633	1,810,507	1,382,113	641,372	740,741	117,238	128,592	*11,354*
1824–25	Bengal	8,081,462	1,660,839	- -	2,138,396	783,761	- -	1,516,820	781,514	- -	76,484	87,041	-
	Madras	3,765,212	1,002,808	- -	327,719	92,093	- -	- -	- -	- -	29,625	27,476	-
	Bombay	1,208,735	504,540	- -	12,816	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	15,460	17,208	-
	£.	13,055,409	3,168,187	9,887,222	2,478,931	875,854	1,603,077	1,516,820	781,514	735,306	121,569	131,725	*10,156*
1825–26	Bengal	8,133,625	1,683,634	- -	2,139,469	568,357	- -	939,891	560,673	- -	79,133	89,002	-
	Madras	3,978,682	1,042,323	- -	359,397	77,247	- -	- -	- -	- -	29,694	27,972	-
	Bombay	1,627,237	491,628	- -	16,703	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	15,784	18,637	-
	£.	13,739,544	3,217,585	10,521,959	2,515,569	645,604	1,869,965	939,891	560,673	379,218	124,611	135,611	*11,000*
1826–27	Bengal	8,355,800	1,651,517	- -	2,173,345	684,945	- -	1,715,308	512,713	- -	84,881	86,450	-
	Madras	3,669,312	1,059,755	- -	330,839	75,341	- -	- -	- -	- -	29,504	25,891	-
	Bombay	1,873,427	582,692	- -	18,584	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	12,813	19,299	-
	£.	13,898,539	3,293,964	10,604,575	2,522,768	760,286	1,762,482	1,715,308	512,713	1,202,595	127,198	131,640	*4,442*

Note.—The figures in *italics* denote a net charge.

STAMPS.			CUSTOMS.			MINT.			MISCELLANEOUS.		TOTAL.		NET.	
Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
139,351	58,057	–	741,780	108,334	- -	65,916	36,821	–	206,963	9,656,612	12,437,385	11,925,349	512,036	—
46,507	3,410	–	507,716	105,100	- -	13,683	22,454	–	615,958	4,759,614	5,361,432	5,979,045	- -	617,613
–	–	–	308,142	34,045	- -	7,618	2,116	–	195,519	2,290,002	1,660,200	2,492,193	- -	831,993
185,858	61,467	124,391	1,557,638	247,479	1,310,159	87,217	61,391	25,826	1,018,440	16,706,228	19,459,017	20,396,587	- -	937,570
146,128	65,161	–	738,254	104,134	- -	50,776	47,448	–	387,063	9,279,855	12,245,526	11,598,419	647,107	—
51,919	3,564	–	538,659	109,754	- -	7,250	20,286	–	631,499	4,478,571	5,407,004	5,694,844	- -	287,840
17,968	–	–	270,760	42,492	- -	5,488	3,557	–	199,198	2,171,917	1,577,932	2,395,844	- -	817,912
216,015	68,725	147,290	1,547,673	256,380	1,291,293	63,514	71,291	*7,777*	1,217,760	15,930,343	19,230,462	19,689,107	- -	458,645
212,690	65,145	–	824,881	107,757	- -	31,694	33,687	–	943,142	8,881,756	13,547,423	11,287,397	2,260,026	—
62,243	9,752	–	570,567	113,485	- -	16,952	20,048	–	678,446	4,338,337	5,403,506	5,572,489	- -	168,983
16,076	–	–	314,104	41,195	- -	3,476	2,587	–	239,969	2,547,061	2,401,312	3,197,366	- -	796,054
291,009	74,897	216,112	1,709,552	262,437	1,447,115	52,122	56,322	*4,200*	1,861,557	15,767,154	21,352,241	20,057,252	1,294,989	—
213,538	61,692	–	878,073	120,193	- -	32,955	22,410	–	762,385	8,417,098	13,390,339	10,841,003	2,549,336	—
64,744	9,920	–	630,769	118,664	- -	12,816	21,924	–	751,626	4,071,563	5,557,029	5,405,592	151,437	—
20,140	–	–	386,292	42,303	- -	4,624	2,303	–	291,690	2,549,883	2,855,740	3,609,894	- -	754,154
298,422	71,612	226,810	1,895,134	281,160	1,613,974	50,395	46,637	3,758	1,805,701	15,038,544	21,803,108	19,856,489	1,946,619	—
213,620	68,762	–	846,079	110,567	- -	23,397	23,094	–	859,315	8,055,641	14,312,044	10,746,301	3,565,743	—
64,513	8,795	–	624,888	125,829	- -	21,561	28,539	–	743,985	3,734,637	5,585,210	5,072,992	512,218	—
18,244	–	–	364,033	42,332	- -	2,325	4,278	–	168,710	2,449,083	3,274,447	4,264,448	- -	990,001
296,377	77,557	218,820	1,835,000	278,728	1,556,272	47,283	55,911	*8,628*	1,772,010	14,239,361	23,171,701	20,083,741	3,087,960	—
230,226	73,270	–	681,378	116,541	- -	11,495	16,663	–	682,028	8,414,009	12,992,069	11,397,024	1,595,045	—
62,340	14,116	–	573,793	68,824	- -	8,948	25,085	–	727,019	4,970,892	5,498,765	6,228,823	- -	730,058
17,998	–	–	334,037	42,120	- -	4,981	3,148	–	277,211	2,355,410	2,789,550	3,228,150	- -	438,600
310,564	87,386	223,178	1,589,208	227,485	1,361,723	25,424	44,896	*19,472*	1,686,258	15,740,311	21,280,384	20,853,997	426,387	—
229,659	64,029	–	800,914	118,777	- -	7,292	29,248	–	673,196	9,984,701	13,524,223	13,509,910	14,313	—
62,640	10,169	–	536,810	49,172	- -	10,392	21,758	–	708,345	4,511,372	5,440,743	5,714,848	- -	264,105
19,113	–	–	276,399	46,498	- -	1,907	2,235	–	250,787	2,708,917	1,785,217	3,279,398	- -	1,594,181
311,412	74,198	237,214	1,614,123	214,447	1,399,676	19,591	53,241	*33,650*	1,632,328	17,204,990	20,750,183	22,504,156	- -	1,753,973
262,730	57,711	–	750,562	129,058	- -	30,479	38,537	–	815,191	11,329,192	13,151,080	14,456,164	- -	1,305,084
61,504	10,559	–	557,609	55,692	- -	8,850	23,283	–	719,179	4,467,753	5,714,915	5,704,829	10,086	—
16,896	–	–	311,698	49,345	- -	4,500	6,331	–	269,575	3,441,079	2,262,393	4,007,020	- -	1,744,627
341,130	68,270	272,860	1,619,869	234,095	1,385,774	43,829	68,151	*24,322*	1,803,945	19,238,024	21,128,388	24,168,013	- -	3,039,625
310,931	67,766	–	735,397	120,730	- -	32,595	47,426	–	1,404,576	10,732,775	14,812,839	13,904,322	908,511	—
56,907	9,448	–	545,818	48,450	- -	4,670	18,818	–	1,344,631	4,194,859	5,981,681	5,432,562	549,119	—
18,857	–	–	378,118	49,817	- -	3,100	3,699	–	284,084	3,319,904	2,588,983	3,975,411	- -	1,386,428
386,695	77,214	309,481	1,659,333	218,997	1,440,336	40,365	69,943	*29,578*	3,033,291	18,247,538	22,383,497	23,312,295	71,202	—

Note.—The figures in *italics* denote a net charge.

YEAR.	PRESIDENCY.	LAND.			SALT.			OPIUM.			POST-OFFICE.		
		Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1827–28	Bengal	8,331,604	1,749,954	- -	2,388,163	808,322	- -	2,051,773	658,254	- -	91,833	89,075	–
	Madras	3,605,226	1,117,896	- -	346,192	74,420	- -	- -	- -	- -	32,044	29,339	–
	Bombay	1,817,873	779,495	- -	19,934	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	12,584	18,848	–
	£.	13,754,703	3,647,345	10,107,358	2,754,289	882,742	1,871,547	2,051,773	658,254	1,393,519	136,461	137,262	*801*
1828–29	Bengal	8,200,779	1,662,332	- -	2,274,824	884,054	- -	1,931,882	509,960	- -	91,301	81,978	–
	Madras	3,649,012	1,044,121	- -	404,416	82,521	- -	- -	- -	- -	31,863	29,033	–
	Bombay	1,722,335	603,618	- -	20,905	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	12,453	17,608	–
	£.	13,572,126	3,310,071	10,262,055	2,700,145	966,575	1,733,570	1,931,882	509,960	1,425,922	135,617	128,619	6,998
1829–30	Bengal	8,197,563	1,371,541	- -	1,906,387	548,022	- -	1,770,403	481,012	- -	85,544	77,443	–
	Madras	3,522,100	1,051,495	- -	469,530	79,914	- -	- -	- -	- -	32,665	29,223	–
	Bombay	1,585,432	677,140	- -	27,352	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	13,052	17,660	–
	£.	13,305,095	3,103,176	10,201,919	2,403,269	627,936	1,775,333	1,770,403	481,012	1,289,391	131,261	124,326	6,935
1830–31	Bengal	8,228,161	1,808,387	- -	2,335,902	521,716	- -	1,463,498	370,710	- -	67,498	80,288	–
	Madras	3,460,329	1,087,288	- -	443,864	76,038	- -	- -	- -	- -	32,400	29,430	–
	Bombay	1,650,061	728,181	- -	21,318	- -	- -	90,397	- -	- -	15,546	16,433	–
	£.	13,338,551	3,623,856	9,714,695	2,801,084	597,754	2,203,330	1,553,895	370,710	1,183,185	115,444	126,151	*10,707*
1831–32	Bengal	6,942,324	774,375	- -	1,915,808	488,718	- -	1,225,664	279,002	- -	63,477	78,116	–
	Madras	3,252,117	441,819	- -	355,816	69,634	- -	- -	- -	- -	26,199	24,360	–
	Bombay	1,395,891	212,498	- -	18,995	- -	- -	203,668	2,491	- -	11,382	12,832	–
	£.	11,590,332	1,428,692	10,161,640	2,290,619	558,352	1,732,267	1,429,332	281,493	1,147,839	101,058	115,308	*14,250*
1832–33	Bengal	7,099,249	991,201	- -	1,726,296	587,340	- -	1,497,857	384,358	- -	77,583	87,154	–
	Madras	2,940,703	414,476	- -	333,360	58,163	- -	- -	- -	- -	26,273	23,843	–
	Bombay	1,441,986	192,094	- -	18,652	- -	- -	132,151	36,814	- -	10,258	13,604	–
	£.	11,481,938	1,597,771	9,884,167	2,078,308	645,503	1,432,805	1,630,008	421,172	1,208,836	114,114	124,601	*10,487*
1833–34	Bengal	6,637,961	737,512	- -	1,701,304	782,538	- -	1,281,515	370,257	- -	74,797	79,478	–
	Madras	3,176,708	416,957	- -	372,416	68,474	- -	- -	- -	- -	27,428	23,424	–
	Bombay	1,629,580	215,460	- -	15,041	- -	- -	195,480	36,109	- -	11,180	13,158	–
	£.	11,444,249	1,369,929	10,074,320	2,088,761	851,012	1,237,749	1,476,995	406,366	1,070,629	113,405	116,060	*2,655*
1834–35	Bengal	3,234,336	277,930	- -	1,682,384	701,542	- -	1,091,967	498,821	- -	78,322	77,493	–
	N. W. Provinces	4,018,344	466,363	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	–	–	–
	Madras	3,256,855	418,646	- -	376,408	64,973	- -	- -	- -	- -	27,077	21,915	–
	Bombay	1,544,183	189,069	- -	21,802	- -	- -	164,582	29,211	- -	14,277	12,740	–
	£.	12,053,718	1,352,008	10,701,710	2,080,594	766,515	1,314,079	1,256,549	528,032	728,517	119,676	112,148	7,528
1835–36	Bengal	3,304,294	488,485	- -	1,655,662	484,048	- -	1,689,691	452,040	- -	56,691	46,123	–
	N. W. Provinces	4,217,981	926,555	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	23,917	26,316	–
	Madras	3,297,602	874,313	- -	353,848	59,725	- -	- -	- -	- -	28,344	21,607	–
	Bombay	1,719,895	573,177	- -	24,170	- -	- -	180,172	18,814	- -	13,219	13,568	–
	£.	12,539,772	2,862,530	9,677,242	2,033,680	543,773	1,489,907	1,869,863	470,854	1,399,009	122,171	107,614	14,557

Note.—The figures in *italics* denote a net charge.

STAMPS.			CUSTOMS.			MINT.			MISCELLANEOUS.		TOTAL.		NET.	
Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
327,708	81,689	–	789,846	124,582	- -	32,177	37,989	–	960,006	10,462,898	14,973,110	14,012,763	960,347	—
56,260	9,437	–	566,729	52,032	- -	4,332	20,407	–	737,045	4,704,066	5,347,828	6,007,597	- -	659,769
5,161	–	–	394,761	43,509	- -	5,440	3,637	–	286,662	3,187,988	2,542,325	4,033,477	- -	1,491,152
389,129	91,126	298,003	1,751,246	220,123	1,531,123	41,949	62,033	*20,084*	1,983,713	18,354,952	22,863,263	24,053,837	- -	1,190,574
315,783	72,228	–	801,799	122,996	- -	8,226	21,332	–	1,209,246	9,213,270	14,833,840	12,563,550	2,270,290	—
56,636	10,612	–	610,006	50,133	- -	2,355	20,092	–	820,761	4,265,712	5,575,049	5,502,224	72,825	—
6,446	–	–	423,955	36,498	- -	3,902	3,654	–	141,806	2,991,408	2,331,802	3,652,786	- -	1,320,984
378,865	82,840	296,025	1,835,760	209,027	1,626,733	14,483	45,078	*30,595*	2,171,813	16,470,390	22,740,691	21,718,560	1,022,131	—
330,241	72,111	–	718,661	105,622	- -	17,799	23,791	–	831,580	9,031,328	13,858,178	11,710,870	2,147,308	—
52,870	10,802	–	590,726	46,476	- -	1,277	21,942	–	746,419	4,013,795	5,415,587	5,256,647	158,940	—
38,021	18,730	–	483,310	33,650	- -	2,944	3,871	–	271,332	2,849,790	2,421,443	3,600,841	- -	1,179,398
421,132	101,643	319,489	1,792,697	185,748	1,606,949	22,020	49,604	*27,584*	1,849,331	15,894,913	21,695,208	20,568,358	1,126,850	—
305,209	64,423	–	809,429	117,929	- -	40,389	22,514	–	869,828	8,546,431	14,119,914	11,532,398	2,587,516	—
48,610	9,219	–	581,516	45,274	- -	1,634	15,979	–	789,907	3,843,792	5,358,260	5,107,020	251,240	—
40,318	19,875	–	473,975	29,427	- -	6,440	13,478	–	243,081	2,787,078	2,541,136	3,594,472	- -	1,053,336
394,137	93,517	300,620	1,864,920	192,630	1,672,290	48,463	51,971	*3,508*	1,902,816	15,177,301	22,019,310	20,233,890	1,785,420	—
246,686	47,498	–	652,791	114,406	- -	42,635	28,060	–	659,372	11,654,345	11,748,757	13,464,520	- -	1,715,763
39,236	7,540	–	455,689	38,471	- -	1,209	10,956	–	341,871	1,574,794	4,472,137	2,167,574	2,304,563	—
37,397	14,539	–	379,782	23,865	- -	15,582	12,129	–	33,646	1,137,725	2,096,343	1,416,079	680,264	—
323,319	69,577	253,742	1,488,262	176,742	1,311,520	59,426	51,145	8,281	1,034,889	14,366,864	18,317,237	17,048,173	1,269,064	—
257,194	41,031	–	707,373	98,031	- -	29,504	28,504	–	849,467	8,321,908	12,244,523	10,539,527	1,704,996	—
38,673	6,934	–	419,072	33,280	- -	2,676	10,252	–	347,304	3,765,504	4,108,061	4,312,452	- -	204,391
34,853	3,325	–	431,181	27,777	- -	12,941	12,863	–	43,318	2,383,264	2,125,340	2,662,741	- -	537,401
330,720	51,290	279,430	1,557,626	152,088	1,405,538	45,121	51,619	*6,498*	1,240,089	14,470,676	18,477,924	17,514,720	963,204	—
276,582	24,302	–	592,255	82,136	- -	45,495	30,792	–	1,007,045	7,774,912	11,616,954	9,881,927	1,735,027	—
35,120	6,386	–	382,885	35,133	- -	9,980	16,531	–	353,670	3,815,463	4,358,207	4,382,368	- -	24,161
36,384	3,816	–	347,100	20,952	- -	29,546	15,617	–	27,896	2,354,925	2,292,207	2,660,037	- -	367,830
348,086	34,504	313,582	1,322,240	138,221	1,184,019	85,021	62,940	22,081	1,388,611	13,945,300	18,267,368	16,924,332	1,343,036	—
186,178	14,369	–	223,848	51,750	- -	34,233	30,506	–	8,759,146	6,818,061	15,290,414	8,470,472	6,819,942	—
93,427	9,014	–	476,859	45,299	- -	–	–	–	310,644	973,351	4,899,274	1,494,027	3,405,247	—
40,001	6,546	–	420,130	37,042	- -	7,046	13,153	–	352,508	3,566,478	4,480,025	4,128,753	351,272	—
35,434	2,850	–	349,651	23,098	- -	22,218	14,923	–	34,787	2,319,353	2,186,934	2,591,244	- -	404,310
355,040	32,779	322,261	1,470,488	157,189	1,313,299	63,497	58,582	4,915	9,457,085	13,677,243	26,856,647	16,684,496	10,172,151	—
189,599	13,879	–	311,286	48,375	- -	32,031	34,014	–	1,047,073	6,375,537	8,286,287	7,942,501	343,786	—
95,003	10,441	–	477,424	64,932	- -	–	- -	–	23,808	612,234	4,838,133	1,640,478	3,197,655	—
42,116	6,615	–	419,076	32,949	- -	1,446	9,483	–	456,829	2,835,066	4,599,261	3,839,758	759,503	—
36,775	3,657	–	381,287	22,849	- -	32,655	15,234	–	36,271	1,924,768	2,424,444	2,572,067	- -	147,623
363,453	34,592	328,861	1,589,073	169,105	1,419,968	66,132	58,731	7,401	1,563,981	11,747,605	20,148,125	15,994,804	4,153,321	—

Note.—The figures in *italics* denote a net charge.

YEAR.	PRESIDENCY.	LAND, EXCISE, SAYER AND MOTURPHA REVENUES.							SALT.			OPIUM.		
		Excise.	Land.	Sayer, &c.	Moturpha.	Total Receipts.	Total Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1836-37	Bengal	20,702	3,323,759	230,598	- -	3,575,059	346,793	3,228,266	1,500,394	548,021	952,373	1,883,694	549,599	1,334,095
	N. W. Provinces	- -	4,284,871	193,546	- -	4,478,417	486,539	3,991,878	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	Madras	- -	2,893,849	170,733	96,908	3,161,490	484,690	2,676,800	372,892	77,046	295,846	- -	- -	- -
	Bombay	- -	1,088,816	153,943	- -	1,842,759	281,991	1,560,765	23,524	- -	23,524	267,846	66,976	200,870
	£.	20,702	12,191,295	748,820	96,908	13,057,725	1,600,016	11,457,709	1,896,810	625,067	1,271,743	2,151,540	616,575	1,534,965
1837-38	Bengal	19,377	3,377,904	218,694	- -	3,615,975	372,232	3,243,743	1,730,385	532,191	1,198,194	2,096,519	659,795	1,436,724
	N. W. Provinces	- -	3,598,570	167,403	- -	3,765,973	500,261	3,265,712	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	Madras	- -	3,149,782	178,020	103,468	3,431,270	435,506	2,995,774	379,207	51,799	327,408	- -	- -	- -
	Bombay	- -	1,727,719	130,806	- -	1,858,525	284,717	1,573,808	14,506	1,410	13,096	184,665	34,945	149,720
	£.	19,377	11,853,975	694,923	103,468	12,071,743	1,592,716	11,079,037	2,124,098	585,400	1,538,698	2,281,184	694,740	1,586,444
1838-39	Bengal	18,913	3,462,017	221,643	- -	3,702,573	425,696	3,276,877	2,159,037	394,307	1,764,730	1,368,017	669,218	698,799
	N. W. Provinces	- -	4,165,463	163,321	- -	4,328,784	445,530	3,883,254	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	Madras	- -	3,237,301	184,657	104,759	3,526,718	470,119	3,056,599	402,953	56,284	346,669	- -	- -	- -
	Bombay	- -	1,438,419	130,486	- -	1,568,905	303,404	1,265,501	125,771	10,004	115,767	274,856	20,524	254,332
	£.	18,913	12,303,200	700,107	104,759	13,126,980	1,644,749	10,482,231	2,687,761	460,595	2,227,166	1,642,873	689,742	953,131
1839-40	Bengal	22,497	3,370,602	217,073	- -	3,610,172	440,681	3,169,491	1,886,218	400,945	1,485,273	764,585	438,509	326,076
	N. W. Provinces	- -	3,977,513	164,660	- -	4,142,173	509,635	3,632,538	271,976	2,925	269,051	- -	- -	- -
	Madras	- -	3,225,600	232,552	102,208	3,560,360	460,641	3,099,719	398,858	60,615	338,243	- -	- -	- -
	Rombay	- -	1,700,267	146,597	- -	1,846,864	291,775	1,555,091	139,693	12,472	127,221	19,681	7,979	11,702
	£.	22,497	12,273,982	760,882	102,208	13,159,569	1,702,730	11,456,839	2,696,745	476,957	2,219,788	784,266	446,488	337,778
1840-41	Bengal	16,995	3,464,865	206,032	- -	3,687,892	441,768	3,246,124	1,923,656	443,979	1,479,677	1,197,859	548,227	649,632
	N. W. Provinces	- -	3,781 344	189,918	- -	3,971,262	415,728	3,555,534	247,322	2,961	244,361	- -	- -	- -
	Madras	- -	3,279,085	188,433	102,482	3,570,000	469,694	3,100,306	378,052	75,871	302,181	- -	- -	- -
	Bombay	- -	1.788,546	137,963	- -	1,926,509	293,244	1,633,265	159,085	13,263	145,822	232,689	7,994	224,645
	£.	16,995	12,313,840	722,346	102,482	13,155,662	1,620,434	11,535,229	2,708,115	536,074	2,172,041	1,430,498	556,221	874,277
1841-42	Bengal	35,512	3,734,935	220,738	- -	3,991,185	474,856	3,516,329	1,925,109	522,305	1,402,804	1,377,155	573,288	803,867
	N. W. Provinces	- -	4,310,613	195,783	- -	4,506,396	515,597	3,990,799	271,095	2,913	268,182	- -	- -	- -
	Madras	- -	3,294,596	194,354	104,086	3,593,036	459,580	3,133,456	399,239	63,058	336,181	- -	- -	- -
	Bombay	- -	1,814,443	134,538	- -	1,948,981	297,252	1,651,729	150,173	[15,913	134,260	222,472	7,573	214,899
	£.	35,512	13,154,587	745,413	104,086	14,039,598	1,747,285	12,292,313	2,745,616	604,189	2,141,427	1,599,627	580,861	1,018,766
1842-43	Bengal	28,339	3,567,604	232,475	- -	3,828,418	445,786	3,382,632	1,868,304	403,103	1,375,201	1,827,995	505,652	1,322,343
	N. W. Provinces	- -	4,456,095	205,663	- -	4,661,758	500,341	4,161,414	253,705	3,032	250,673	- -	- -	- -
	Madras	- -	3,274,072	209,733	109,610	3,593,415	465,063	3,128,352	399,761	78,666	321,095	- -	- -	- -
	Bombay	- -	2,025,108	142,436	- -	2,167,544	347,651	1,819,893	168,300	15,766	152,534	259,700	5,462	254,238
	£.	28,339	13,322,880	790,308	109,610	14,251,135	1,758,841	12,492,291	2,690,070	500,567	2,099,503	2,087,695	511,114	1,576,581
1843-44	Bengal	25,385	3,531,059	244,382	- -	3,800,826	387,656	3,413,170	1,847,647	578,108	1,269,479	2,282,779	606,831	1,675,948
	N. W. Provinces	- -	4,406,062	220,011	- -	4,628,973	429,348	4,199,625	361,762	3,115	358,647	- -	- -	- -
	Madras	- -	3,263,734	224,863	110,670	3,599,267	516,868	3,082,399	432,160	58,596	373,564	- -	- -	- -
	Bombay	- -	2,025,095	149,810	- -	2,174,905	377,700	1,797,205	186,056	16,098	169,958	355,987	7,109	348,878
	£.	25,385	13,228,850	839,066	110,670	14,203,971	1,711,572	12,492,399	2,827,625	655,977	2,171,648	2,638,766	613,940	2,024,826

POST OFFICE.			STAMP DUTIES.			CUSTOMS.			MINT DUES.			TOBACCO.			MISCELLANEOUS.		TOTAL.		NET.	
Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
60,580	55,537	5,042	189,589	13,461	176,128	326,506	45,995	280,511	21,117	37,249	*16,132*	–	–	–	1,061,531	6,858,632	8,618,470	8,455,287	163,183	—
26,155	27,348	*1,193*	107,436	11,158	96,278	396,392	73,208	323,184	–	–	–	–	–	–	48,089	1,137,166	5,056,489	1,735,419	3,321,070	—
32,025	23,070	8,955	45,466	5,792	39,674	469,445	31,784	437,660	–	1,405	*1,405*	75,531	10,320	65,211	401,460	3,538,677	4,618,309	4,172,784	445,525	—
15,330	14,680	650	38,694	3,977	34,717	399,733	28,259	371,474	49,872	18,417	31,255	–	–	–	68,304	2,585,575	2,705,862	2,999,878	–	294,016
134,090	120,635	13,455	381,185	34,388	346,797	1,592,076	179,246	1,412,830	70,789	57,071	13,718	75,531	10,320	65,211	1,639,384	14,120,050	20,999,130	17,363,368	3,635,762	—
58,947	54,262	4,685	198,092	12,519	185,573	319,513	43,268	276,245	50,430	32,981	17,458	–	–	–	1,011,144	6,829,175	9,081,014	8,536,423	544,591	—
30,254	26,485	3,769	117,515	12,308	105,207	376,856	70,386	306,470	–	–	–	–	–	–	78,753	1,197,769	4,369,351	1,807,209	2,562,142	—
31,258	25,620	5,638	46,443	5,035	41,408	405,679	53,032	352,647	2,365	8,309	*5,944*	80,732	17,403	63,329	442,936	3,698,332	4,819,890	4,295,036	524,854	—
17,421	17,388	33	41,507	3,740	37,767	361,203	33,035	331,168	43,134	18,976	24,158	–	–	–	61,601	2,520,646	2,588,565	2,914,857	–	326,292
137,883	123,755	14,128	403,557	33,602	369,955	1,466,251	199,721	1,266,530	95,938	60,266	35,672	80,732	17,403	63,329	1,597,434	14,245,922	20,858,820	17,553,525	3,305,295	—
59,962	51,538	8,364	192,488	11,230	181,258	294,460	41,378	253,082	59,462	36,855	22,607	–	–	–	936,797	7,802,602	8,772,796	9,432,884	–	660,088
34,059	25,894	8,165	119,786	12,370	107,416	508,047	67,697	440,350	–	–	–	–	–	–	54,030	1,290,039	5,044,756	1,841,530	3,203,226	—
35,061	35,702	*641*	48,201	5,209	42,992	407,206	56,010	351,196	2,236	6,564	*4,328*	82,334	25,288	57,046	448,361	3,816,618	4,953,070	4,471,794	481,276	—
19,458	23,934	*4,476*	43,852	3,610	40,242	281,627	36,798	244,829	35,652	20,397	15,255	–	–	–	37,356	2,525,888	2,287,177	2,944,559	–	557,382
148,540	137,128	11,412	404,327	32,419	371,908	1,491,340	201,883	1,289,457	97,350	63,816	33,534	82,334	25,288	57,046	1,476,594	15,435,147	21,158,999	18,690,767	2,467,332	—
54,873	45,920	8,953	210,283	11,333	198,950	399,153	44,315	354,838	51,632	29,711	21,921	–	–	–	863,253	8,318,961	7,845,169	9,730,375	–	1,885,206
35,017	36,467	*1,450*	119,874	18,055	101,819	199,492	65,152	134,340	–	–	–	–	–	–	127,393	1,174,688	4,895,925	1,806,922	3,089,003	—
32,738	38,000	*5,262*	48,386	5,053	43,333	410,287	51,696	358,591	2,814	4,056	*1,242*	84,586	29,375	55,211	438,586	4,375,529	4,976,615	5,024,965	–	48,350
17,750	27,837	*10,087*	49,114	3,257	45,857	235,601	46,623	188,978	40,824	19,252	21,572	–	–	–	56,772	2,677,590	2,406,329	3,086,783	–	680,454
140,378	148,224	*7,846*	427,657	37,698	389,980	1,244,533	207,786	1,036,747	95,270	53,019	42,249	84,586	29,375	55,211	1,491,004	16,546,768	20,124,038	19,649,045	474,993	—
55,315	47,915	7,400	218,600	12,712	205,888	485,131	47,738	437,393	50,723	23,867	26,856	–	–	–	816,798	8,968,109	8,435,974	10,534,315	–	2,098,341
39,627	42,407	*2,780*	117,516	4,951	112,565	208,999	64,787	144,212	–	–	–	–	–	–	47,836	1,150,520	4,632,562	1,681,354	2,951,208	—
32,725	39,281	*6,456*	49,982	5,264	44,718	427,634	50,323	377,311	847	6,847	*6,000*	82,744	20,044	62,700	432,655	4,082,074	4,974,639	4,749,398	225,241	—
17,805	29,499	*11,694*	48,517	3,451	45,066	332,381	36,428	295,953	29,945	20,961	8,984	–	–	–	61,017	2,550,747	2,807,898	2,955,587	–	147,689
145,472	159,102	*13,630*	434,615	26,378	408,237	1,454,145	199,276	1,254,869	81,515	51,675	29,840	82,744	20,044	62,700	1,358,306	16,751,450	20,851,073	19,920,654	930,419	—
60,832	53,173	7,659	225,860	13,715	212,145	500,038	47,650	452,388	49,539	23,327	26,212	–	–	–	696,424	9,322,245	8,826,143	11,030,559	–	2,204,416
43,522	44,970	*1,448*	127,323	5,627	121,696	193,936	63,215	130,721	–	–	–	–	–	–	50,111	1,209,750	5,192,383	1,842,072	3,350,311	—
35,244	39,863	*4,619*	47,614	5,215	42,399	415,791	50,929	364,862	1,011	10,027	*9,016*	81,137	19,209	61,928	412,145	4,114,600	5,015,217	4,762,481	252,736	—
18,878	31,243	*12,365*	50,803	3,129	47,374	321,807	38,826	282,981	33,796	18,607	15,189	–	–	–	57,170	2,651,705	2,804,080	3,064,548	–	260,468
158,476	169,249	*10,773*	451,600	27,986	423,614	1,431,572	200,620	1,230,952	84,347	51,961	32,385	81,137	19,209	61,928	1,245,850	17,298,300	21,837,823	20,699,660	1,138,163	—
63,073	53,806	9,267	227,737	14,963	212,774	531,337	48,046	483,291	49,072	29,610	19,462	–	–	–	689,661	9,935,654	9,085,597	11,526,620	–	2,441,023
46,883	49,027	*2,144*	115,538	16,025	99,513	188,489	60,058	128,431	–	–	–	–	–	–	55,456	1,297,972	5,321,829	1,926,458	3,395,371	—
37,812	39,667	*1,855*	47,546	5,004	42,542	427,672	50,524	377,148	1,897	14,004	*12,107*	94,842	25,220	69,622	483,814	4,143,900	5,036,759	4,822,048	264,711	—
20,867	38,476	*17,609*	49,926	3,580	46,346	347,902	37,143	310,759	21,194	21,374	*180*	–	–	–	86,869	2,685,755	3,122,302	3,155,207	–	32,905
168,635	180,976	*12,341*	440,747	39,572	401,175	1,495,400	195,771	1,299,629	72,163	64,988	7,175	94,842	25,220	69,622	1,315,800	18,063,281	22,616,487	21,430,333	1,186,154	—
62,683	56,715	5,968	221,272	10,958	210,314	604,124	45,136	558,988	75,738	29,848	45,890	–	–	–	946,803	10,270,187	9,841,875	11,985,499	–	2,143,624
52,281	52,899	*618*	121,136	4,907	116,229	157,326	59,493	97,833	–	–	–	–	–	–	43,465	1,175,111	5,364,943	1,724,873	3,640,070	—
40,061	39,219	842	44,616	5,026	39,590	423,545	51,278	372,267	2,304	11,699	*9,395*	84,100	27,171	56,929	448,051	4,087,619	5,074,194	4,797,476	276,718	—
22,131	35,867	*13,736*	51,410	3,423	48,017	384,237	40,769	343,468	50,967	18,956	32,011	–	–	–	79,841	2,973,528	3,305,564	3,473,450	–	167,886
177,156	184,700	*7,544*	438,464	24,311	414,150	1,569,232	196,676	1,372,556	129,099	60,503	68,596	84,100	27,171	56,929	1,518,160	18,506,115	23,586,573	21,981,298	1,605,275	—

Note.—The figures in *italics* denote a net charge.

YEAR.	PRESIDENCY.	LAND, EXCISE, SAYER AND MOTURPHA REVENUES.							SALT.			OPIUM.		
		Excise.	Land.	Sayer, &c.	Moturpha.	Total Receipts.	Total Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1844-45	Bengal	26,547	3,500,200	242,341	- -	3,769,088	371,249	3,397,838	1,886,283	544,114	1,332,169	2,469,646	661,301	1,808,345
	N. W. Provinces	- -	4,424,966	232,107	- -	4,657,073	433,647	4,223,426	489,520	11,255	478,265	- -	- -	- -
	Madras	- -	3,378,188	227,952	112,845	3,718,985	529,810	3,189,176	452,560	74,423	378,137	- -	- -	- -
	Bombay	- -	1,920,700	98,306	- -	2,019,006	375,528	1,643,477	200,392	15,642	184,750	379,140	6,197	372,943
	£.	26,547	13,224,054	800,706	112,845	14,164,152	1,710,234	12,453,917	3,028,755	655,434	2,373,321	2,848,786	667,498	2,181,288
1845-46	Bengal	31,040	3,504,898	267,959	- -	3,803,897	374,277	3,429,620	1,531,771	484,524	1,047,247	2,959,987	752,261	2,207,726
	N. W. Provinces	- -	4,501,832	249,518	- -	4,751,350	428,745	4,322,605	386,675	9,155	377,520	- -	- -	- -
	Madras	- -	3,460,104	230,388	115,088	3,805,580	485,911	3,319,669	470,641	67,239	403,402	- -	- -	- -
	Bombay	- -	1,919,683	92,381	- -	2,012,064	381,163	1,630,901	226,184	16,673	210,111	618,015	22,391	595,624
	£.	31,040	13,386,517	840,246	115,088	14,372,891	1,670,096	12,702,795	2,615,271	576,991	2,038,280	3,578,002	774,652	2,803,350
1846-47	Bengal	27,880	3,521,389	280,132	- -	3,829,401	374,045	3,455,356	1,644,001	415,868	1,228,133	3,067,365	788,026	2,279,339
	N. W. Provinces	- -	4,764,988	258,615	- -	5,023,603	455,315	4,568,289	534,188	9,481	524,707	- -	- -	- -
	Madras	- -	3,589,910	219,525	111,472	3,920,907	552,550	3,368,357	455,635	57,216	398,419	- -	- -	- -
	Bombay	- -	2,119,430	88,349	- -	2,207,779	402,260	1,805,519	193,021	15,265	177,756	610,841	3,979	606,862
	£.	27,880	13,995,717	846,621	111,472	14,981,690	1,784,170	13,197,521	2,826,845	497,830	2,329,015	3,678,206	792,005	2,886,201
1847-48	Bengal	28,066	3,507,775	291,603	- -	3,827,444	565,684	3,461,760	1,587,268	350,870	1,236,398	2,356,102	1,064,572	1,291,530
	N. W. Provinces	- -	4,916,826	271,951	- -	5,188,777	525,543	4,663,234	492,788	10,167	482,621	- -	- -	- -
	Madras	- -	3,654,805	228,631	114,394	3,997,830	579,032	3,418,798	485,721	66,236	419,485	- -	- -	- -
	Bombay	- -	2,357,848	92,300	- -	2,450,148	280,556	2,169,592	252,761	18,260	234,501	379,027	7,172	371,855
	£.	28,066	14,437,254	884,485	114,394	15,464,199	1,750,815	13,713,384	2,818,538	445,533	2,373,005	2,735,129	1,071,744	1,663,385
1848-49	Bengal	28,389	3,507,501	288,017	- -	3,823,907	376,746	3,447,161	1,342,679	317,614	1,025,065	3,014,998	1,056,742	1,958,256
	N. W. Provinces	- -	4,875,382	294,930	- -	5,170,312	449,769	4,720,543	466,898	10,334	456,564	- -	- -	- -
	Madras	- -	3,645,695	243,157	112,942	4,001,794	524,379	3,477,415	450,797	73,853	376,944	- -	- -	- -
	Bombay	- -	2,215,692	90,803	- -	2,336,495	287,012	2,048,883	228,192	17,506	210,686	898,092	10,586	887,506
	£.	28,389	14,274,270	916,907	112,942	15,332,508	1,638,506	13,694,002	2,488,566	419,307	2,069,259	3,913,090	1,067,328	2,845,762
1849-50	Bengal	27,180	3,536,940	303,572	- -	3,867,692	349,084	3,518,608	1,335,091	311,368	1,023,723	3,757,223	956,426	2,800,797
	N. W. Provinces	- -	4,974,308	299,687	- -	5,273,995	472,143	4,801,852	548,209	10,228	537,981	- -	- -	- -
	Madras	- -	3,479,437	245,613	115,519	3,840,569	531,755	3,308,814	464,592	81,261	383,331	- -	- -	- -
	Bombay	- -	2,305,974	92,946	- -	2,398,920	289,310	2,109,610	232,487	16,728	215,759	740,031	10,548	729,483
	Punjaub	- -	952,035	118,716	- -	1,070,751	83,306	987,445	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	£.	27,180	15,248,694	1,060,534	115,519	16,451,927	1,725,598	14,726,329	2,580,379	419,585	2,160,794	4,497,254	966,974	3,530,280
1850-51	Bengal	27,219	3,569,408	306,836	- -	3,903,463	351,612	3,551,851	1,088,849	317,851	770,998	3,090,553	1,034,725	2,055,828
	N. W. Provinces	- -	4,990,102	304,728	- -	5,294,830	448,633	4,846,197	397,267	10,426	386,841	- -	- -	- -
	Madras	- -	3,515,969	242,066	114,942	3,872,977	541,786	3,331,191	477,630	68,108	409,522	- -	- -	- -
	Bombay	- -	2,286,074	95,631	- -	2,381,705	294,780	2,086,925	235,578	17,606	217,972	704,747	10,226	694,521
	Punjaub	- -	1,020,889	219,201	- -	1,240,090	135,402	1,104,688	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	£.	27,219	15,382,442	1,168,462	114,942	16,693,065	1,772,213	14,920,852	2,199,324	413,991	1,785,333	3,795,300	1,044,951	2,750,349
1851-52	Bengal	28,614	3,541,832	297,860	- -	3,868,306	394,893	3,473,413	904,561	323,813	580,748	3,120,094	1,188,931	2,011,163
	N. W. Provinces	- -	4,984,211	326,786	- -	5,310,997	478,177	4,832,820	471,319	10,713	460,606	- -	- -	- -
	Madras	- -	3,610,646	241,840	110,257	3,971,743	573,836	3,397,907	483,427	61,348	422,079	- -	- -	- -
	Bombay	- -	2,289,623	97,524	- -	2,387,147	296,849	2,090,298	240,651	18,050	222,601	1,189,683	11,600	1,128,083
	Punjaub	- -	965,452	193,203	- -	1,158,655	153,603	1,004,052	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	£.	28,614	15,391,664	1,157,213	119,257	16,696,748	1,897,358	14,799,390	2,099,958	413,924	1,686,034	4,259,777	1,120,531	3,139,246

POST OFFICE.			STAMP DUTIES.			CUSTOMS.			MINT DUTIES.			TOBACCO.			MISCELLANEOUS.		TOTAL.		NET.	
Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
63,226	56,732	6,494	233,833	10,685	223,148	641,688	45,319	596,369	71,291	41,092	30,199	- -	- -	- -	861,634	9,474,636	9,996,689	11,215,128	- -	1,218,439
55,295	53,872	1,423	126,025	5,560	120,465	125,471	64,829	60,642	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	73,315	1,300,239	5,526,699	1,869,402	3,657,297	—
40,503	39,892	611	36,456	4,817	31,639	200,166	24,563	175,603	813	12,312	*11,499*	85,144	23,118	62,026	461,702	4,252,369	4,996,329	4,961,304	35,025	—
23,342	37,962	*14,620*	48,944	3,724	45,220	370,492	36,164	334,328	38,199	23,655	14,544	- -	- -	- -	67,014	3,263,729	3,146,529	3,762,601	- -	616,072
182,366	188,458	*6,092*	445,258	24,786	420,472	1,337,817	170,875	1,166,942	110,303	77,059	33,244	85,144	23,118	62,026	1,463,665	18,290,973	23,666,246	21,808,435	1,857,811	—
55,931	54,544	1,387	287,315	10,206	277,109	829,477	47,301	782,176	65,214	37,501	27,713	- -	- -	- -	913,353	10,133,798	10,396,945	11,894,412	- -	1,497,467
65,673	62,677	2,996	124,795	11,477	113,318	152,047	60,695	91,352	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	52,927	1,323,937	5,533,467	1,896,686	3,636,781	—
40,206	40,360	*154*	23,254	4,362	18,892	165,105	21,382	143,723	1,084	11,222	*10,138*	90,075	20,131	69,944	410,103	4,285,452	5,006,048	4,936,059	69,989	—
24,790	38,356	*13,565*	50,708	3,389	47,319	330,471	40,281	290,190	10,625	28,275	*17,650*	- -	- -	- -	61,291	3,361,586	3,334,148	3,891,514	- -	557,366
186,600	195,937	*9,336*	436,072	29,434	406,638	1,477,100	169,659	1,307,441	76,923	76,998	*75*	90,075	20,131	69,944	1,437,674	19,104,773	24,270,608	22,618,671	1,651,937	—
53,330	58,334	*5,004*	232,156	10,522	221,634	771,970	47,907	724,063	55,462	36,588	18,874	- -	- -	- -	1,872,633	11,210,444	11,526,318	12,941,734	- -	1,415,416
67,484	61,278	6,206	132,695	3,213	129,482	136,578	73,317	63,261	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	37,961	1,296,456	5,932,509	1,899,060	4,033,449	—
39,438	43,268	*3,830*	24,812	4,076	20,736	151,040	22,725	128,315	430	12,140	*11,710*	88,585	23,557	65,028	453,199	4,224,056	5,134,045	4,939,588	194,457	—
26,017	38,700	*12,683*	53,544	3,482	50,062	307,137	42,087	265,050	16,020	16,951	*931*	- -	- -	- -	77,449	3,546,447	3,491,809	4,069,171	- -	577,362
186,269	201,580	*15,311*	443,207	21,293	421,924	1,366,725	186,036	1,180,689	71,912	65,679	6,233	88,585	23,557	65,028	2,441,242	20,277,403	28,084,681	23,849,553	2,235,128	—
51,162	54,155	*2,993*	229,319	13,077	216,242	743,585	46,878	696,707	42,238	26,491	15,747	- -	- -	- -	1,239,923	10,783,524	10,076,141	12,705,251	- -	2,629,110
64,514	59,091	5,423	138,744	6,304	132,440	130,213	80,546	49,667	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	36,402	1,245,179	6,051,438	1,926,830	4,124,608	—
41,528	44,024	*2,496*	30,130	4,479	25,651	135,984	23,420	112,564	10,625	13,193	*2,568*	89,596	20,710	68,886	418,933	4,176,453	5,210,367	4,927,547	282,820	—
23,197	42,339	*19,142*	55,183	3,049	52,134	310,617	41,909	268,708	20,002	17,314	2,688	- -	- -	- -	79,421	3,760,175	3,570,356	4,170,774	- -	600,418
180,401	199,609	*19,208*	453,376	26,909	426,467	1,320,399	192,753	1,127,646	72,865	56,998	15,867	89,596	20,710	68,886	1,773,799	19,965,331	24,908,302	23,730,402	1,177,900	—
48,266	54,267	*6,001*	220,300	10,562	209,738	723,446	48,196	675,250	57,860	30,484	27,376	- -	- -	- -	833,965	10,553,822	10,115,421	12,448,433	- -	2,333,012
67,077	54,644	12,433	140,386	4,286	136,100	108,685	85,550	23,135	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	33,233	1,398,138	5,986,591	2,002,721	3,983,870	—
39,927	44,115	*4,188*	36,824	4,630	32,194	92,876	22,168	70,708	4,801	10,508	*5,707*	91,388	31,213	60,175	433,046	3,965,132	5,151,453	4,675,998	475,455	—
24,508	40,187	*15,679*	54,892	3,054	51,838	244,993	42,445	202,548	20,225	16,966	3,259	- -	- -	- -	335,521	4,208,432	4,142,921	4,626,788	- -	483,867
179,778	193,213	*13,435*	452,402	22,532	429,870	1,170,000	198,359	971,641	82,886	57,958	24,928	91,388	31,213	60,175	1,635,768	20,125,524	25,396,386	23,753,940	1,642,446	—
48,514	53,665	*5,151*	220,686	12,968	207,718	861,656	49,293	812,363	45,078	27,471	17,607	- -	- -	- -	773,578	10,555,633	10,909,518	12,315,908	- -	1,406,390
64,609	52,883	11,726	155,037	5,071	149,966	133,368	78,327	55,041	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	39,719	1,375,511	6,214,937	1,994,163	4,220,774	—
40,377	43,390	*3,013*	42,086	5,063	36,973	102,710	21,543	81,167	6,261	10,023	*3,762*	88,106	26,552	61,554	421,298	3,854,686	5,005,949	4,574,273	431,676	—
24,283	39,484	*15,201*	59,422	3,054	56,368	290,015	44,316	246,299	19,308	16,278	3,030	- -	- -	- -	337,835	4,226,381	4,102,901	4,646,099	- -	543,198
14,325	6,186	8,139	5,705	385	5,320	59,446	93	59,351	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	138,812	589,636	1,289,039	679,608	609,431	—
192,108	195,608	*3,500*	482,886	26,541	456,345	1,447,795	193,574	1,254,221	70,647	53,772	16,875	88,106	26,552	61,554	1,711,242	20,601,847	27,522,344	24,210,051	3,312,293	—
49,347	53,761	*4,414*	208,459	11,791	196,668	1,014,554	48,579	965,975	43,177	25,860	17,317	- -	- -	- -	1,025,427	10,039,052	10,423,829	11,883,231	- -	1,459,402
66,675	53,783	12,892	150,273	4,669	145,604	141,460	78,043	63,417	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	41,024	1,537,550	6,091,529	2,133,104	3,958,425	—
40,249	42,993	*2,744*	47,092	5,647	41,445	110,725	21,192	89,533	8,654	10,455	*1,801*	83,792	24,075	59,717	446,214	3,932,970	5,087,333	4,647,226	440,107	—
24,997	38,205	*13,208*	61,193	3,042	58,151	309,378	42,196	267,182	23,917	17,997	5,920	- -	- -	- -	689,257	4,370,996	4,430,772	4,795,048	- -	364,276
14,220	8,150	6,070	10,430	465	9,965	Abolished from 1st January 1850			- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	327,157	680,812	1,591,897	824,829	767,068	—
195,488	196,892	*1,404*	477,447	25,614	451,833	1,576,117	190,010	1,386,107	75,748	54,312	21,436	83,792	24,075	59,717	2,529,079	20,561,380	27,625,360	24,283,438	3,341,922	—
49,211	54,901	*5,687*	214,396	10,748	203,648	1,140,847	49,996	1,090,851	88,510	28,411	60,099	- -	- -	- -	1,021,514	10,030,613	10,407,442	12,002,306	- -	1,594,864
67,806	67,252	554	149,541	4,745	144,796	118,505	86,717	31,788	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	80,204	1,481,568	6,198,372	2,129,172	4,069,200	—
41,831	43,011	*1,180*	49,888	5,560	44,328	115,680	20,057	95,023	8,196	10,963	*2,767*	89,677	24,060	65,617	472,791	3,960,704	5,233,233	4,700,139	533,094	—
25,638	40,353	*14,665*	61,086	2,988	58,098	309,730	43,049	266,681	32,371	17,421	14,950	- -	- -	- -	583,846	4,327,592	4,789,202	4,757,902	22,300	—
15,373	11,107	4,266	13,042	425	12,617	Abolished	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	26,018	837,431	1,212,988	1,002,566	210,422	—
199,912	216,624	*16,712*	487,953	24,466	463,487	1,684,762	200,119	1,484,343	129,077	56,795	72,282	89,677	24,060	65,617	2,181,373	20,637,908	27,832,237	24,592,085	3,240,152	—

Note.—The figures in *italics* denote a net charge.

NOTES.

It is to be observed that the Gross Annual Receipts, as exhibited in the foregoing Statement, show an excess from the year 1836-37 over those specified in the annual accounts rendered to Parliament, the apparent excess being occasioned, first by a deduction in the Parliamentary Accounts of the cost of collecting the revenues, such cost in the present account being included with the remaining charge; and, secondly, by the conversion of the revenue into sterling, at the rate of 2*s.* the Company's rupee, as required by the Order. It is also requisite to point out that the Surplus Revenue in each year is the Indian surplus, and altogether irrespective of the amount of home charges. The receipts under the head "Miscellaneous" comprise tributes, subsidies, marine and pilotage, receipts, interest on arrears of revenue, &c., &c. The charges under the same columns consist principally of allowances and assignments payable out of the revenues, in accordance with treaties; charges of the civil and political establishments, military charges, war charges, &c., &c. The figures printed in *Italics*, which appear under the heads of "Post Office and Mint," indicate an excess of charge over receipt in the respective years.

Systems of Land Revenue.

Bengal.

In the larger number of the districts subject to the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, the system in force for the realization of the land revenue is distinguished by the name of the Zemindarry System. This system is described in the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, dated the 16th August 1832, as including all those cases in which any portion of land is rated at a certain sum in the gross, and the payment of the sum engaged for by an individual called a Zemindar. The declaration of the permanency of the Government assessment, and the Rules for the administration of the system, are contained in the Bengal Regulations, Nos. 1 and 8, of 1793. Subsequent enactments affecting rights in the lands, and prescribing rules for the recovery of arrears of revenue, are scattered over a variety of the Regulations and Acts of the Government of India, among which may be enumerated the following:

Regulation 2, 14, and 44, of 1793; 3 and 4, of 1794; 25, of 1795; 1, of 1798; 7, of 1799; 1, of 1801; 17, of 1805; 17, of 1806; 5 and 18, of 1812; 8, of 1819; 1, of 1820; 7 and 11, of 1822; 8, of 1835.

Acts of the Government of India, 1 and 12, of 1841; 1, of 1845; 9, of 1847; 8, of 1848; and 33, of 1850.

The settlement of the province of Benares, essentially a Zemindarree Settlement, was made by Mr. Jonathan Duncar, and the rules under which it was formed are contained in the regulations of 1795.

North-Western Provinces.

In these provinces the revenue system in operation is called the Village System. Under this mode of settlement, each village is assessed at an aggregate sum, and certain individuals from among the shareholders, whose names are entered in the Government register, are held responsible for the collection of the amount from the several joint proprietors in proportion to their several recorded interests; the choice of the persons whose duty it is to collect and pay over to the officers of Government the amount of the assessment, is usually left to the shareholders, and more influential parties of the village community. The last revenue settlement was made for the term of 30 years.

The principal legislative enactments under which the land revenue of these provinces is collected will be found in the Bengal Regulations hereunder enumerated, and also in a printed book, entitled "Directions for Settlement Officers," promulgated under the authority of the Lieutenant-governor.

Regulations No. 25, of 1803; 8 & 9, of 1805; 5, of 1808; 10 & 14, of 1812; 1, of 1821; 7, of 1822; and 9, of 1833.

Madras.

A small portion of the Madras Presidency is under Zemindarry settlement, and the remainder under a Ryotwar assessment. The Ryotwar assessment is at present generally regulated as follows: Every acre of wet, *i. e.* rice land, and of dry grain land, is assessed at a certain proportion of the gross produce, which has been commuted into a money payment calculated upon an average of prices; the total amount of this commuted assessment or tax is settled annually by the officers of Government with each owner or occupier of land, according to the extent of his holding, and he receives an annual lease (pottah), which specifies the extent of his holding and the amount of the year's tax payable by him; and so long as the fixed tax or rent is duly paid, every ryot is permanently secured in his holding, and no higher rate of assessment than the original fixed money tax per field can be imposed. *See* Madras regulations hereunder enumerated.

Regulations Nos. 25 to 30, of 1802; 1 & 2, of 1803; 2, of 1806; 4, of 1822; and 3, of 1831.

Bombay.

The revenue administration of Bombay is generally based on Regulation 27, of 1827, which is a consolidation of previous laws and regulations made by the Government of Bombay under the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, but which in practice has been subsequently greatly modified.

In this Presidency, the Ryotwar System chiefly prevails; but on a greatly modified form. During the last 15 years, surveys of the territories of this Presidency have been in progress, and revenue settlements founded upon them have been made on the principles explained in the printed report of the superintendents of revenue survey and assessment, dated 2 August 1847. These may be briefly described as follows: perfect freedom of cultivation and a moderate assessment laid separately upon each field; leases granted for 30 years at a fixed rent, binding on the Government for the full term, but with the option on the part of the cultivator of surrendering any one or more of his fields, or altogether putting an end to his lease at the close of any given year.

But although the Ryotwar System is chiefly prevalent at Bombay, the Village System, which obtains in the North-Western Provinces, exists in more or less efficiency. The Talookdarry System also prevails to some extent in Guzerat, which is the village system extended to a district in the aggregate. *See* Regulations as under.

Regulations No. 16, 17 & 19, of 1827; 5, of 1830; 17, of 1842; and in the "Rules for the Administration of the Revenue Survey Settlement," approved by the Bombay Government in 1849.

Statistical Office, East India House,
22 February 1855.

EDW. THORNTON.

LAND TAX (EAST INDIA).

RETURNS of the Gross Revenue derived annually from the Tax on Land in *India* since 1792; and of the Authorities, Legislative Enactments, or Orders under which the different Systems of Land Revenue are enforced; and of the Amount of Gross Revenue annually derived from Customs Duties, Stamps, Sayer and Abkaree, and all other Sources of Revenue in each Presidency since 1792; &c.

(*Mr. Blackett.*)

Ordered, by the House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *June* 1855.

Under 3 *oz.*

EAST INDIA LOANS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 15 May 1855;—*for*,

AN EXTRACT "of a DESPATCH from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-General of *India* in Council, dated the 20th day of December 1854:"

"COPY or EXTRACT of any other DESPATCH from the said Directors, prohibiting the opening of a new Loan in *India* without the Sanction of the Authorities in *England*:"

"And, Copy of any DESPATCHES from the Government in *India*, explaining the Reasons for opening a NEW LOAN."

East India House,
25 May 1855.

JAMES C. MELVILL.

EXTRACT Public Letter to Government of *India*, dated 20 December 1854, No. 96.

6. WE have, in our despatch of the 5th July last, directed the application of the requisite sums for the completion of public works of importance in all our Presidencies from the balances now in the Treasuries of India (which arise principally from sums contributed to the open loans), and we have therefore already recognised the principle involved in this proposal. In case of its being necessary hereafter to raise any specific loan for this purpose, our previous sanction must be given.

Extract Minute by the Governor general, dated 30 June 1854:—4. That for the purpose of giving effect to these principles, a requisite portion of such surplus revenue as may accrue shall be applied to the construction of public works, and that if there shall be no surplus revenue, such public works shall nevertheless be carried on by means of loans, to be raised by the Government of India for the purpose.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, No. 30 of 1855.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

WE have the honour to transmit, for the information of your Honourable Court, copy of a notification this day issued in the Calcutta Gazette under our direction, opening a Five per Cent. Loan, to the extent of 275 lacs of Company's rupees, to be called the Public Works Loan of 1854–55.

2. We also transmit, as a number in the packet, copies of the minutes recorded by the President and Members of Council of this Government, which explain the necessity that has led to this measure.

3. Transcripts of the notification above-mentioned have been forwarded to the governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Agra, for republication in their official gazettes for general information.

We have, &c.
(signed) *J. Dorin.*
J. Low.
J. P. Grant.
B. Peacock.

Fort William,
12 March 1855.

MINUTE by the Honourable *J. A. Dorin.*

Loan for Public Works.

IT appears from the sketch estimate of the year 1854–55, that the Indian receipts are *Rs.* 28,99,59,967, and the charges *Rs.* 30,80,52,934, leaving a deficit of *Rs.* 1,80,92,967 on the income of the year.

By the same document it is shown that the cash balances on the Indian treasuries on the 30th April 1855, will amount to *Rs.* 974 lacs.

The regular Estimate for the year is not yet completed, but there is reason to believe that the balances will turn out to be very much less than has thus been sketched, and may not exceed the sum of *Rs.* 8,35,00,000.

This great reduction of balance has been caused partly by the payment off of debt by deficient revenue arising from calamity of season at Madras, by the fluctuations of the opium revenue, and in a great degree from heavy outlay on account of public works.

The charges on account of public works for the year 1853–54 were *Rs.* 252½ lacs, while those for the year 1854–55, estimated at *Rs.* 299¾ lacs, showing an increase of about half a crore of rupees under this head of expenditure.

It is quite impossible that the public service can be conducted on the present reduced balances.

From a monthly estimate prepared in the Financial Office, it appears that the balance in the Calcutta General Treasury on the 1st March 1855 was *Rs.* 57,98,037, that on the 1st April it will be *Rs.* 43,64,000, on the 1st May *Rs.* 24,15,000, and that during the course of the month of May, not only will the whole of the cash in hand be exhausted, but there will be a probable deficiency of assets to the extent of *Rs.* 15,00,000, and this result is arrived at after drawing down to the Presidency every rupee that can be spared from the local treasuries.

The general treasuries at Madras and Bombay are in no better condition than the Calcutta treasury.

It consequently becomes absolutely necessary to take up money to supply the wants of the public service, and to do so immediately. This is the more urgent as the existing difficulties of the money market make it uncertain to what extent funds can be raised within any reasonable period.

In a despatch in the Public Department, No. 96, dated 20th December 1854, the Honourable Court have directed that no loan shall be opened for the purpose of carrying on any public work without their previous concurrence, but in issuing this injunction the Court were evidently under an impression that the Indian cash balances were still largely available in aid of this description of expenditure.

This unfortunately is no longer the case; on the contrary, the large payments for the purposes of public works have so crippled the resources of the Government, that it is impossible to provide for the ordinary wants of the service and for the continuance of these works, without extraordinary and immediate assistance.

The Most Noble the Governor-general was perfectly aware before his departure from Calcutta of this pressure on the Indian finances, and of the necessity which existed for obtaining extraordinary supplies in aid of the public service. His Lordship acquiesced entirely on the principle of a loan for public works, but left the period of its opening and its terms to be determined by the state of the exchequer, and the general condition of the money market.

I am sorry to say that our difficulties have accumulated on us somewhat sooner than was anticipated, and I think it is imprudent to delay operations for improving our financial position any longer.

I have accordingly to propose that a loan be opened at once on account of public works, and that it shall be called the Public Works Loan of 1854–55, because it is raised in a great measure to supply the deficiency caused by advances for the public works of that year.

Looking to the financial deficiency of the year, to the vast extent of works undertaken during it, and the little prospect of an improved financial result for the year to come, I think the loan should not be far less than 2 crores and 75 lacs of rupees, which is somewhat less than the estimated amount to be laid out on public works during the official year 1854–55.

The state of the money market is very adverse to raising funds on easy terms, and

and had it been possible to postpone a loan operation it would have been prudent to do so; but the case is urgent and admits of no delay, and the prospect of affairs in Europe is not such as to warrant the expectation that there can be any speedy or favourable reaction on the Indian markets.

The Bank of Bengal is close on its maximum rate of interest, 12 per cent., and is still out of rule, that is to say, it has not specie in its vaults to the extent of one quarter of its outstanding liabilities, as required by the provisions of its charter.

Yesterday I received a deputation of the bank directors, who came to me, earnestly soliciting the assistance of the Government to relieve them from this state of embarrassment, but I felt myself cramped by the unfavourable state of our own means, and unable to assent fully to views which were pressed on me, and which I felt to be reasonable, towards extricating the bank from its false position.

The directors were anxious that the Government should discount some of its own acceptances held by them, and which will fall due about a month hence, and if assistance is given I think this is the least objectionable method of affording it, so far as we may have the means of doing so without inconveniently crippling our own resources.

The directors propose that the Government should discount these acceptances at not less than 10 per cent. As this is the present value of money on the security of the Government's own bills, I see no reason to hope that funds can be raised for a Public Works Loan at less than 5 per cent. interest guaranteed for a term of years. I am doubtful whether even this rate of interest will bring in money rapidly; and I do not think it will bring it in at all, unless there is a guarantee for its duration.

Hence, I am of opinion, that it will be expedient, in opening a Public Works Loan to the extent of two crores and seventy-five lacs of rupees, to stipulate that it shall carry interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, to be paid half yearly, and to guarantee that the principal shall not be paid off for a period of 15 years: it should be added, that after that interval the loan will be payable only on a notice of three months, to be published in the "Calcutta Gazette."

It can hardly be a matter of surprise, or be deemed unreasonable, that the Government of India should be forced to take up money in India for public works at the same rate of interest that has been found necessary to secure funds for Indian railway purposes in the London market.

The money to be thus raised is more immediately required at the Presidency towns, and the urgency of the case does not admit that it shall be received indiscriminately at treasuries in the interior, where it cannot readily be applied to the wants of the service. In the first instance, therefore, the subscriptions must be made into the general treasuries at the three Presidencies, and arrangements can be matured afterwards for extending the number of treasuries into which payments shall be allowed.

The allotment of the whole sum to be raised on loan should be made rateably between the several Presidencies, on the understanding that, after a given period of about two months, it shall be optional with the Government to direct that any portion of the loan not taken up at the presidency to which it is allotted shall be raised wherever it may be most convenient to do so.

I trust we shall be able to raise the funds we required on the terms now proposed. I am aware that our operations will add materially to the disturbance of the money market, but the wants of the public service are urgent, and in my opinion active measures for supplying them cannot safely be delayed.

(signed) *J. Dorin.*

9 March 1855.

Minute by the Honourable *J. P. Grant.*

Public Works Loan.

It is now estimated that the balances of cash in all the Indian treasuries, at the close of the current year of account, six weeks hence, will not exceed 8,35,00,000 rupees. Although this is a large sum lying idle, it has become certain that, under the existing system, this amount of cash balance scattered amongst the numerous treasuries of India is insufficient for the regular maintenance of the monthly public disbursements, because, notwithstanding the adoption by the officers of the Financial Department of all the ordinary measures of concentration, the General Treasury of Calcutta (where it is of vital importance to have funds at every instant of time available) will be empty in the course of the month of May, unless it be meanwhile replenished by a loan.

Thus it is no longer a question of loan or no loan, and no longer a question of further postponement or no further postponement. A loan must be raised, and it is no longer safe to delay its opening.

The only question then can now be, is, should the loan be opened as an ordinary loan, to an unlimited amount, or should it be opened as a public works loan, to a limited amount. An unlimited loan would not answer the purpose so well as a limited loan, because we want the money immediately, and in the present state of the Bank of Bengal there would be a great probability that an ordinary unlimited loan, to which capitalists would expect to have it in their power to subscribe at any moment for a long time to come, would fill very slowly for the next few months. Now we must be largely supplied in two months, or we might as well open no loan. If it be settled that it is a limited loan that should be opened, then it seems to my judgment clear that all general considerations combine in favour of calling that loan a public works loan of the year; for in truth it is owing solely to the extraordinary large expenditure upon public works of late years that any necessity for raising this loan at all has arisen. Substantially, therefore, this is a public works loan, and in so calling it, we do but inform the public of the truth of the matter, by giving the thing its right name. We state, what the accounts will show, that the deficiency arises not from current and necessary expenditure, but from investing, once for all, public money on works of permanent public value.

I give in the margin a memorandum, procured from the Financial Department, which, though it professes to be nothing more than a rough calculation, is sufficient to demonstrate that in this statement the Indian Government claims no more than its due.*

It will be seen that the average annual expenditure of the last two years of this period, exceeds by much more than a crore of rupees the average annual expenditure of the first three years. The expenditure on this account has been annually increasing for many years, and the loan now to be raised is less than the amount of the current year's expenditure.

It would have been convenient, by way of showing at a glance the general nature of the works in question, if I had been able to note here some of the principal works on which a great part of this money has been expended this year,

* Rough calculation of the amount of public money spent upon public works in India during the last five years, excluding of course all expenditure upon railways replaced or replaceable by railway companies.

——	Bengal.	Agra.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total Estimated.
	Lacs.	*Lacs.*	*Lacs.*	*Lacs.*	*Lacs.*
1850–51 - - -	39 ¼	40 ¼	23	17	119 ½
1851–52 - - -	55	60	26 ½	22	163 ½
1852–53 - - -	57 ¼	68 ½	33 ¼	23	182
1853–54 - - -	83	94	47	28 ½	252 ½
1854–55 - - -	99	109	62 ¼	29 ½	299 ¾

Judging from the only memorandum I can obtain, I should guess that about 70 lacs of the 299¾ lacs may be set down to repairs. The rest must be all set down to the construction of new works. This memorandum includes the cost of civil and military buildings.

year, specifying the sum spent upon each; but I find that the Financial Department is not at the moment prepared to give me this information. Speaking, however, from general recollection, I can name as first-class works all in actual progress at this moment: the main lines and the subsidiary works of the Great Ganges Canal; the great improvement and partial re-making of one of the old Jumna Canals; the Great Baree Doab Canal in the Punjab; * the Great Peshawur Road in the Punjab; a complete system of secondary roads in the Punjab; the Great Branch Road from the Trunk Road through Gyah to Patna; the new Damoodah embankments; the new navigation canal from the Salt-water Lake to the Hooghly; the Chittagong and Arrakan Road; the Great Road across the mountains in a straight line from Prome to the sea coast; the Godavery Annicut irrigation system; the Kristna Annicut and irrigation system; the improvement of internal water communication and harbours on the Madras coast; many great roads in Bombay; two complete systems of roads in Scinde, one on either side of the Indus; and the completion of the Electric Telegraph in India and Pegu.

The only ground for hesitation as to the designation of the loan is that the Honourable Court, in their late despatch approving of the general principle of opening a public works loan in order to raise money for the express purpose of executing great public works, which money it would not be necessary to raise at all but for that object, instructed this Government not to raise such a loan without their previous sanction. But these orders were given when it was not anticipated that there would be any necessity for raising a loan at all before there would be ample time for a previous reference to them. It is always a most anxious thing to act otherwise than in strict accordance with the letter of any order received from the Home Government; but on this occasion the Council, when the Most Noble the Governor-general presided over it, after we had all given our best consideration to the point, were unanimously of opinion that the orders in question were inapplicable in the new state of things that had arisen. I think that if the Government of India, after receiving the Honourable Court's late despatch in favour of a Public Works Loan, had opened a loan which had been rendered necessary because of the large expenditure on public works, and had not designated such loan as a Public Works Loan, it would have acted in contradiction to the plain spirit of the instructions, however much in accordance with their strict letter such a measure might have been.

The amount proposed by the Honourable the President to be raised, being well within the expenditure on public works made in the current year alone, being certainly less than has been spent upon the construction of new works within the last two years, and being sufficient for the present occasion, appears to me unobjectionable.

I might here conclude this paper; but as the necessity for resorting to a loan has come upon us more quickly than was anticipated, I think it will not be amiss to review briefly the financial measures and prospects of the last two years. As I had no share in those measures, my views, however worthless otherwise, will be at least unbiassed.

It may be made matter of complaint by public creditors that the Government of India, in the course of paying off or converting the 5 per cent. loans which it commenced in July 1853, shut on the 16th of September 1853 (against cash payments) the 4 per cent. loan, and opened on the 28th of October 1853 a 3½ per cent. loan, which it was to be anticipated would not then fill to any sensible extent, thereby, it may be said, leading the public to conclude that no money would be wanted to be borrowed by Government for a long time to come, and so raising the value of their 4 per cent. paper, and that, nevertheless, a 5 per cent. loan is opened in March 1855, within 18 months of the time of closing the 4 per cent. loan, thereby bringing down the value of the four per cent. paper, which (it may be alleged) had thus been in the meantime fictitiously raised. If this were all true it could not now be helped. We must all very much regret the necessity of taking any measures which, for the time being, must have the effect of reducing the value of existing stock; but without an immediate loan the

* The charges upon canals alone, in the N. W. Provinces and the Punjab, are estimated roughly by the Accountant-general for the current year at 80 lacs of rupees.

the Government cannot go on. I am sure, however, that a candid review of the facts will show that no such compaints as I anticipate can have any true foundation.

The Government of India began paying off and converting the 5 per cent. loans in July 1853. At that time 4 per cent. stock was at about par, and any 4 per cent. stock that would have been guaranteed not to be paid off for some reasonable term of years would certainly have risen considerably above par. At the close of June 1853 the Indian cash balances stood at above 17¾ crores of rupees. A very great proportion, say seven crores, of this enormous treasure was lying in the public coffers quite useless at an annual cost of no less than 35 lacs of rupees. It would have been monstrous to have let things go in this way, and at a time when money was worth less than 4 per cent., to keep up a great part of the public debt at 5 per cent. only in order not to diminish the excessive amount of idle treasure, for keeping which the State was vainly wasting 35 lacs a year. Twenty crores and 43 lacs of 5 per cent. debt were converted into 4 per cent. debt at a saving of 20,43,000 rupees a year, in effecting which operation about 2 crores and 92 lacs were actually paid off (after deducting 120 lacs subscribed to the 4 per cent. loan whilst the operation was in progress), at a further saving of 29,20,000 rupees a year. Thus the 5 per cent. debt was extinguished at an annual saving of nearly half a crore of rupees. During nearly all the time the operation lasted 4 per cent. paper kept nearly at par.

When the operation was first determined upon there was every prospect of a further fall in the rate of interest, which would have enabled Government still further to reduce the burthen of the debt, and there was no prospect of such a change of things as would prevent Government from borrowing money at a future time (if it should become necessary to do so, whether for public works or for any other purpose), at more than 4 per cent. at the very utmost. Even looking backwards now we may say with confidence that if there had been no Russian war, or other such great catastrophe, the Government would have been able to borrow any amount of money certainly at 4 per cent., and possibly with a guarantee as to time at 3½ per cent. This state of things required the closing of the 4 per cent. loan, and justified the opening of a 3½ per cent. loan.

As this great and most successful operation was completed, the Russian war broke out in Europe, which has reduced the value of the English 3 per cent. Consols by 10 per cent., though no loan has been raised in England. It is only because the real value of any 4 per cent. stock in India, which should have been as secure from conversion as the English 3 per cents., would have been, but for the Russian war, very much above par, that the Russian war has not already reduced the value of India 4 per cent. paper in a corresponding degree. This proves that to have kept a 4 per cent. loan open would have been to make the country buy money (when it did not want it) at more than the market price.

In the meantime came out that wise and beneficent resolution of the Home Government, to invest money largely in profitable public works, without reference to any annual surplus, but, on the contrary, spending upon this great object all our excessive cash balances, and even raising, when it should become necessary, new loans for the purpose. In this spirit the Government has been lately acting so far, that the charges of the current year on account of public works have exceeded the annual charges four years ago by nearly one crore and three-quarters, being more than double by 43 lacs.

If we had not to draw further upon our cash balances, in order to make good the deficiency, caused by adverse circumstances beyond human control, affecting the revenues, we could have continued some time longer to carry on the public works with our present vigour without raising any loan for the purpose. That this has not been in our power is a misfortune; because otherwise, in all likelihood, the Government would have been able to select a more favourable moment for operating upon the money market than now presents itself. But the misfortune was unavoidable. The adverse circumstances were two consecutive bad seasons at Madras, which reduced the Madras revenues by nearly 30 lacs in 1853–54, and by more than 30 lacs in 1854–55; and the rebellion in China, which has reduced the opium revenue by nearly a crore of rupees.

All these causes put together, it will be seen, account substantially for the reduction

reduction of our cash balances from the maximum of June 1853 to the minimum of April 1855.*

In one point only, and it is a point on which the Government is not responsible, do I see that there was room for better management. A little forethought as to the eventual but certain financial effect of a great European war would have induced the managers of the Bank of Bengal to raise their rates, and so to restrict their loans on Government paper at a much earlier date. The very abruptness of the measures to which they have within the last few weeks been driven, has much reduced for the time being the value of Government paper; and it is most unfortunate that the result of this bad management should have taken effect just when necessity obliges the Government no longer to delay opening a new loan upon favourable terms to subscribers.

I have only to add, that although I entirely agree in the opinion that under the present system a cash balance of upwards of eight crores has been proved to be insufficient, I am still of opinion that under a different system that amount would be an ample working capital wherewith to administer the Government in ordinary times. Eight or nine millions of money, of which not a farthing is available wherewith to answer an unexpected demand, seems to me an enormous sum to be required merely as it were to oil the financial machinery. I cannot but think that too large an aggregate sum is allowed to be frittered away amongst too many small treasuries. There is really only one place where it is of vital importance to have always a large spare balance, and that is the General Treasury of Calcutta. Of four-fifths of the District Treasuries, any one may be run dry any day without public inconvenience; nevertheless the greater part of the eight or nine millions is always lying in these small treasuries. It would require much time, detailed knowledge, and thought to make an effectual and safe alteration of system in this respect; but I cannot believe that it is not to be done.

(signed) *J. P. Grant.*

9 March 1855.

MINUTE by the Honourable *B. Peacock.*

Loan for Public Works.

THE sketch estimate for the year, the best and only means of knowledge at present in our power, shows that the expenditure of the year will probably exceed the revenue by upwards of a crore and 80 lacs of rupees, and that the cash balances in all the Indian treasuries on the 30th April 1855 will not amount to more than 974 lacs; and it seems that there is reason to believe that such cash balances will not exceed 835 lacs.

It is also shown by the monthly estimate that, after drawing from the local treasuries to the general treasury in Calcutta all the cash that can be spared, there will not be in that treasury on the 1st of April next a larger balance than *Rs.* 43,64,000; that such balance will be reduced to *Rs.* 24,15,000 by the 1st May next, and that in the course of that month there will probably be a deficiency of assets at the treasury in Calcutta to the extent of *Rs.* 15,00,000.

It is impossible to allow the finances of the country to remain in that state, and I therefore agree in thinking that it has become absolutely necessary to open a loan, however much the necessity for such a course at the present time is to be deplored.

The

	Lacs.
* Debt paid off	292
Deficiency of Madras Revenue of 1853–54	28 ½
Ditto - ditto - of 1854–55	34 ¾
Ditto of Opium Revenue of 1853–54	35
Ditto - ditto - of 1854–55	92 ½
Excess of Charges for Public Works in 1853–54	70 ½
Ditto - ditto - in 1854–55	117 ¾
TOTAL - - - *Lacs*	671

In the above memorandum the comparison is made with the year 1852–53.

The Bank of Bengal has already increased its rate of interest to 11 per cent. upon the deposit of Government securities with a wide margin. The Three per Cent. Consols have fallen considerably; the old Sicca Rupee Four per Cent. Loan is at a discount of from 7 to 8 per cent; and the Company's Rupee Four per Cent. Loan at a discount of from 4 to 5 per cent. Finally, the Honourable Court of Directors have lately announced that, with reference to the state of the money market, they have increased the guaranteed rate of interest from 4½ to 5 per cent. upon three millions of the extension capital of the East Indian Railway Company. We cannot therefore expect to be able to raise money by loan at a rate of interest less than 5 per cent; nor do I think it likely that the money can be raised at that rate at the present time, unless some inducement be held out to capitalists to subscribe to the loan; and it might throw the Government into considerable difficulty if, after having once opened a loan, they should be obliged to increase their terms.

I therefore consider the proposal of the President, to guarantee that the loan shall not be paid off for 15 years, as wise and judicious.

I also fully concur in the proposal to limit the amount to be borrowed to 2 crores and 75 lacs of rupees.

Our necessities do not require an open loan, and we ought not to borrow more than is necessary, having regard to the interests of the State and also to the interests of the public creditor. The value of the public securities will, no doubt, be reduced for a time by the opening of the new loan, but it is unavoidable. A loan at 5 per cent, limited to 2 crores and 75 lacs, is less likely to be permanent in its effects upon the value of 4 per cent. paper than an open loan; for as soon as the full amount shall have been subscribed, things will necessarily tend to adjust themselves, and the 4 per cent. stock will again take its place in the market, according to the marketable value of money. If it do not return to par or to a premium, it will be owing to causes over which the Government has no control, and which have already reduced it from a premium to its present rate of discount.

In this view of the case, I think it is the interest of the public creditor as well as that of the State that the amount to be borrowed should be subscribed as soon as possible; and I think it is fairer to the holders of the 4 per cent. paper, and more advisable in every respect, to open the loan at once for the limited amount required, than to open a 5 per cent. loan without limit, and to close it as soon as 2 crores and 75 lacs shall have been subscribed.

I also agree in thinking that the loan should be called the Public Works Loan, 1854–55.

The deficit in the income of the year is, as before observed, estimated at 1,80,92,967 rupees; the expenditure upon public works for 1854–55 at 299¾ lacs of rupees.

Thus, in fact, the deficit has been caused not by the ordinary and necessary expenditure exceeding the revenue of the country, even reduced as it has been by circumstances over which the Government had no control, but it has been caused by incurring expenses upon public works, in addition to what may be called the ordinary and necessary expenses of Government. If the public works upon which the outlay for the year is estimated at 299¾ lacs had not been undertaken, instead of a deficit of 1,80,92,967, there would have been a surplus of 118½ lacs.

The sum proposed to be borrowed falls short of the sum estimated as to the expenses of public works, 1854–55, by the sum of 24¾ lacs.

I therefore think that the loan may very properly be styled a Public Works Loan; and it may be a matter for future consideration whether some portion of the yearly revenue arising from public works should not be specifically appropriated in reducing or providing a fund for discharging the debt to be incurred.

The Honourable Court of Directors, in the despatch to which the President has referred, directed that no loan should be opened for public works without their previous concurrence.

If time would permit, it would no doubt be desirable to obtain the sanction of the Honourable Court, but that is impossible, and was so at the time when the despatch arrived. The question now is, not whether any new work should be sanctioned, and a loan opened to raise the necessary funds for its construction, but whether a loan which must be opened for the purpose of meeting a deficiency which would not have occurred if a large expenditure had not been incurred

upon

upon public works already sanctioned and in progress, should be called a Public Works Loan.

It, therefore, does not appear to me to be any violation of the orders of the Honourable Court, to call the loan which must be opened a Public Works Loan.

I think it would be very desirable, if possible, to devise some mode by which the affairs of the country might be carried on without the necessity of keeping in the public treasuries such a large cash balance as has hitherto been considered necessary.

I regret to find, from the minute of the Honourable the President, that the Bank of Bengal has deviated from the salutary rule prescribed by the 26th section of Act VI. of 1839, by granting loans when the amount of cash in the possession of the bank is not equal to at least one-fourth of all claims against the bank outstanding and payable on demand.

10 March 1855. (signed) *B. Peacock.*

EAST INDIA LOANS.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Government of *India*, prohibiting the opening of a new Loan without the Sanction of the Authorities in *England;* and Letter from the Government of *India*, notifying the opening of a Five per Cent. Loan, enclosing Minutes by the President and Members of the Council of *India*, explaining the reasons for that measure.

(*Sir Erskine Perry.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
4 *June* 1855.

280.

Under 2 *oz.*

EAST INDIA RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT

OF

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 30 March 1855;—*for*,

COPIES or EXTRACTS "of CORRESPONDENCE between the COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST INDIA COMPANY and the several Governments in *India*, relative to the Progress of Railway Undertakings in *India* (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 318, of Session 1854)."

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(*Sir Joshua Walmsley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
25 *May* 1855.

COPIES or EXTRACTS of CORRESPONDENCE between the COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST INDIA COMPANY and the several Governments in *India*, relative to the Progress of Railway Undertakings in *India*.

MINUTE by the Most Noble the Governor-General, dated 12 October 1854.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

1. THE Secretary to the Government of Bombay has transmitted the Minutes of the Governor and of the Members of Council upon the first Report, which has been submitted by Lieutenant-colonel Kennedy, on behalf of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

Observations by Major Crawford, the consulting engineer, upon Colonel Kennedy's Report, have also been transmitted.

The Report itself is not included among the papers sent; I therefore transfer to the Home Department the Report, together with maps, plans, and other documents, which Colonel Kennedy was so good as to forward to me privately, in my last.

I annex also two notes of Colonel Baker, our consulting engineer, to whom these papers were referred, in order that I might have the advantage of his opinion before proceeding to form my own judgment upon them.

2. I am desirous of acknowledging in the first instance my obligations to the Governor of Bombay, and to the Honourable Mr. Lumsden, who have discussed this important question with so much ability, care, and local knowledge as to have rendered the discussion itself complete, and to have left me little more to do than to record the conclusions to which I have come.

I am no less desirous of acknowledging my obligations to the consulting engineer, Major Crawford; although I find myself unable to concur in some of his views, they well deserve the attention and respectful consideration of us all.

3. Colonel Kennedy has proposed that a railway should be constructed from Bombay by Surat and Broach to Baroda, and that from Baroda the line should be carried onw rds, either by way of Neemuch to Agra, or further to the westward by way of Ahmedabad and to Delhi. Preliminary surveys of the line from Bombay by Baroda and Neemuch to Agra have been made. As yet no survey has been made of the alternation line from Baroda to Delhi by way of Ahmedabad.

In connexion with this main line, Colonel Kennedy has proposed various branches to Indore, &c. &c. He has also proposed a very extensive branch line, whereby a communication would be opened between Candeish and the Port of Surat, by way of the valley of the Taptee River.

4. The leading object of the company which Colonel Kennedy represents is to carry into execution that portion of the scheme for railways in India, which recommended that "a junction line should be formed between the above-mentioned trunk line (in Bengal and Hindoostan) and the Presidency of Bombay, either by the valley of the Nerbudda, or by way of Baroda and Neemuch, but preferably by the latter in the first instance, if further examination should recommend it.

Minute, 20 April 1853, p. 99.

5. The main question, therefore, for the consideration of the Government of India is, whether the project submitted by Colonel Kennedy is well calculated to form the junction above described, and whether it should now be sanctioned wholly or in part.

6. There is also an important, though secondary, question for consideration, viz., whether the line from Surat, by way of the Taptee Valley, into Candeish, proposed by Colonel Kennedy, should receive the sanction of the Government of India, in preference to the line from Bombay into Candeish, by way of the Thull Ghat, which

which has already been proposed by the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company.

I shall take these questions in their order.

7. However widely the opinions now before us, relative to the several schemes projected by Colonel Kennedy, may differ upon some points, all unanimously concur in holding that if a junction is to be formed between the western coast and the railways of Bengal and Hindostan, the line between Baroda and Bombay ought to receive the sanction of the Government of India as the best suited for effecting that purpose.

The Governor of Bombay observes: "I have myself no doubt of the great advantage, in a commercial point of view alone, of connecting Bombay by railway with its most fertile province; and, looking upon the project in this narrower light, I am not disposed to consider the two sections into which Captain Crawford has divided this part of the line, and independently of each other; but, as a Government, we are bound not to confine ourselves solely to mercantile considerations. Minute, 18 July 1854, p. 47.

"Bearing in mind the great political and military objects contemplated by the Governor-General, as explained in the 30th to 35th paras. of his Lordship's minute of 20th April 1853, I cannot doubt that the Baroda line ought to be sanctioned." p. 48.

The Honourable Mr. Warden concludes, "that as we are bound to address ourselves, in the first instance, to the trunk lines, which are to be entered on without delay, for the reasons urged by his Lordship the President, from the 12th para. of his minute, and never doubting that, whichever route we take, the line will readily draw the traffic to itself, I cannot hesitate to express my concurrence in the opinion conveyed in his 48th para., that the Baroda line ought to be sanctioned." Minute, 29 July 1854, p. 7.

The Honourable Mr. Lumsden, while contending, quite correctly, that approval of the line from Bombay to Baroda does not of necessity imply a final condemnation of the line from Bombay into Candeish, by way of the Thull Ghat, desires that he "may not be understood to be blind to the great interests so strongly advocated by our Right honourable President, in connexion with the construction of the northern railway, I once more repeat that I subscribe to every word advanced both by him and by Colonel Kennedy on this subject. I trust to see the work taken up and vigorously prosecuted; and assuredly it will be, if completed, a great imperial work, as beneficial to the interests of commerce as to those of the State." Minute, 2 Sept. 1854, p. 150.

Lastly, Major Crawford, though a strong and consistent advocate for a line over the ghats, rather than by the coast, frankly admits, that "If the general project of opening a communication by railway with these provinces (North-west Provinces) is entertained, I fully concur with Colonel Kennedy, that so much of the scheme as is included between Bombay and Baroda must be considered as determined." Letter, No. 118, 1804, 31 May, p. 5.

8. Adhering to the opinion which I expressed last year of the value and importance, both for India and for England, of effecting a junction by railway between the Presidencies of Bengal and Bombay; satisfied by the report now submitted by Colonel Kennedy of the eligibility of the line selected between Bombay and Baroda, and fortified in my belief of its eligibility as a trunk line by the concurrent opinions of the members of the local Government, and of its consulting engineer, I have no hesitation in proposing that a general sanction should be given by the Government of India to the line proposed between Baroda and Bombay.

9. The remarks of Major Crawford upon the incompleteness of the survey and calculations submitted on behalf of the railway company, might be held, under some circumstances, sufficient to deter the Government from giving its sanction to this project until more full and more accurate information should have been obtained. In this instance, I do not think that the undoubted incompleteness of detail in the project before us, should induce this Government to withhold the general assent which it has been proposed to give.

The survey has been hasty, the observations partial, the information obtained less full, and perhaps less accurate than it might be. Future examination, and further and closer inquiry, probably may in some degree affect the calculations already made; but I apprehend that enough is already known to enable the railway company and the Government "to ascertain approximately the probable amount required for the construction of the line," and this was all that it was proposed, in the first instance, to demand as a preliminary to the grant of a guarantee of interest on the capital to be subscribed.

Minute, 20 April 1854, p. 99, s. 7.

10. Having thus recorded my conviction that the proposed construction of a line of railway between Bombay and Baroda ought now to be sanctioned, I must add the expression of my opinion that the Government is not yet in a condition to pronounce a decision upon any other portions of the several lines projected.

The survey of the country between Baroda and Neemuch, and thence to Agra, is exceedingly unfavourable. Its natural difficulties are great, and for an aggregate distance of 10 miles no better gradient than 1 in 120 can be alleged.

The alternative line suggested by Colonel Kennedy from Baroda to Delhi, by way of Ahmedabad, has not been surveyed at all. It is very probable that the anticipations expressed in the Report of the practicability of this line, of its ready construction and easy gradients, may be realised on closer investigation of the country through which it is to run. But a junction at Delhi is further removed to the westward than is at all desirable, and the proposed direction of the line on the margin of the desert would carry it where there is little produce, little population, and little chance of creating such a general traffic as alone can make the line a profitable undertaking.

11. Again, the branch towards Indore, and that by which a junction with the Calcutta and Delhi line might be effected through the valley of the Nerbudda, have received no examination whatever. The Government, therefore, cannot as yet be called upon to offer any opinion regarding them.

12. In like manner it is impossible for the present to form any judgment on the relative merits of the competing lines which have been proposed to connect Candeish with Bombay.

Minute, 20 April 1853, p. 54.

During last year the Government of India declared its opinion that the "Thul Ghat Line to Candeish shall not be sanctioned until a survey shall have been made of the line recommended by the River Taptee, and that the Thull Ghaut Line should in no case be sanctioned until it shall have been ascertained by full survey that no better entrance to the table land can be found, and until further survey of the Thul Ghat and Bore Ghat Lines shall have been made, with a view to determining specifically those modifications of the objectionable features of both lines, which the engineers appear to be confident of effecting:" up to this time the Government of India has no further knowledge of the Thull Ghaut Line than it had during last year: no additional survey, no further examination of the ghauts has been reported to it.

A partial survey of the Taptee Valley is stated by Major Crawford to be in progress by the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company. A partial survey of the Taptee Valley has also been made by Colonel Kennedy; but the former has not been laid before this Government, and the latter is avowedly incomplete and superficial; and unless the allegations of Major Crawford, as to grave errors in its computation, shall be refuted, it cannot be relied upon as trustworthy.

13. Under these circumstances, in the total absence of any additional information regarding the Ghat Line, with very incomplete, and apparently inaccurate information regarding the River Line, I decline altogether to give my judgment, or to commit myself even to a speculative opinion upon the question at issue.

14. The practical course which I recommend the Government of India to follow, is this:

1st. That the line proposed by Colonel Kennedy, from Bombay to Baroda, shall be sanctioned, as the first section of an intended line of railway from the western coast of India towards the North-western Provinces.

2dly. That further surveys shall be prosecuted between Baroda and Agra, and Baroda and Delhi, with a view to discovering the best line of junction between the Presidencies of Bengal and Bombay.

3dly. That

3dly. That as it may be found impracticable to construct an eligible line, either by way of Neemuch to Agra, or by way of Ahmedabad to Delhi, and as a connexion with the Nerbudda Valley is in itself of great value to the proposed trunk railway, as well as to all that tract of country, a further survey shall be instituted, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the line by the Taptee Valley, or a line by the northern bank of the Nerbudda, be more favourable for the formation of a communication eastwards.

4thly. That the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company shall be urged to complete their examination of the ghats, in order that the Government of India may have before it all the materials necessary for forming a judgment regarding the best line of communication between Bombay and Candeish.

15. The adoption of this course will involve some delay; but in the present instance the delay proposed is no more than the caution demands. The inevitable intervention of such delays, and the necessity for such due caution in prosecuting the large measures which have been projected, are thus forcibly urged by Colonel Kennedy in the 45th and 46th paras. of his Report. He says—

"45. The true nature of what is now required of us calls for some explanation, that it may not be confounded with the class of railway projects usually brought forward in England, and limited to some 50, 100, or possibly 200 miles, running through well-known accessible country, which has been all accurately surveyed and recorded on correct maps, where the whole object is simple and well defined, to carry a short line between two specified termini; where the most rapid means of conveyance are everywhere at hand to carry all concerned the short distances required to reach respective points of the work, where the working year is twelve instead of six months, and where communication by letter is certain and immediate.

"46. Our task is of a totally different character. The length and breadth of our project extends over a territory about double the size of Great Britain; a territory of which little is known as relating to our object; of which accurate maps do not exist; a territory, through which the vast journeys required for exploration, must be made under a hot sun, at the slowest pace, on our own exhausted and way-worn horses; where, in many instances, it requires three weeks to obtain an answer from an officer on an out-station. It is not a mere line between two given termini, but a vast system of railways, which must be so cautiously planned, that, however gradually executed, it shall be certain to secure, by future extension, the interests of every minute district.

"If we take a more limited view than this of our important task, we must commit grievous error, and entail irremediable injury on large masses of people, whose interests are placed in our hands."

Entirely concurring in the sentiments which Colonel Kennedy has here expressed, I trust that none of these large measures may be determined upon without full inquiry, and all due deliberation given to them.

16. If my honourable colleagues should be of opinion that the measures specified in the preceding paragraphs should be adopted, sanction may be recommended at once for the execution of the section between Bombay and Baroda, in the manner proposed by Colonel Kennedy.

17. There are two large questions connected with this section, on which I wish to make a few remarks before I bring my minute to a close.

18. A doubt has been more than once expressed during the discussion, of the policy and prudence of executing that portion of the section from Bombay to Baroda, which lies between Bombay and Surat. It is surmised that the great difficulties which will impede the construction of a railway along the coast, and the alleged impossibility of successfully competing with the coasting trade now existing between Surat and Bombay, will render the construction of a railway costly and unprofitable. It is even affirmed, that the railway company which projects the line is not itself favourable to it, for the Hon. Mr. Lumsden observes in his minute, that Colonel Kennedy, "as observed by Major Crawford, would seem to have projected the Bombay and Surat junction, more out of deference to the wishes of the Governor-General than as recognizing its necessity." Minute, 2 Sept. 1854, p. 30.

I am unable to find any passage in Colonel Kennedy's Report which justifies the inference that he has proposed the Bombay and Surat line solely out of deference to my wishes; nor am I aware of any circumstance which could give countenance to that assumption, except the fact, that Colonel Kennedy did originally propose to commence his line at Surat; in his first prospectus, which was issued before the company was aware of the extended scale on which the government of India desired that the execution of railways in India should thenceforth be carried on.

However that may be, I have seen no good reason given as yet for surrendering the opinion I recorded last year, "the omission of the link between Bombay and Surat would be a great imperfection in the proposed scheme."

Minute, 20 April 1853, p. 38.

19. There is nothing in the documents now before us, which appears to me to show that the line, though not an easy one as far as Surat, would be inordinately costly. Nor is there enough in those documents to convince my judgment that if the railway should be constructed along the coast, it will be unable to compete successfully with the coasting trade.

Colonel Kennedy, the projector of a rival line to that which was in contemplation at Bombay, urges the advantages which Surat as a seaport already possesses by nature, or which it may acquire by art, and he anticipates its future rise with all the ardour of a sanguine disposition. I for my part am unable to see anything in the present known condition of Surat, or in the plans which have been conceived for it, which would enable it to compete with Bombay as a shipping port if a railway existed to the latter harbour: we know that at present Surat is a port of very inferior quality. During one season of the year it is wholly inaccessible to shipping. Its situation must make it at all times more perilous, and by no exertions of science or art can it ever be rendered comparable with the harbour at Bombay. How inferior it now is, and how little hope there can be of ever making it a successful harbour, except at an enormous expenditure of time and money, appears to me to be manifest from Colonel Kennedy's own Report, which, in support of his railway scheme, contains two large collateral schemes for the improvement of Surat, the one of which has for its object to remove from the town the inundations which annually accumulate where there ought to be dry ground, while the other is designed to remove from the harbour the ground which annually accumulates where there ought to be deep water.

Looking, then, to these facts and admissions upon record, I am unable to believe that Surat will ever be made a good shipping port.

20. I can as little persuade myself that if a railway should be formed from Surat to Bombay, goods will leave the line of railway at Surat in order to be carried thence at a cheaper rate by sea in country craft to Bombay.

Taking the figures as they are given in these papers, I am unable to admit the probability that exporters of cotton or opium or other produce of Guzerat or Central India, which shall be conveyed on the railway from the place of produce to Surat, will sacrifice the greater security, the greater regularity, the greater rapidity of conveyance afforded by the railway, and will there transfer their goods to coasting craft to be carried on them to Bombay, even though the quoted difference of cost of carriage now existing should not be lessened by the tariff of the railway company, which in such case would most probably be done.

21. Wherefore, seeing no probability of extraordinary cost in the construction of a line from Bombay to Surat; unable to receive the conviction that Surat will ever be made an eligible shipping port, and equally unable to believe that goods brought from the interior, and intended for shipment at Bombay, would be diverted from the railway to the coasting craft at Surat by such economy of conveyance as is illegal; further, bearing in mind that the certainty of a large passenger traffic is admitted, I am not prepared to assent to the opinion that a line from Bombay to Surat is an impolitic or imprudent scheme, even in a commercial point of view.

22. But the scheme must not be considered from a commercial point of view alone.

Minute, 20 April 1853, p. 99.

The Honourable Court of Directors has given its assent to the principle propounded by the Government of India, "that a general system of railways connecting the several Presidencies, and constituting the great trunk lines within them, should be sanctioned and executed without further delay. The Honourable Court has also recognised that the first of the main considerations, which should determine

determine the selection of a great trunk line in India, should be "the extent of political and commercial advantages which it is calculated to afford;" wherefore in deciding upon the substantive line proposed by Colonel Kennedy, the political advantages which would be sacrificed by the omission of the link between Bombay and Surat must not be lost sight of. p. 15.

23. A railway commencing at Surat, and connecting the line in Hindostan with the western coast, would no doubt be a great advantage in itself; but it would form no part of the system of railways which the Government has had in contemplation, and would not give to it the military and political advantages which it aims at securing.

A line stopping short at Surat would not connect the Bengal lines with those of Bombay, nor with those of Madras. The break of 200 miles thus intervening would effectually destroy that continuity of communication by which the troops of one Presidency would be readily made available for use in the remotest parts of another Presidency, so that the several armies in India should become practically interchangeable, and the military power of the Government should be increased tenfold.

24. Such a break, moreover, would interpose a fatal obstacle to the great improvement which it was stated the Government hoped some day to see introduced into the mode of conveying to and fro the European troops and recruits and invalids, who are perpetually on the move.

If the design of the Government shall be executed in its integrity, troops may be brought from England by the shortest possible route to Bombay for whichever of the three Presidencies they may be intended, and may be forwarded upon a continuous system of railways to whatever station they may be destined to occupy; so also regiments returning to England; so also recruits and invalids may, by the operation of such a continuous system, be sent on their way easily, quickly, healthily and cheaply.

But if that link in the system to which I have referred shall be dropt, these undoubted benefits will in a great degree be lost, and the railway system which the Government of India has projected will be left half maimed and mutilated.

25. Rather than this should come to pass, the Government of India, in my opinion, would be wise to face the probability of having to pay annually the whole guaranteed interest upon the capital, which might be small, in forming a line from Surat to Bombay.

I have already given my reasons for entertaining the conviction that that line would not be commercially unprofitable; I trust, therefore, that the Honourable Court will feel no hesitation in giving its sanction to the entire section from Bombay to Baroda.

26. The only remaining point which it is necessary to notice is Colonel Kennedy's proposal that the railway company which he represents should undertake the preparation of the iron which it will hereafter require for its own consumption, from iron mines to be formed and worked in the Nerbudda Valley.

The vast advantage of obtaining a supply of iron for railway purposes in India cannot be overstated. The great economy which would be effected by obtaining such a supply for the present undertaking has been clearly and fully explained in the Report. The existence of abundant mines of iron of good quality in the Nerbudda Valley, I apprehend, is not questioned, and if the shareholders of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company shall consent to undertake a great mining enterprise on the chance of its facilitating the original object for which the Company was incorporated, it may be competent to the Company to do so.

But unless the Honourable Court shall be pleased to provide specially for the point, I conceive that the guarantee of interest by the government cannot be held to extend to that portion of the capital which is to be applied to mining operations.

27. Those operations may be very successful, but they may be altogether the reverse. The Court of Directors, when it guarantees a certain rate of interest on the capital to be expended in the construction of a line of railway, looks to the ordinary causes of expenditure, and to the ordinary risks of such an undertaking, but it cannot have had in its contemplation a conjunction of objects so unusual as

large iron-works and a great railway, nor can it be expected to accept this double risk without some special provision to that effect.

28. It will be for the Honourable Court to decide whether it will extend its guarantee in favour of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company to that portion of its capital which the Company now proposes to employ in mining and all other operations required for the production of iron to be used in the construction of its lines; but as it seems to me to be at least questionable whether the Honourable Court will consent to do so, I think it right to draw especial attention to the point in doubt.

12 October 1854. (signed) *Dalhousie.*

MINUTE by the Honourable *J. Dorin*, dated the 17th October 1854.

I ASSENT entirely to the practical course recommended in the 14th para. of the Minute of the Most Noble the Governor-general; his Lordship's four propositions seem to me most judicious, and completely warranted by the information we yet possess as to railway construction in the West of India.

In whatever direction it may be ultimately decided to connect the Great Western and Eastern trunk lines in the North of India, it is quite clear that the first section of the rail from Bombay must pass by the way of Broach and Baroda, and I think the Government of India is justified in sanctioning it so far.

The first portion of this section, as far as Surat, will doubtless be both difficult and expensive, yet it is so essential to the complete connexion of the system of the grand trunk line, that I quite agree with the Governor-general, that it will be worth guaranteeing as a political object, independent of any commercial advantages that may attach to it.

I have no expectations, however, that it will fail as a commercial speculation. I do not believe that Surat can ever be made a good seaport, nor that goods once on the line will leave it for cheapness of sea transport from Surat to Bombay; on the contrary, I should consider that a break on the line would be fatal to its perfect efficiency, the tendency of goods being not to take to a railway till they can be carried on it throughout to their point of destination.

There can be no doubt of the vast advantage of obtaining a supply of iron in India for railway purposes; but I should prefer to see mining operations, such as those proposed by Colonel Kennedy at Poonassa, carried on by capital separate from that of the railway company.

17 October 1854. (signed) *J. Dorin.*

MINUTE by Major-General the Honourable *J. Low*, C.B., dated the 23d October 1854.

1. I HAVE read the above quoted minute, and have examined the maps and other papers circulated along with it, with great interest.

2. The various facts described, and the reasons stated by the Most Noble the Governor-general, are fully convincing to my mind as to the accuracy of his Lordship's opinion, that "a general sanction should be given by the Government of India to the line proposed between Baroda and Bombay."

3. The Governor-general has also shown clearly that it would be very unwise, in our present defective information, to decide now whether the line connecting Baroda with the North-western Provinces should be taken *viâ* Neemuch or *viâ* Ahmedabad.

4. From my knowledge of the Oodeypore country, through which a railroad to Neemuch must pass, I cannot help thinking it very unlikely that such a railroad will ever be constructed; but I beg to mention, that even if it were certain that a railroad is to be made through Neemuch to Agra, I would still advocate that there should

should be a railroad from Baroda, as far as Ahmedabad, the latter being a large and opulent city, and the capital of one of the richest provinces (for its size) in all British India.

5. I would therefore suggest that a survey should be made of the country between Baroda and Ahmedabad.

6. A railroad from Bombay through Baroda to Ahmedabad, would, I feel sure, be of very great advantage, both in a political and a commercial point of view, even if it never went further than the last-named city; but I have a strong impression on my mind that Ahmedabad, Deesa and Pallee (the latter is a town of great trade), will ultimately be the line fixed upon to connect Bombay with the North-west Provinces. From Pallee, however, I would not advocate that the railway should go to Delhi through a thinly inhabited line of country; I would rather take it from Pallee, through Ajmere and Nusseerabad, and thence direct to Agra.

7. But I beg, in conclusion, to say, that I have only written the above remarks as suggestions for the consideration of better informed persons, and not as recommendations; for I would never venture to give positive advice as to a line of railroad in any country, till all the lands through which it was projected to run had been carefully surveyed and minutely described by engineers of proved ability and judgment.

23 October 1854. (signed) *J. Low.*

MINUTE by the Honourable *J. P. Grant*, dated the 24th October 1854.

I THINK a great deal of time would have been saved if the discussions at Bombay had been restricted to the single question on which, in the present state of the case, it is possible to form any well-founded judgment.

The matter stands thus: the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company proposed to make a line of railway from Bombay to Candeish, in a north-easterly direction, ascending the ghauts at the Thull Ghaut; that line was found to be open to this objection, that the ascent of the ghauts was made by a course which combined gradients of extreme severity, with curves of extreme sharpness. In forwarding the project, the consulting engineer of Government avoided committing himself to a positive opinion of the safety of such a line, and indicated his doubt of its safety, by recommending, in order to make it safe, an untried plan of a sort of back-action atmospheric system, to be combined with the common locomotive system, which plan has found no favour. As no attempt had been made by a survey of the whole line of ghauts towards the required direction, to ascertain whether the ascent of the ridge could or could not be made at a less unfavourable spot than this very unfavourable Thull Ghaut, and as no attempt had been made to survey a line up the Taptee Valley, by which obviously the whole ridge would be turned and avoided, or to compare the advantages and disadvantages of such a line with those of any line breasting the ridge, common prudence dictated to the Government of India and the Home Government, the necessity of suspending a judgment upon the projected line until the two surveys above-mentioned should be made.

A rough sectional survey has now been made of the line up the Taptee Valley; but no survey has yet been made, at least none has yet been reported, of the ridge of ghauts, so that it remains still uncertain whether the Thull Ghaut be the very best possible place to ascend the ridge (if the ridge is to be ascended) or not. For anything that has been yet officially alleged to the contrary, it may be amongst the worst possible places that could have been selected for that purpose. In this state of our information, the consulting engineer of the Bombay Government takes the occasion of a report from the officers of another railway company being submitted, to press for the immediate execution of the Thull Ghaut project by the Great Indian Peninsular Company, without waiting for the topographical information necessary to form a rational judgment upon that question being completely obtained.

This is done on the ground that one of the two requisite surveys has been made, namely, that of the line which would turn the ridge by the Taptee Valley;

and that although the result is not physically unfavourable, the grounds which induced the consulting engineer originally to recommend the Thull Ghaut line have as much force in his mind now as they had before the highest authority pronounced them to be insufficient, in the absence of further information, which is still wanting.

I agree in thinking that this (the Thull Ghaut question) is a question which it would be waste of time for us even to look at, until we shall be in possession of the whole of the information which has been pronounced to be requisite for its solution.

This reduces the matter now before us to the single question of the propriety of authorising the construction of the line northwards, from Bombay, through Surat, Broach and Baroda, projected by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company. For the reasons set forth in the minutes of Lord Elphinstone and the Governor-general, I am of opinion that this line of railway is essential to the completeness of the Indian system of railways; and I heartily concur in the proposal of the Governor-general to authorise, under the power given to his Lordship in Council, the immediate construction of this line by the company which has projected it.

I hope the following remark will not be considered overcautious. The Governor-general proposes that this line should be sanctioned "as the first section of an intended line of railway from the western coast of India, towards the North-western Provinces." I think it will be more prudent, in conveying our sanction of this line, to sanction it *simpliciter*. It is recommended by the Bombay Government as being a line most desirable in itself, inasmuch as it connects their capital and their great port with the richest provinces under the Presidency. It is recommended also as having the collateral advantages of running so far in the direction of Scinde, with which, eventually, a connexion by railway is anticipated. It is so far on the way to the Malwa Opium Districts. These considerations, in my opinion, are ample, not merely to justify, but to force the Government of India to accede to the recommendation of the Bombay Government in favour of what is now actually recommended. It is true that the greater part of the line now recommended must necessarily form part of any line which hereafter may be made to join Bombay with the Ganges Valley Line, at any place from Agra westwards. But it is admitted that we are not yet in a position to point out any such line: the only line of which we have a survey from Baroda to Agra is pronounced to be objectionable. A better line between those two points may exist, but it has not yet been found. It is believed that a line physically unobjectionable, from Baroda by Ahmedabad to Delhi exists; but Delhi is pronounced to be further to the west than is desirable for the junction; and such a line must certainly be open to the objection of passing, for the most part, through a thinly peopled country. I cannot divest myself of the impression, that when all the information necessary to the solution of this great and complicated question has been acquired, it will be demonstrated that the cheapest and most useful manner of connecting Bombay with the Ganges Valley Line will be by a line running up to the top of the valley of the Nerbudda, and thence to the Ganges Valley Line at some point between Allahabad and Patna, probably Mirzapore.

Mr. Jacob's report upon the iron, lime, wood and coal in auspicious proximity to each other, of excellent quality and in inexhaustible quantity, in the Nerbudda Valley, in my opinion definitively settles in the affirmative the question of a railway up that valley. It is impossible to imagine a railway from the west coast to Jubbulpore, without feeling sure, after a glance at the map, that the connexion of Jubbulpore with the Ganges Valley Line must be a necessary consequence. When this line, of which the primary object is commercial, is completed, will not the political and military objects of the junction of Bombay with the Ganges Valley Line be adequately provided for? The answer may depend on the result of surveys yet to be made; but in the present state of the question I must say, that the road that shall carry to the Indian Ocean and the Ganges the iron, coal, cotton and grain of the Nerbudda Valley, has a claim to priority, which it will be difficult to withstand.

For these reasons, I think it would be prudent for the Government of India, in freely sanctioning the Baroda railway, not to commit itself unnecessarily to any ulterior project.

I agree

I agree entirely with General Low in thinking that the line ought to be sanctioned all the way to Ahmedabad. It has, as I understand the papers now before us, been surveyed all that way; and the Bombay Government earnestly ask for it all that way. Should the main line go on from Baroda to Agra, Indore, or elsewhere, still it is explained that the line from Baroda to Ahmedabad will be indispensable as a branch line. It matters nothing now whether it is to be called a branch line hereafter, or not; I understand it is this part of the line, whereby the rich province at the head of the Gulph of Cambay is tapped, to which the Company and the Bombay Government look as the feeder which is to make the goods traffic of the line south of Baroda remunerative. I trust that the Bombay Government may not be disappointed in this part of their plan, which, in my opinion, is independent of the question of the production of the main line northwards.

In all other points I concur, without reserve, in the practical course proposed by the Governor-general in para. 14 of his minute.

Upon the question of the ports in the Gulph of Cambay, which, as a collateral question, is much discussed in these papers, I think that if any reasonable outlay of money would make a good harbour in that quarter safe for large vessels during eight months of the year, no regard for the inhabitants of Bombay, or the proprietors of the railway, ought to prevent such outlay. Bombay is about as far from such a port as Liverpool is from Bristol.

I do not see what public or private good will be done by the Nerbudda iron mines being worked by a railway company. I take it for granted that the guarantee will not extend to such operations. If it do not, the company must keep separate accounts, and it will certainly not transfer its iron from its iron account to its guaranteed capital account at anything less than the highest market value of the commodity; it would be much simpler for the same individuals to form a separate iron company.

My own opinion is, that the Government should do more than it usually does in the way of pioneering upon occasions of this sort. If no company or capitalist should come forward to work this iron, I think the Government itself should work it; it would reap an ample reward merely from the result of the knowledge which thereby it would impart to the natives of the country; and for railways in India just now, iron is the one thing wanting.

24 October 1854. (signed) *J. P. Grant.*

MINUTE by the Most Noble the Governor-General, dated the 28th October 1854.

1. THERE is such close concurrence of opinion among us regarding the Bombay and Baroda Railway, that I see no need to reserve it for consideration in Council when it is so desirable that the papers should be transmitted to England by the mail next week.

2. I therefore beg leave merely to add a few words to my former minute, for the purpose of saying, that if it is thought that in the sanction proposed to be given to the Baroda line "as the first section of an intended line of railway from the Western Coast of India towards the North-western Provinces," the concluding phrase is likely to be misapprehended, I have no objection whatever that the phrase should be left out, and that a general sanction should be given to the line from Bombay to Baroda.

3. In referring to a line from the Western Coast towards the North-western Provinces, I meant only to indicate the great junction line, which all are agreed should in some direction or other unite the Western Coast with the joint line of railway which is to traverse the North-western Provinces, as well as the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal; in this sense the Bombay and Baroda line is the first section of an intended line from Bombay towards the North-western Provinces, whether the further section shall run by the Nerbudda Valley, or by way of Neemuch.

4. With reference to the line by way of the Nerbudda Valley, on the importance of which Mr. Grant has justly dwelt, it will be remembered, that I mentioned that

line as an alternative one with the Neemuch line in my minute of 1853; and although I thought, and still think, that the Neemuch line would be preferable on the whole as a junction trunk line, the remarks which I have lately recorded on the surveys, as far as they have gone, indicate the opinion which I am at present inclined to hold, that the Neemuch, as well as the more western line, will be found objectionable, and that an immediate and close survey of the Nerbudda line is therefore very desirable.

5. I have no objection that the small branch line from Baroda to Ahmedabad (for such I am persuaded it will prove to be) should receive sanction now.

28 October 1854. (signed) *Dalhousie.*

Copy Financial (Railway) Despatch from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-General of India in Council, No. 7, dated 9 May 1855.

Letter from, No. 23, dated 3 Nov. 1854.—Transmitting two notes and a memorandum by the Consulting Engineer to Government, together with Minutes recorded by the Members of Government relative to Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company's surveys, and reporting the proceedings of the Government with reference to that project.

Para. 1. WE have considered with the attention due to the importance of the subject, the opinion and recommendations of the members of your Government upon the undertaking projected by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

2. We have also had under our consideration the views of the Government of Bombay upon the same subject.

3. In our despatch in this department of the 17th August 1853, para. 12, we informed you that we would be prepared to sanction the adoption of a line of railway to connect Bombay with the north-west of India, to meet the trunk line from Calcutta, "so soon as, by actual survey, the best line for the purpose shall have been ascertained."

4. You have however sanctioned the immediate construction of the line from Bombay by Surat and Broach to Baroda, by the company which has projected it; and you have also sanctioned the continuation of the line from Baroda to Ahmedabad, leaving for future decision the question whether it should be considered part of the main line, or a branch line. The surveys which have already been made do not, in the opinion of the Governor-General, place the Government "in a condition to pronounce a decision upon any other portions of the several lines projected," than the section between Bombay and Ahmedabad, to which we shall chiefly direct our remarks.

5. Since the receipt of your letter under reply, we have been informed by the Bombay Government, who had received your instructions respecting the commencement of operations between Bombay and Baroda, and the prosecution of surveys, that "measures will be taken to proceed with them, when the arrangements of the Baroda Railway Company are sufficiently advanced in" that Presidency.

6. We were hardly prepared to learn that you had adopted measures so conclusive as those reported in these proceedings. We did not expect that you would determine upon the steps to be taken for carrying out any portion of the work, without a further reference to us; the Railway Directors likewise appear to have considered that final arrangements were to be settled in this country, for they were not represented at Bombay by any authorised agent, and their engineers had received no instructions to hold themselves in readiness for the commencement of operations. You must have been aware that no pecuniary agreement had yet been made with the company in question, and that at the present time, the difficulties of raising money in this country are considerable. Works may now be going on in Bombay under your authority involving a large outlay by a company who have had no opportunity of making their financial or other arrangements.

7. The first step to be adopted in such an undertaking, is to determine the direction of the line of railway which it is deemed important to execute, and then

to

to propose to the railway company the terms and conditions under which we are prepared to contract with them for the performance of the work.

8. We have fully and attentively considered this part of the subject. We entirely concur with the Governor-General and the members of your government, in the opinion that the line proposed, running between Bombay and Ahmedabad, is a very important one; but there are considerations connected with the provision of the capital which could not have been before you when the subject was under deliberation, and which prescribe a different order of execution of the railway to that which has been suggested.

9. That railway is to be constructed by British capital, and we have already adverted to the difficulties which exist at the present time, and which have been experienced on many occasions, in raising the sums requisite for such purposes. It would be likely to increase those difficulties if the railway company were in the first instance to undertake that portion of the line which would involve the largest outlay, and at the same time afford the most remote prospect of proving remunerative. It is most desirable that the first section of every new line of railway in India should be of a different character in these respects.

10. Under this view of the question, it appears very inexpedient that the railway company, by commencing its operations either at Bombay or at or near to Callian, should encounter, probably for a considerable time, the very heavy outlay which must attend the execution of a line parallel to the sea coast, and with an estuary and numerous rivers and large watercourses to cross, while, in consequence of the absence of large towns, and the competition of water carriage by steamers and other vessels, it must continue unremunerative for the greater part of the period required to complete it.

11. The alternative proposition of the railway company, which was brought before us in December 1852, seems under existing circumstances to be the better course to pursue for the ultimate attainment of the object in view.

12. The letter of the Directors then proposed the following course: "In accomplishing the general objects set forth, your memorialists propose to take advantage of water carriage by steamers for the present from Bombay, either to Tunkaria Bunder in the Gulf of Cambay, or to Surat in the mouth of the Taptee river, and to commence their operations at whichever of these points may seem most fitting to your Honourable Court."

13. If the railway commence at Surat and proceed through a country presenting no engineering difficulties towards Broach and Baroda, it will become increasingly productive as its sections are gradually executed. We have therefore signified to the railway company our desire that they should undertake the line on the plan of their original proposition, commencing at Surat and proceeding from thence to Baroda and Ahmedabad, and that they should engage to execute a junction-line towards Bombay whenever we shall call upon them so to do, after the line has been opened to Baroda. We forward copy of the letter which we have addressed to that company. *See* p. 14.

14. We are expecting the transmission of the further surveys of the projected line of railway over the Thul Ghaut into Candeish, with the observations of our Governments thereon, and shall therefore pronounce no decision at present with regard to the proposed competing line by the valley of the Taptee. We need scarcely observe that strong reasons should be assigned for preferring a line which would render necessary a detour of some 130 miles, in order to reach the provinces of Candeish and Berar from Bombay.

15. As you are aware, we look with much interest to the early completion of the surveys of the line through the valley of the Nerbudda to Mirzapore. We have reason to believe that the Great Indian Peninsular Company have pursued their surveys so far as Jubbulpore, and that in the next season they will survey a branch line to Oomrawutty in Berar. It would materially promote the early progress of the work in view if the East Indian Railway Company were to proceed provisionally with the survey from Mirzapore towards Jubbulpore or Hoshingabad, that being the direction of such part of the railway that it may become expedient to construct, which will be within your Presidency, and which it is probable that that company may hereafter be called upon to execute.

 16. We

16. We have fully considered the proposal made by the Railway Company for establishing iron works in connexion with the railway, and have given our best attention to the opinions of your Government upon the subject, which concur in representing the important auxiliary that iron works would be to the railway, and in urging the expediency of establishing those in question.

17. The subject has been recently under our consideration in replying to the despatch from your Government, No. 16, dated 21st July last, which referred to a report by Captain Showers, describing iron mines lying upon another and distant part of the expected route of the Bombay and Baroda Railway. The conclusion at which we arrived was, that while we should be happy to hear that those mines are worked and made available for railway materials, any company established for such purposes should be separate and distinct from the Railway Company.

Enclosure to Financial (Railway) Despatch to India, No. 7 of 1855.

Sir, East India House, 16 April 1855.

With reference to the correspondence which has passed with the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company regarding the line of railway projected by that company, I am instructed to acquaint you that the Court of Directors of the East India Company, after mature consideration of the whole question, will be prepared, upon being satisfied that your company are able to raise a sufficient capital, to enter into an agreement for the execution of a railway in the direction proposed in the letter from Lord Keane, the chairman of the company, to the Court, dated 21st December 1852, viz., that the railway should commence at the port of Surat, and proceed from thence to Baroda. The Court are willing to consent that the line should be further extended to the town of Ahmedabad in Guzerat. They are likewise desirous that the Railway Company should engage, at any time after the opening of the line to Baroda, when the Court shall call upon them to do so, to execute a junction line proceeding south towards Bombay.

Upon these conditions, and subject to the provisions included in the deeds of contract with the other Indian railway companies, the Court are prepared to guarantee interest upon the capital to the extent at present of 500,000*l.*, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, the Railway Company engaging to pay into the Treasury of the East India Company 25 per cent. of the said capital within two months after the Act of Incorporation has been passed; 25 per cent. more within four months after that date, and the remainder at such times as the Court of Directors may prescribe.

As the result of the further surveys of the projected line of railway over the Thull Ghaut into Candeish has not yet been reported to the Court by the local Government, they are not prepared to entertain any proposition respecting a line by the valley of the Taptee. It will be sufficient for the present that the line of railway above marked out should be commenced and carried on as speedily as arrangements can be made for the purpose.

I am, &c.

(signed) *James C. Melvill*,

Lieut.-Col. Kennedy. Secretary.

Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel *J. P. Kennedy*, Managing Director of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, to Sir *James C. Melvill*.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company,
10, Liverpool-street, New Broad-street,

Sir, London, 16 April 1855.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, wherein you state that the Court of Directors of the East India Company will be prepared, upon being satisfied that the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company are able to raise a sufficient capital, to enter into an agreement for the execution of a railway in the direction proposed in Lord Keane's letter to the

the Court, dated 21st December 1852, namely, that the railway should commence at the port of Surat, and proceed from thence to Baroda, and that the Court are willing to consent that the line should be further extended to the town of Ahmedabad, in Guzerat; and that the Court are likewise desirous that the Railway Company should engage at any time after the opening of the line to Baroda, when the Court shall call upon them to do so, to execute a junction line proceeding south towards Bombay; and that upon these conditions, and subject to the provisions included in the deeds of contract with the other Indian Railway Companies, the Court are prepared to guarantee interest upon the capital to the extent, at present, of 500,000*l.*, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, the Railway Company engaging to pay into the Treasury of the East India Company 25 per cent. of the said capital within two months after the Act of Incorporation has been passed; 25 per cent. more within four months after that date, and the remainder at such times as the Court of Directors may prescribe. And you also state, that as the result of the further surveys of the projected line of railway over the Thull Ghât into Candeish has not yet been reported to the Court by the local Government, they are not prepared to entertain any proposition respecting a line by the valley of the Taptee; and that it will be sufficient for the present that the line of railway above marked out should be commenced and carried on as speedily as engagements can be made for the purpose.

I am authorised and desired by the Board of Directors of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, on their behalf to accept and agree to the terms contained in your said letter of this day's date.

I am further directed to assure you that the Company are able to raise a sufficient capital to meet the requirements of the Court, as the large proprietary of our company have only been waiting for the decision of the Court of Directors to pay up such portions of the capital subscribed as the Court might see fit to require and guarantee.

The Board desire me to express to you their determination to act upon the direction contained in the concluding paragraph of your letter, and to assure you that the line of railway shall be commenced and carried on as speedily as engagements can be made for the purpose.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Kennedy*, L[t] Co[l],
Managing Director B. B. C. I. Railway Company.

Enclosures to Financial (Railway) Despatch to Bombay, No. 3 of 1855.

Sir, 2, Moorgate-street, 9 November 1854.

At the request of a committee of gentlemen whose names are subjoined, interested in the formation of a railroad in Scinde, from Kurrachee to the Indus, I have the honour to submit for your consideration the accompanying memorandum of the terms and conditions which would in their opinion enable them to raise the requisite capital for the construction of the work, and to request that you would be good enough to bring the same to the early consideration of the Honourable Court.

You are well aware of the steps already taken by the local Government in India in furtherance of this undertaking, and of the anxiety of Mr. Frere, the Commissioner of Scinde, Lieutenant-colonel Turner, the Superintending Engineer, and other Government officers on the spot, that this railroad should be at once proceeded with, as being not only of provincial, but of imperial importance both in a political and commercial point of view.

I have taken the liberty of addressing you on the subject of the proposed Scinde Railway, under the impression that the Honourable Court will be disposed, as in the case of the other Indian railways, to employ the agency of private enterprise and capital for raising the necessary funds for constructing and working the line.

Should the Honourable Court decide upon conceding the construction of the Scinde Railway to a private company on the basis suggested in the memorandum before referred to, their early reply is respectfully requested, as the usual Parliamentary notices require to be inserted this month, for obtaining an Act of Incorporation during the ensuing session.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. P. Andrew*

Major Oliphant,
Chairman of the Court of Directors of the
Honourable East India Company.

Scinde Railway from Kurrachee to Kotree.

Length of Line 110 Miles.

Capital 750,000*l.*, in 37,500 shares of 20*l.* each, with power to issue debentures to the extent of half the amount of capital paid up.

£.150,000. of the capital to be reserved for India.

A guarantee of 4½ per cent. interest to be granted on the shares, in the same manner and same terms as those granted to the East Indian Railway Company, with an additional ½ per cent. for 5 years.

Debentures (upon the same principle as those issued by the East Indian Railway Company) to bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum for 5 years, and 4½ per cent. after 5 years.

Shareholders having paid 5*l.* and upwards per 20*l.* share, to have the privilege of taking debentures to the extent of half of what they have paid.

A deposit of 5*l.* per share or 25*l.* per cent. on 600,000*l.* capital subscribed in this country to be lodged in the India House previously to the contract being executed.

The necessary powers to be granted to facilitate the transfer of shares in India, and from India to this country, and *vice versâ*.

Dividends paid in India to be exempt from the operation of the income tax during the time such dividends are paid in India.

Shares or debentures belonging to persons dying in India to be subjected only to the control of Her Majesty's Courts in India and those of the Honourable East India Company.

Note.—Both the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company had a guarantee of 5 per cent. for a terminable period of 99 years, to enable them to raise the first portions of their respective capitals, although the lines they proposed traversed countries well known, and comparatively rich and densely peopled; while Scinde and its capabilities are scarcely known in this country, and its resources have still to be developed.

These circumstances, and the present uncertain state of the money market, will, it is hoped, sufficiently justify the stipulations in this memorandum as to the privilege of issuing debentures and shares with an additional ½ per cent. for 5 years, and the more especially as the amount of capital required is comparatively small for the completion of so great and important an undertaking.

2, Moorgate-street, 9 November 1854. (signed) *W. P. Andrew.*

Letter from Sir *James C. Melvill* to *W. P. Andrew*, Esq., Chairman of Scinde Railway Company.

Sir, East India House, 10 January 1855.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have had under their consideration your letter dated the 9th November, submitting a scheme for the construction of a railway in Scinde from Kurrachee to the Indus; also your letter of the 19th ultimo, stating that a Company has been formed for the purpose, and that the necessary capital has been subscribed for, and expressing a hope that the Court will extend their support and encouragement to the undertaking.

In

In reply I am commanded to acquaint you that, adverting to the opinions expressed by the local authorities regarding the importance of the proposed railway, the Court will be prepared when the Scinde Railway Company has been duly registered and incorporated to give their sanction to the undertaking, by arrangements with the Company similar to those which exist with the other Indian Railway Companies.

With this view the Court will guarantee interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum upon 500,000 *l.* of capital, upon condition that 25 per cent. of that amount is paid into the East India Company's treasury within two months after the Act of Incorporation has passed; 25 per cent. more within four months after that date, and the remainder at such times as the Court of Directors may prescribe.

The Court desire me to add, with reference to the suggestion contained in your letter of the 9th November, upon the subject, that they fully concur in the expediency of the railway company securing all the powers that may be necessary for facilitating the transfer of shares in India, and for establishing a registry in that country. Such provisions must be included in the Act of Incorporation, the draft of which the Court request that you will submit for their perusal.

I am, &c.

(signed) *J. C. Melvill*, Secretary.

EAST INDIA RAILWAYS.

COPIES and Extracts of CORRESPONDENCE relative to the Progress of RAILWAY UNDERTAKINGS in *India* (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 318, of Session 1854).

(*Sir Joshua Walmsley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
25 *May* 1855.

272. +—

Under 3 *oz.*

EAST INDIA (SELECTIONS FROM RECORDS OF GOVERNMENT.)

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 4 July 1855;—*for*,

A RETURN "of all DOCUMENTS published by the Government of *India*, under the Title 'SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF GOVERNMENT.'"

East India House, 18 July 1855.

JAMES C. MELVILL.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF GOVERNMENT.

No.	Date of Publication.	Presidency.	TITLE OF WORK.	Name of Author, and Position in Civil Service, &c.	Number of Pages.
1.	- -	INDIA - -	Not received.		
2.	1853	- „ - -	- - Punjaub Reports, 1849–50, and 1850–51.	- - Henry M. Lawrence, John Lawrence, Robert Montgomery, Members of the Board of Administration.	176, with Appendices 184.
3.	„	- „ - -	- - Papers relating to the Resignation of the late General Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B.	Published by Authority - -	106.
4.	1854	- „ - -	Survey of the River Gogra -	- - Published by Authority. C. A. Gaskoin, Lieutenant Artillery -	36.
			Road over the Tounghoop Pass.	- - Lieutenant G. R. Forlong, Superintendent, Pegu and Arracan Road.	
			Report on the Cotton Fields of Pegu.	- - J. O. Price, Superintendent, Government Cotton Cultivation.	
5.	„	- „ - -	- - History of Operations for the Suppression of Human Sacrifice and Female Infanticide in the Hill Tracts of Orissa.	Published by Authority - -	134, with Appendices 146.
6.	„	- „ - -	- - Punjaub Reports, 1851–52, and 1852–53.	- - Published by Authority. Mr. John Lawrence, Chief Commissioner for the Punjaub.	219, with Appendices 230.
1.	1851	BENGAL -	- - On the Poppy Cultivation, and the Benares Opium Agency.	- - W. C. B. Eatwell, M.D., First Assistant and Opium Examiner.	30.
2.	„	- „ - -	On the Nuddea Rivers - -	- - Captain J. Lang, 36th Regt. Bengal Native Infantry, Officiating Superintendent of Nuddea Rivers.	46, and Maps.
3.	„	- „ - -	- - On the Settlement of Cuttack and State of the Tributary Mehals.	- - Report of the Board of Revenue and of Mr. Mills, Commissioner of Cuttack; also, Minute by Mr. Mills, and Report by Mr. Ricketts, Commissioner of Cuttack, and Superintendent of Tributary Mehals.	110.

(*continued*)

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF GOVERNMENT—*continued.*

No.	Date of Publication.	Presidency.	TITLE OF WORK.	Name of Author, and Position in Civil Service, &c.	Number of Pages.
4.	1851	BENGAL -	- - On Proceedings of Railway Commissioner in taking the Land and other Property required for the Railway.	- - C. H. Lushington, Esq., Railway Commissioner.	38, and Appendices 28.
5.	„	- „ - -	- - On the Sikhim Morung, and on Kooch Behar.	- - A. Campbell, Esq., Superintendent of Darjeeling, and Major Francis Jenkins, Governor-General's Agent, North-East Frontier.	51.
6.	1852	- „ - -	- - On the Tin and other Mineral Productions of the Tenasserim Provinces.	- - Captain G. B. Tremenheere, Executive Engineer; and remarks on the Report by T. Oldham, Esq., Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India.	—
7.	„	- „ - -	- - On the Electric Telegraph between Calcutta and Kedgeree.	- - Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, M. D., Superintendent of the Electric Telegraph.	21, and Appendices 8.
8.	„	- „ - -	- - On the Districts in the Damoodah Valley and Beerbhoom, producing Iron Ore.	- - T. Oldham, A.M., F.R.S., G.S., M.R.I.A., Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India.	34, with Maps, &c.
9.	„	- „ - -	- - On the Teak Forests of the Tenasserim Provinces, and Papers on the Teak Forests in India.	- - Dr. Falconer, M.D., F.R.S., Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Calcutta.	286, and Appendices 29.
10.	1853	- „ - -	Calcutta Waterworks - -	- - F. W. Simms, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India.	54.
11.	„	- „ - -	- - On the Political States, South-Western Frontier Agency. Revenue Administration of Assam; Report for 1849–50. On the Wild Tribes bordering on the South Frontier of Chittagong.	- - J. H. Crawford, Agent, Governor-General. - - Major F. Jenkins, Commissioner of Revenue, Assam. - - H. Ricketts, Commissioner, 16th Division.	100.
12.	„	- „ - -	- - Embankments of the Damoodah.	- - T. Bruce, Officiating Commissioner; and Correspondence.	94.
13.	„	- „ - -	- - On the Manufacture of Salt in the Tumlook Agency. On the Coal Mines of Lakadong in the Jynteah Hills. Memorandum of the results of an Examination of Gold Dust and Gold from Shuy-Gween.	- - Henry C. Hamilton, Salt Agent, Midnapore. - - T. Oldham, Superintendent of Geological Survey of India. - Ditto - - - - -	62.
14.	1854	- „ - -	- - Establishment of the Presidency College of Bengal.	- - F. J. Mouat, Secretary Council of Education and Correspondence.	71, and Appendices 43.
15.	„	- „ - -	- - On the Damoodah Embankments, 1853 and 1854.	- - Lieutenant-Colonel Goodwin, Superintending Engineer, South-Western Provinces; and Minutes, Correspondence, Plans, &c.	154.
16.	„	- „ - -	- - Report of a Tour of Inspection. Report on the District of Singbhoom.	- - W. B. Jackson, Judge of the Sudder Court. - - H. Ricketts, S.C., Member of the Board of Revenue.	116.

SELECTIONS FROM THE PUBLIC CORRESPONDENCE—Published by Authority.

No.	Date of Publication.	Presidency.	TITLE OF WORK.	Name of Author, and Position in Civil Service, &c.	Number of Pages.
1.	- -	PUNJAB - -	} Not received.		Vol. 1.
2.	- -	- „ - -			
3.	- -	- „ - -			
4.	- -	- „ - -			
5.	1853	- „ - -	- - Cultivation of Tea in the District of Hangra.	- - W. Jameson, Esq., Superintendent Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces.	294 to 397.
			Report on the Yoozoofzaee District.	- - Lieutenant H. B. Lumsden, Bengal Native Infantry.	
6.	„	- „ - -	Infanticide in the Punjab -	- - Minute by R. Montgomery, Esq., and Correspondence.	399 to 518.
7.	1854	- „ - -	- - Ferruginous Resources of Dhurmsala.	- - Reports by M. Marcadieu, Geological Surveyor in the Punjab, and Correspondence.	Vol. 2. 1 to 56.
			Revised Settlement of the Momunds.	- - Correspondence, &c. with Lieut.-Colonel Mackeson, C. B., Commissioner and Superintendent Peshawur Division.	
			Construction of Tanks, &c. in Rawul Pindee.	- - Letter from E. Thornton, Esq., Commissioner and Superintendent Jelum Division.	
8.	„	- „ - -	- - Agriculture of the Rechna Doab.	- - Report, &c. by Major J. Clarke, Deputy Commissioner Goojanwala.	57 to 160.
			Agricultural Condition and Operations of Pergunna Goojranwala.	- - Major J. Clarke, Deputy Commissioner.	
9.	„	- „ - -	- - Infanticide, Supplementary Papers.	- - Letter from R. Montgomery, Esq., Judicial Commissioner for the Punjab, with Appendices.	161 to 248.
10.	„	- „ - -	Manufacture of Tar - -	- - Memorandum by J. D. Smythe, A. C. E., Executive Officer, Workshops Baree Doab Canal.	249 to 381.
			Geological Structure and Mineral Wealth of the Salt Range in the Punjab.	- - A. Fleming, M. D., in charge of the Geological Survey of the Salt Range in the Punjab.	
1.	1846	AGRA - -	- - Revision of Chowkeedaree Establishment, Zillah Bareilly.	H. Clarke, Esq., Magistrate -	Vol. 1. 1 to 48.
			Revenue Management of Ajmere.	Major Dixon, Superintendent -	
			Revenue Administration, Zillah Bareilly.	H. Clarke, Esq. - - - -	
			Irrigation of the Madras Presidency.	- - Report and Maps received from the Secretary Board of Revenue, Madras.	
			Pontoon Bridge - - - -	- - Captain J. N. Sharpe, Executive Engineer.	
2.	„	- „ - -	- - Rules for the Construction of Roads.	- - Circular by the Military Board, Bengal.	49 to 146.
			Grand Trunk Road - -	- - Selections from Major Abbott's Report.	
			Tram Road at Agra - -	P. B. Reid, Esq., Deputy Collector	
			Stone Quarries and Roads -	- - F. H. Robinson, Esq., Commissioner, Agra Division.	
			Stone Quarries in the North-Western Provinces.	- - P. B. Reid, Deputy Collector, Agra; W. E. Money, Collector, Mirzapore; E. H. C. Monckton, Officiating Deputy Collector, Allahabad; H. Rose, Collector, Banda. Memorandum by J. Middleton, F. G. S.	
			Trial by Jury - - -	- - Notes by H. Lushington, Sessions Judge, Futtehpoor.	

SELECTIONS FROM THE PUBLIC CORRESPONDENCE—Published by Authority—*continued.*

No.	Date of Publication.	Presidency.	TITLE OF WORK.	Name of Author, and Position in Civil Service, &c.	Number of Pages.
3.	1846	AGRA - -	- - Statistics, Area, and Population of the North-Western Provinces.	- - Circular from J. Thornton, Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.	147 to 210.
			Population of Delhi and its Suburbs.	A. A. Roberts, C.S. - - -	
			Trunk Road - - - -	- - R. Montgomery, C.S., Magistrate, and Collector of Cawnpore.	
			Criminal Statistics of the Upper Provinces for 1844, as compared with the English Statistics for 1841.	St. G. Tucker, C.S. - - -	
			Mode of Surveying adopted in Revenue Surveys.	- - Major Wroughton, Deputy Surveyor-General.	
			River Jumna between Agra and Ooreah.	Lieut.-Colonel Douglas, Artillery	
			Embankments in Pergunnah Khyragush, Zillah Allahabad.	T. P. Woodcock, C.S.	
4.	„	- „ - -	Branch Dispensaries, 1847 -	J. Balfour, Esq., Assistant Surgeon	211 to 294.
			Works for Irrigation, 1848 -	- - Lieutenant Keatinge, Assistant Superintendent Nimar.	
			Irrigation of Turrai Lands -	Captain W. Jones, Engineer -	
			Settlement of Pergunnah Seekrawah.	- - F. H. Robinson, Commissioner, Agra Division.	
5	1849	- „ - -	- - Pontoon Bridge crossing the River Jumna at Agra.	- - C. Allen, C.S., President; Major W. Pillans (Artillery); Captain J. R. Oldfield (Engineer); Captain J. A. Weller (Engineer).	295 to 340.
			Navigation of the Ganges between Allahabad and Revelgunge.	- - E. A. Reade, C.S., Commissioner Benares Division.	
			Amendment of Settlement Records.	- - F. B. Pearson, C.S., Deputy Collector of Calpee.	
			River Breakwaters - -	Major R. Tickell - - -	
			Tusma-baz Thugs - - -	- - R. Montgomery, C.S., Magistrate of Cawnpore; Major J. Graham, Assistant-General Superintendent Thuggee Department.	
6.	„	- „ - -	Bridge at Shahjehanpore - -	C. B. Thornhill, C.S. - - -	Vol. 2. 1 to 64.
			Breakwater at Agra - -	- - Captain J. R. Oldfield, Executive Engineer.	
			Kirkee and Chullurpore Bunds, near Delhie.	- - Mr. E. Battie, in charge of Nujuffgurh Jheel Works; Major P. T. Cautley (Bengal Artillery), Superintendent-General of Canals.	
			Settlement of Kurnaul, Zillah Paneeput.	- - C. Gubbins, C.S., Collector of Paneeput.	
7.	„	- „ - -	- - Weights and Measures in Cawnpore.	- - R. Montgomery, C.S., Collector and Magistrate, Cawnpore.	65 to 107.
			Elliptical Tunnel Bridge at Sconee.	- - Major A. H. E. Boileau, Superintending Engineer, Central Provinces.	
			Bhej Burrar Tenures, in Zillah Banda.	- - The late H. Rose, Collector of Banda.	
			Tihara Canal - - -	- - Major W. E. Baker, Superintendent of Canals; Lieutenant C. J. Hodgson, Executive Engineer.	
			Analysis of Specimens of Kunkur on the Grand Trunk Road, near Naubutpore.	Lieut. C. H. Dickens, Artillery -	

SELECTIONS FROM THE PUBLIC CORRESPONDENCE—Published by Authority—*continued.*

No.	Date of Publication.	Presidency.	TITLE OF WORK.	Name of Author, and Position in Civil Service, &c.	Number of Pages.
8.	1849	AGRA - -	Canal Irrigation of Valleys -	- - G. C. Barnes, c.s., Deputy Commissioner Kote Kangra.	109 to 165.
			Establishment of Vernacular Libraries.	- - Lieut. H. L. Evans, Political Assistant in Nimar.	
			Seasoning of Wood - -	G. Paton, Postmaster, Allygurh -	
			Construction of Metalled Roads and Bridges.	- - Lieut.-Col. A. H. E. Boileau, Superintending Engineer Central Provinces.	
			Construction of Wooden Bridges	- - Captain E. W. S. Scott, Secretary Military Road, Bengal.	
			Influence of Canals on Rivers -	- - Lieut.-Col. P.T. Cautley, Superintendent of Canals, North-Western Provinces.	
			Design for a Bridge over the Nerbudda River near Jubbulpore.	- - Lieut. D. Briggs, Surveyor Jubbulpore and Kamptee Road.	
			Timber Bridges, Durability of, and Protection from White Ants and Dry Rot.	- - H. Pidcock, c.s. ,Commissioner Rohilcund Division, and Correspondence.	
			Brick - making Machines at Roorkee.	- - Lieut.-Col. P.T. Cautley, Director Ganges Canal Works, and Correspondence.	
9.	„	- „ - -	Road-making in the Hills -	Major J. P. Kennedy - -	166 to 212.
			Cowree-ram Bund and Roads in Goruckpore.	- - H. C. Tucker, s.c., Secretary to Road Fund Committee of Goruckpore, and Correspondence.	
			Chowkeedaree Assessment in Shahjehanpore.	- - J. B. Buller, c.s., Magistrate of Shahjehanpore.	
			Comparative Cost of Carriage on Metalled and Unmetalled Roads.	- - Extract Letter from the Postmaster - general, North - Western Provinces.	
10.	„	- „ - -	Deposits of Graphite - -	Major H. Drummond - - -	213 to 250.
			Reports on the "Cothaeegeeras," or Professional Thieves.	- - G. A. Bushby, Agent, Governor-general for Scindia's Dominions, Major Harris.	
			Expenses of the Survey and Settlement of the North-Western Provinces.	- - W. Muir, Secretary Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.	
			Resources of the Mynpoorie District in 1849–50.	- - W. Muir, Secretary Sudder Board of Revenue; C. Raikes, Collector of Mynpoorie.	
			Financial Result of Revision of Settlement in the North-Western Provinces.	- - W. Muir, Secretary Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.	
			Formation and Maintenance of the Grand Trunk Road.	- - Major P. W. Willis, Engineer, Superintendent Grand Trunk Road	
11.	„	- „ -	- - Tea Plantations in the North-Western Provinces.	R. Fortune, Esq. - - -	251 to 286.
			Different kinds of Wood procurable on the Lines of the Agra and Bombay Road and Great Deccan Road.	- - Extract Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Central Provinces.	
			Note regarding the Population of Zillah Muttra.		
			Statistics of Furruckabad -	- - W. H. D'Gruyther, Deputy Collector, Furruckabad.	

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF GOVERNMENT.

No.	Date of Publication.	Presidency.	TITLE OF WORK.	Name of Author, and Position in Civil Service, &c.	Number of Pages.
12.	1852	AGRA - -	-- Prevention of Female Infanticide in Mynpoory.	-- C. Raikes, Officiating Magistrate of Mynpoory, and Correspondence.	1 to 65.
			Rights of Cultivators in Hissar -	-- The Hon. Lieutenant-governor W. Balmain, Assistant Collector, and Correspondence.	
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East India House,
18 July 1855.

T. L. Peacock,
Examiner of India Correspondence.

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Examiner's Office,
18 July 1855.

T. L. Peacock,
Examiner of India Correspondence.

EAST INDIA (SELECTIONS FROM RECORDS OF GOVERNMENT).

RETURN of Documents published by the Government of *India*, under the Title "Selections from the Records of Government."

(*Mr. Seymour.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
25 *July* 1855.

423.

Under 2 *oz.*

EAST INDIA REVENUES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18 June 1855;—*for*,

AN ACCOUNT, "exhibiting in Sterling Money the GROSS and NET REVENUES of *India*, distinguishing the several Presidencies, &c., for the Year ended the 30th day of April 1853; showing also the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues, the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected, and the Public Expenditure under its several Heads of Account, both in *India* and in *England*; the Amount of the India Debt, and of the Home Bond Debt, with the Interest payable thereon; and the Cash Balances in the Indian and Home Treasuries, on the 30th day of April 1853."

East India House,
13 June 1855.

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

(Mr. Seymour.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
19 *June* 1855.

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East India House,
13 June 1855.

James C. Melvill,
Secretary.

No. 1. - - - - - - - - - -

AN ACCOUNT of the Gross Revenues of *India* for the Year 1852-53, with the Charges of Collection Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected, converted into

HEADS OF REVENUE.			1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments: Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks.	3. Net Receipt within the Year, after deducting Repayments.
			£.	£.	£.
Ordinary Revenues:					
Land Revenue, including Tributes and Subsidies from Native States, Excise Duties in Calcutta, Sayer and Abkarry Revenues, and Moturpha and small Farms, and Licences at Madras:					
Land Revenue - - - - - - - - -	£. 15,000,012				
Tributes and Subsidies (Account, No. 15) - -	585,057				
Excise Duties in Calcutta - - - - -	28,156				
Sayer Revenue - - - - - - - -	417,695				
Abkarry ditto - - - - - - - -	722,893				
Moturpha (Madras) - - - - - - -	112,732				
Small Farms and Licences (Madras) - - -	23,639				
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department	68,397				
			16,958,581	35,730	16,922,851
Customs - - - - - - - - - - - - -			1,430,196	67,549	1,362,647
Salt:		£.			
Sale of Salt - - - - - - - - -		1,587,190			
Duties levied - - - - - - - - -		1,223,437			
Produce of Salt Mines in the Punjaub - - -		164,461			
Total Receipts from Salt - - £.		2,985,088			
Deduct,—Included under the following Heads of Revenue in the Indian Statements:					
Customs:	£.				
Duties on Salt imported into Calcutta (Account, No. 2) - - - - -	550,759				
Sayer:					
Produce of Salt Mines in the Punjaub (Account, No. 7) - - - - -	164,461				
		715,220			
			2,269,868	88	2,269,780
Opium - - - - - - - - - - - - -			4,770,172	- - -	4,770,172
Tobacco Sales at Madras - - - - - - - - - -			59,215	- - -	59,215
Note.—The Government Monopoly of Tobacco has been abolished (Act of the Government of India, No. 4 of 1853, passed 11 March 1853).					
Post-office Collections - - - - - - - - - -			192,356	644	191,712
Stamp Duties - - - - - - - - - - - -			477,170	11,115	466,055
Mint Receipts - - - - - - - - - - -			140,362	- - -	140,362
Marine and Pilotage Receipts - - - - - - - - -			99,622	- - -	99,622
Judicial Fees and Fines - - - - - - - - - -			142,536	1,841	140,695
Revenues of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca (Account, No. 3)			71,129	- - -	71,129
Revenues and Receipts from the District of Coorg (Account, No. 4) -			17,329	- - -	17,329
Sale of Presents - - - - - - - - - - - -			10,824	- - -	10,824
Interest on Arrears of Revenue, and on other Accounts - - - -			54,100	- - -	54,100
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Civil and Political Departments - -			34,191	- - -	34,191
Total of Ordinary Revenues - - - £.			26,727,651	116,967	26,610,684
Other Resources:					
On account Net Proceeds of Estates administered to by the late Registrar of the Supreme Court (Act of the Government of India, No. 5 of 1851)			11,435	- - -	11,435
On account Produce of Assets of the late Government in the Punjaub -			5,698	- - -	5,698
			26,744,784	116,967	26,627,817
Gain by Exchange with reference to the fixed rate of 2*s.* the Sicca Rupee (equivalent to 1*s.* 10½*d.*, the Company's Rupee), on Remittance Transactions between India and London - - - - - - - -			193,221	- - -	193,221
Total Revenue Receipts of all the Presidencies of India - £.			26,938,005	116,967	26,821,038

Note.—The "Charges of Collection" necessarily include Salaries and Expenses of Offices charged with

No. 1.

and other Payments out of those Revenues, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Sterling Money at the established Rate of Two Shillings per Sicca Rupee.

PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME.						10.	11.	
4. Charges of Collection, including Cost and Charges of Salt, Opium and Tobacco. *See* Account, No. 16.	5. Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements. *See* Account, No. 18.	6. Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the Bonds issued to the Creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore, and Interest thereon (payable out of the Tanjore Revenues). *See* Account, No. 19.	7. Allowances to District and Village Officers and Enamdars, including Charitable Grants. *See* Account, No. 20.	8. Other Payments. *See* Account, No. 17.	9. Total Payments out of the Income.	Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries.	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was collected.	
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		
1,714,788	1,280,247	46,312	1,026,080	311,266	4,378,693	12,544,158	10·111	
180,352	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	180,352	1,122,295	12·610	
							Including Cost of Salt, Opium and Tobacco. *See* Account, No. 16.	Excluding Cost of Salt, Opium and Tobacco.
327,716	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	327,716	1,942,064	14·437	6·755
1,284,611	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	1,284,611	3,485,561	26·930	3·756
7,821	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	7,821	51,394	13·207	8·467
214,359	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	214,359	Excess of Payments, 22,647		
30,402	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	30,402	435,653	6·371	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	140,362		
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	99,622		
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	140,695		
4,000	5,440	- - -	- - -	- -	9,440	61,689		
2,200	7,524	- - -	- - -	6,081	15,805	1,524	12·695	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	10,824		
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	54,100		
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	34,191		
3,766,249	1,293,211	46,312	1,026,080	317,347	6,449,199	20,161,485		
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20,187	20,187	Excess of Payments, 8,752		
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	373	373	5,325		
3,766,249	1,293,211	46,312	1,026,080	337,907	6,469,759	20,158,058		
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	193,221		
3,766,249	1,293,211	46,312	1,026,080	337,907	6,469,759	20,351,279		

Duties of internal Administration, as well as with the collection of the Revenues.

No. 2.

AN ACCOUNT of the Gross Revenues of the Presidency of *Bengal* for the Year 1852–53, with the Charges Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for

				1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments: Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks.	3. Net Receipt within the Year, after deducting Repayments.
Ordinary Revenues:						
Land Revenue, including Tributes and Subsidy from Native States, Excise Duties in Calcutta, Sayer and Abkarry Revenues, &c.:				£.	£.	£.
Land Revenue			£. 3,331,702			
Tributes from the Nizam, Rajpoot and other States (Account, No. 15)	£. 102,658					
Subsidy from the Nagpore Government (Account, No. 15)	93,750					
		196,408				
			3,528,110			
Excise Duties in Calcutta			28,156			
Sayer			38,370			
Abkarry			236,332			
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department			12,439			
				3,843,407	5,622	3,837,785
Customs:	Gross Receipts.	Drawback and Refunds of Duty.	Net Receipt.			
	£.	£.	£.			
On Goods Imported	231,780	7,469	224,311			
Ditto - Exported	114,039	1,457	112,582			
	345,819	8,926	336,893			
On Salt Imported	550,759	14,544	536,215			
£.	896,578	23,470	873,108	896,578	23,470	873,108
Sale of Salt				1,114,441	- - -	1,114,441
Sale of Opium				3,712,672	- - -	3,712,672
Post-office Collections				46,535	- - -	46,535
Stamp Duties				195,594	381	195,213
Mint Receipts				82,733	- - -	82,733
Marine and Pilotage Receipts				70,980	- - -	70,980
Judicial Fees and Fines				81,199	- - -	81,199
Revenues of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca (*See* Account, No. 3.)				71,129	- - -	71,129
Revenues and Receipts from the District of Coorg (*See* Account, No. 4)				17,329	- - -	17,329
Sale of Durbar Presents				1,252	- - -	1,252
Receipts from Territory ceded by the Burmese, including the annexed Provinces of Pegu and Martaban (*See* Account, No. 5)				206,506	- - -	206,506
Interest on Arrears of Revenue, and on other Accounts				5,475	- - -	5,475
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Civil and Political Departments				26,612	- - -	26,612
Total Ordinary Revenues £.				10,372,442	29,473	10,342,969
Other Resources:						
On account Net Proceeds of Estates administered to by the late Registrar of the Supreme Court (Act of the Government of India, No. 5 of 1851)				11,435	- - -	11,435
				10,383,877	29,473	10,354,404
Gain by Exchange with reference to the fixed rate of 2*s.* the Sicca Rupee on Remittance Transactions between Bengal and London				161,255	- - -	161,255
Total Bengal Presidency £.				10,545,132	29,473	10,515,659

No. 2.

of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues, the Net Receipts into the several Government which the Gross Receipts were collected.

PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME.				8.	9.	
4. Charges of Collection, including Cost and Charges of Salt and Opium.	5. Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements.	6. Other Payments.	7. Total Payments out of the Income.	Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries.	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was collected.	
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		
374,645	226,481	34,753	635,879	3,201,906	9·750	
45,628	- - -	- - -	45,628	827,480	5·100	
					Including Cost of Salt and Opium. *See* Acct. No. 16.	Excluding Cost of Salt and Opium.
232,376	- - -	- - -	232,376	882,065	20·851	9·297
1,274,194	- - -	- - -	1,274,194	2,438,478	34·320	4·723
48,048	- - -	- - -	48,048	Excess of Payments, 1,513		
12,904	- - -	- - -	12,904	182,309	6·597	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	82,733		
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	70,980		
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	81,199		
4,000	5,440	- - -	9,440	61,689		
2,200	7,524	6,081	15,805	1,524	12·695	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,252		
59,294	- - -	3,095	62,389	144,117		
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,475		
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26,612		
2,053,289	239,445	43,929	2,336,663	8,006,306		
- - -	- - -	20,187	20,187	Excess of Payments, 8,752		
2,053,289	239,445	64,116	2,356,850	7,997,554		
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	161,255		
2,053,289	239,445	64,116	2,356,850	8,158,809		

No. 3.

AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the Eastern Settlements for the Year 1852-53, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other Payments out of those Revenues, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

		PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME.				
	1. RECEIPTS.	2. Charges of Collection.	3. Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Reve ues.	4. Total Payments out of the Income.	5. Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries.	6. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was collected.
REVENUES:						
Prince of Wales Island:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Opium Farms	5,527					
Arrack, Seree, Toddy, Baang and Market Farms	4,678					
Quit and Ground Rents, Sale of waste and unoccupied Lands, Fees, &c.	6,418					
	16,623	1,751	2,206	3,957	12,666	10·533
Post-office Collections	51	106	-	106	Excess of Payments, 55	
Marine Receipts (Fees)	41	-	-	-	41	
Judicial Fees and Fines	1,521	-	-	-	1,521	
Total Prince of Wales Island (Penang)	18,236	1,857	2,206	4,063	14,173	
Singapore:						
Opium Farms	20,292					
Arrack, Seree, Toddy, Baung and Market Farms	12,265					
Quit and Ground Rents, Sale of Lands, Pawnbrokers' Licences, Fees, &c.	4,402					
	36,959	782	1,757	2,539	34,420	2·116
Post-office Collections	1,028	830	-	830	198	80·719
Judicial Fees and Fines	3,715	-	-	-	3,715	
Marine Receipts (Fees, &c.)	131	-	-	-	131	
Total Singapore	41,833	1,612	1,757	3,369	38,464	
Malacca:						
Opium Farms	4,408					
Arrack, Seree, Toddy, Baung and Market Farms	2,350					
Renter of the Tin of Malacca	2,989					
Land Revenue, Rents, Pawnbrokers' Licences, &c.	558					
	10,305	495	1,477	1,972	8,333	4·803
Post-office Collections	43	36	-	36	7	83·720
Judicial Fees and Fines	712	-	-	-	712	
Total Malacca	11,060	531	1,477	2,008	9,052	
TOTAL Eastern Settlements - £.	71,129	4,000	5,440	9,440	61,689	
ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the REVENUES of the EASTERN SETTLEMENTS:						
Farms, Rents, Licences, Fees, &c.	63,887	3,028	5,440	8,468	55,419	4·583
Post-office Collections	1,122	972	-	972	150	86·631
Marine Receipts	172	-	-	-	172	
Judicial Fees and Fines	5,948	-	-	-	5,948	
TOTAL Eastern Settlements, Carried to Accounts Nos. 1 and 2 £.	71,129	4,000	5,440	9,440	61,689	

No. 4.

AN ACCOUNT of the Gross Revenues of the District of *Coorg* for the Year 1852-53, with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues, the Net Receipts into the Commissioner's Treasury, and the Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

	1.	PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME.				6.	7.
	GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Charges of Collection.	3. Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues.	4. Other Payments.	5. Total Payments out of the Income.	Net Receipts.	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was collected.
Heads of Revenue:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue	12,877						
Abkarry and Rent of Farms	1,755						
Sale of Cardamums and Sandal Wood	2,320						
Fees, Fines, and Miscellaneous Receipts	377						
Total carried to Accounts, Nos. 1 and 2, £.	17,329	2,200	7,524	6,081	15,805	1,524	12·695

No. 5.

AN ACCOUNT of the Gross Revenues from Territory ceded by the *Burmese*, including the annexed Provinces of *Pegu* and *Martaban*, for the Year 1852-53, with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues, the Net Receipts into the Government Treasuries, and the Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

	1.	PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME.			5.	6.
	GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Charges of Collection.	3. Other Payments.	4. Total Payments out of the Income.	Net Receipts.	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was collected.
Territory ceded by the Burmese.						
Heads of Revenue:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue	179,556					
Sayer Revenue	1,149					
Abkarry Revenue	15,982					
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department	164					
	196,851	58,276	3,095	61,371	135,480	29·604
Judicial Fees and Fines	4,071	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,071	
Stamp Duties	926	- - -	- - -	- - -	926	
Total ceded Territory £.	201,848	58,276	3,095	61,371	140,477	
Pegu and Martaban. (Annexed by Proclamation of the Government of India, dated the 20th December 1852.)						
Land Revenue	420					
Sayer Revenue	904					
Abkarry Revenue	443					
	1,767	576	- - -	576	1,191	32·597
Customs	1,722	312	- - -	312	1,410	18·118
Post Office Collections	83	130	- - -	130	Excess of Payments, 47	
Judicial Fees and Fines	585	- - -	- - -	- - -	585	
Marine Receipts (Tonnage Duty)	345	- - -	- - -	- - -	345	
Miscellaneous Receipts	156	- - -	- - -	- - -	156	
Total Pegu and Martaban £.	4,658	1,018	- - -	1,018	3,640	
Total £.	206,506	59,294	3,095	62,389	144,117	
Abstract Account of the Revenues of the Burmese Provinces.						
Land Revenue	179,976					
Sayer Revenue	2,053					
Abkarry Revenue	16,425					
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department	164					
	198,618	58,852	3,095	61,947	136,671	29·630
Customs	1,722	312	- - -	312	1,410	18·118
Post Office Collections	83	130	- - -	130	Excess of Payments, 47	
Judicial Fees and Fines	4,656	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,656	
Stamp Duties	926	- - -	- - -	- - -	926	
Marine Receipts	345	- - -	- - -	- - -	345	
Miscellaneous	156	- - -	- - -	- - -	156	
Total Burmese Provinces carried to Account, No. 2 £.	206,506	59,294	3,095	62,389	144,117	

No. 6.

AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the *North-Western Provinces*, including the annexed Territories, for the Year 1852-53, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other Payments out of those Revenues, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments: Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks.	3. Net Receipt within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME. 4. Charges of Collection.	5. Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements.	6. Other Payments.	7. Total Payments out of the Income.	8. Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries.	9. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was collected.
ORDINARY REVENUES.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land, Sayer, and Abkarry Revenues:									
Land Revenue - - - - - £. 4,651,348									
Sayer Revenue - - - - - 62,176									
Abkarry Revenue - - - - 236,476									
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department - - - - - 14,764	4,964,764	13,398	4,951,366	427,806	424,643	14,085	866,534	4,084,832	8·616
Customs:									
On goods imported - - - - £. 55,002									
On goods exported - - - - 66,118	121,120	20,334	100,786	70,350	- - -	- - -	70,350	30,436	58·082
Receipts from Salt (Duties) - - - - - -	453,848	88	453,760	10,439	- - -	- - -	10,439	443,321	2·300
Post-office Collections - - - - - - -	61,793	525	61,268	58,576	- - -	- - -	58,576	2,692	94·793
Stamp Duties - - - - - - - -	154,447	6,171	148,276	8,387	- - -	- - -	8,387	139,889	5·430
Judicial Fees and Fines - - - - - -	22,559	1,797	20,762	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20,762	
Sale of Presents - - - - - - - -	1,796	- - -	1,796	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,796	
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts - - - - -	1,003	- - -	1,003	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,003	
Interest on Arrears of Revenue and on other Accounts -	2,355	- - -	2,355	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,355	
TOTAL, North-Western Provinces, including the Cis- and Trans-Sutlej States - - - - - £.	5,783,685	42,313	5,741,372	575,558	424,643	14,085	1,014,286	4,727,086	
Add,—Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory, per separate Statement, No. 7 - - - - -	1,165,022	3,944	1,161,078	152,662	84,466	14,667	251,795	909,283	
TOTAL, North-Western Provinces, including the annexed Territories - - - - - £.	6,948,707	46,257	6,902,450	728,220	509,109	28,752	1,266,081	5,636,369	

No. 7.

AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the *Punjaub* and *Trans-Indus* Territory for the Year 1852-53, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other Payments out of those Revenues, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments: Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks.	3. Net Receipt within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME. 4. Charges of Collection.	5. Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements.	6. Other Payments.	7. Total Payments out of the Income.	8. Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries.	9. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was collected.
ORDINARY REVENUES:									
Land, Sayer and Abkarry Revenues:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue - - - - - - £. 888,932									
Sayer - - - - - - - - 31,352									
Produce of Salt Mines (Sayer) - - 164,461									
Abkarry - - - - - - - 30,216									
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department - - - - - - 3,958									
	1,118,919	3,447	1,115,472	139,180	84,466	14,294	237,940	877,532	12·438
Post Office Collections - - - - - - - -	15,561	119	15,442	12,647	- - -	- - -	12,647	2,795	81·273
Stamp Duties - - - - - - - - -	13,277	334	12,943	835	- - -	- - -	835	12,108	6·289
Judicial Fees and Fines - - - - - - -	5,116	44	5,072	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,072	
Sale of Presents - - - - - - - - -	7,618	- - -	7,618	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,618	
£.	1,160,491	3,944	1,156,547	152,662	84,466	14,294	251,422	905,125	
OTHER RESOURCES:									
Sale Proceeds of Assets of the late Government of the Punjaub, and Recoveries on account of the late Government, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	4,531	- - -	4,531	- - -	- - -	373 (Arrears of Establishment of the late Lahore Government.)	373	4,158	
TOTAL, Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory, carried to Account, No. 6 - - - - - - £.	1,165,022	3,944	1,161,078	152,662	84,466	14,667	251,795	909,283	

No. 8.

AN ACCOUNT of the Gross Revenues of the Presidency of *Madras*, for the Year 1852–53, with the Charges of Collection, and other Payments out of those Revenues, the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

				PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME.							
	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments: Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks.	3. Net Receipt within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	4. Charges of Collection, including Cost and Charges of Salt and Tobacco.	5. Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements.	6. Charitable Grants in lieu of Resumed Lands, Privileges and Offices, &c.	7. Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the Bonds issued to the Creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore, and Interest thereon (payable out of the Tanjore Revenues).	8. Other Payments.	9. Total Payments out of the Income.	10. Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries.	11. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was collected.
Ordinary Revenues:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue, including Subsidies from Native States, Abkarry and Moturpha Revenues, &c.:											
Land Revenue - - - £. 3,458,961											
Subsidies from Mysore, Travancore and Cochin (Account, No. 15) - - 323,103											
Abkarry - - - - 203,444											
Small Farms and Licences - 23,639											
Moturpha - - - - 112,732											
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department - 29,359											
	4,151,238	5,389	4,145,849	399,229	399,750	84,345	46,312	190,280	1,119,916	3,025,933	9·617
Customs:											
Land Customs - - - 23,030											
Sea ditto - - - 91,302											
	114,332	1,085	113,247	19,379	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	19,379	93,868	16·949
											Including Cost of Tobacco and Salt. *See* Account, No. 16. 13·207 | 14·269 — Excluding Cost of Tobacco and Salt. 8·467 | 4·615
Sale of Tobacco* - - - - - -	59,215	- - -	59,215	7,821	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	7,821	51,394	99·729
Sale of Salt - - - - - -	472,749	- - -	472,749	67,452	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	67,452	405,297	10·058
Post Office Collections - - - - -	38,720	- - -	38,720	38,615	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	38,615	105	
Stamp Duties - - - - - -	49,498	4,229	45,269	4,979	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	4,979	40,290	
Mint Receipts - - - - - -	16,131	- - -	16,131	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	16,131	
Marine ditto - - - - - -	6,018	- - -	6,018	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	6,018	
Judicial Fees and Fines - - - -	10,122	- - -	10,122	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	10,122	
Interest on Arrears of Revenue, and on other Accounts - - - - - -	42,713	- - -	42,713	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	42,713	
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts - - -	3,699	- - -	3,699	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	3,699	
£.	4,964,435	10,703	4,953,732	537,475	399,750	84,345	46,312	190,280	1,258,162	3,695,570	
Gain by Exchange with reference to the fixed rate of 2*s* the Sicca Rupee on Remittance Transactions between Madras and London -	31,966	- - -	31,966	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	31,966	
Total, Madras Presidency - - £.	4,996,401	10,703	4,985,698	537,475	399,750	84,345	46,312	190,280	1,258,162	3,727,536	

* The Government Monopoly of Tobacco has been abolished (Act of the Government of India, No. 4 of 1853, passed the 11th March 1853).

No. 9.

AN ACCOUNT of the Gross Revenues of the Presidency of *Bombay* for the Year 1852-53, with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues, the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

				PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME.						
	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments: Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks.	3. Net Receipt within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	4. Charges of Collection.	5. Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements.	6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, and Enamdars, including Charitable Grants.	7. Other Payments.	8. Total Payments out of the Income.	9. Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries.	10. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was collected.
ORDINARY REVENUES:										
Land and Sayer Revenues, including Tributes and Subsidies from Native States:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue - - - - - - - - £. 2,053,851										
Tributes and Subsidies (Account, No. 15) - - - 65,546										
Sayer - - - - - - - - - 85,225										
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department - 7,713										
	2,212,335	6,455	2,205,880	242,148	76,474	811,146	48,390	1,178,158	1,027,722	10·945
Customs:										
At Bombay: On Goods imported - - - - - 201,073										
On Goods exported - - - - - - 22,805										
Excise Duties on Spirituous Liquors and Tobacco (included with the Customs Receipts in the Indian Statements) - - - - - - - 21,497										
Tonnage Duty, and Miscellaneous Receipts in the Customs Department - - - - - 3,763										
	249,138									
At Subordinates: Land Customs - - - 2,653										
Sea Customs - - - - - - 29,942										
	32,595									
	281,733	22,642	259,091	42,009	- - -	- - -	- - -	42,009	217,082	14·910
Receipts from Salt Excise Duty - - - - - - - -	228,830	- - -	228,830	17,449	- - -	- - -	- - -	17,449	211,381	7·625
Sale of Opium Passes and Opium:										
Opium Passes - - - - - - - - £. 1,046,100										
Retail Sale of Opium - - - - - - - - 11,400										
	1,057,500	- - -	1,057,500	10,417	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,417	1,047,083	0·985
Post-office Collections - - - - - - - - - - -	26,189	- - -	26,189	41,529	- - -	- - -	- - -	41,529	Excess of Payments, 15,340	
Stamp Duties - - - - - - - - - - - -	59,058	- - -	59,058	3,042	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,042	56,016	5·150
Mint Receipts - - - - - - - - - - - -	41,498	- - -	41,498	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	41,498	
Marine and Dock Dues - - - - - - - - - -	21,207	- - -	21,207	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21,207	
Judicial Fees and Fines - - - - - - - - - -	12,885	- - -	12,885	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12,885	
Interest on Arrears of Revenue, and on other Accounts - - - -	3,557	- - -	3,557	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,557	
Sale of Presents - - - - - - - - - - -	158	- - -	158	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	158	
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts - - - - - - - - -	1,297	- - -	1,297	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,297	
Receipts of the Province of Scinde (*See* Account, No. 10) - - -	241,555	1,437	240,118	75,720	42,042	483	3,275	121,520	118,598	
Ditto - Sattara State (*See* Account, No. 11) - - - -	258,796	- - -	258,796	14,951	26,391	130,106	3,094	174,542	84,254	
£.	4,446,598	30,534	4,416,064	447,265	144,907	941,735	54,759	1,588,666	2,827,398	
Gain by Exchange with reference to the fixed rate of Two Shillings the Sicca Rupee on Remittance Transactions between Bombay and London -	1,167	- - -	1,167	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,167	
TOTAL, Bombay Presidency - - - £.	4,447,765	30,534	4,417,231	447,265	144,907	941,735	54,759	1,588,666	2,828,565	

No. 10.

AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of *Scinde* for the Year 1852–53, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other Payments out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

				PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME.						
ORDINARY REVENUES:	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments: Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks.	3. Net Receipt within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	4. Charges of Collection.	5. Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements.	6. Compensation Allowances to Enamdars, &c. in lieu of certain Cesses abolished.	7. Other Payments.	8. Total Payments out of the Income.	9. Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries.	10. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was collected.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land and Sayer Revenues:										
Land Revenue £. 200,335										
Sayer ditto 20,231	220,566	1,419	219,147	58,232	42,042	483	3,275	104,032	115,115	26·401
Customs:										
Land £. 5,608										
Sea 4,586	10,194	18	10,176	2,674	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,674	7,502	26·231
Post-office Collections	3,475	- - -	3,475	14,814	- - -	- - -	- - -	14,814	Excess of Payments, 11,339	
Marine Receipts: Light-house Fees, Anchorage and Pilotage Dues	1,072	- - -	1,072	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,072	
Judicial Fees and Fines	4,922	- - -	4,922	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,922	
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts: Garden and House-rents, Receipts by Ranger of Forests, &c.	1,326	- - -	1,326	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,326	
TOTAL Scinde (Carried to Account, No. 9) £.	241,555	1,437	240,118	75,720	42,042	483	3,275	121,520	118,598	

No. 11.

AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of *Sattarah* for the Year 1852–53, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other Payments out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the Local Government Treasury, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

				PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME.						
ORDINARY REVENUES:	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments: Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks.	3. Net Receipt within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	4. Charges of Collection.	5. Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements.	6. Allowances to Zemindars, Musmoodars, Dessais, and other District and Village Officers, and Enamdars, including Charitable Grants.	7. Other Payments.	8. Total Payments out of the Income.	9. Net Receipts into the Local Government Treasury.	10. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was collected.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land and Sayer Revenues:										
Land Revenue £. 234,907										
Sayer ditto 13,827	248,734	- - -	248,734	14,696	26,391	130,106	3,094	174,287	74,447	
Customs	4,517	- - -	4,517	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,517	5·802
Stamp Duties	4,370	- - -	4,370	255	- - -	- - -	- - -	255	4,115	5·835
Judicial Fees and Fines	1,077	- - -	1,077	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,077	
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts; Rents	98	- - -	98	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	98	
TOTAL, Sattarah (Carried to Account, No. 9) £.	258,796	- - -	258,796	14,951	26,391	130,106	3,094	174,542	84,254	

No. 12.

AN ACCOUNT of the TOTAL INCOME of the REVENUE of *India*, in the Year ended the 30th of April 1853, after deducting the REPAYMENTS, ALLOWANCES, and DRAWBACKS; together with an ACCOUNT of the PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, including the Allowances, Assignments, and other Payments made out of the Revenues in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements, but exclusive of Sums applied to the Reduction of Debt.

HEADS OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Net Receipt, as stated in Column 3 of the Account of Income, No. 1.	£.
ORDINARY:		
Land Revenue, including Tributes and Subsidies from Native States, Excise Duties in Calcutta, Sayer and Abkarry Revenues; and Moturpha and Small Farms, and Licences at Madras	£. 16,922,851	
Customs	1,362,647	
Salt (exclusive of 550,759 *l.* Customs on Salt imported into Calcutta, included with the Customs Receipts; and 164,461 *l.*, produce of Salt Mines in the Punjaub, included with the Sayer, as shown in Account No. 1.)	2,269,780	
Opium	4,770,172	
Tobacco Sales at Madras*	59,215	
Post-office Collections	191,712	
Stamp Duties	466,055	
Mint Receipts	140,362	
Marine and Pilotage Receipts	99,622	
Judicial Fees and Fines	140,695	
Revenues of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca	71,129	
Revenues and Receipts from the District of Coorg	17,329	
Sale of Presents	10,824	
Interest on Arrears of Revenue, and on other Accounts	54,100	
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Civil and Political Departments	34,191	
		26,610,684
OTHER RECEIPTS:		
Net Proceeds of Unclaimed Estates paid into the General Treasury at Calcutta by the Administrator General, under Section 1 of the Act of the Government of India, No. 5 of 1851	11,435	
On account Sale Proceeds of Assets of the late Government in the Punjaub	5,698	
Gain by Exchange with reference to the fixed rate of 2 *s.* per Sicca Rupee (equivalent to 1 *s.* 10 ½ *d.* per Company's Rupee) on remittance transactions between India and London	193,221	
		210,354
	£.	26,821,038

* The Government monopoly of Tobacco has been abolished.—Act of the Government of India, No. 4 of 1853, passed 11 March 1853.

No. of Account.	EXPENDITURE.		£.
	PAYMENTS in the REALISATION of the REVENUE:		
16	Charges of Collection	£. 3,766,249	
17	Other Payments	337,907	
	TOTAL Payments in the realisation of the Revenue, including Cost of Salt and Opium	£.	4,104,156
18	Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements		1,203,211
19	Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the Bonds issued to the Creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore, and Interest thereon, payable out of the Tanjore Revenues		46,312
20	Allowances to District and Village Officers and Enamdars, including Charitable Grants		1,026,080
	TOTAL of the Direct Claims and Demands upon the Revenues, including Charges of Collection, and Cost of Salt and Opium	£.	6,469,759
	CHARGES in INDIA.		
21	Charges of the Civil and Political Establishments, including Contingent Charges	£. 1,849,778	
22	Judicial and Police Charges	2,271,260	
23	Buildings, Roads, and other Public Works, exclusive of Repairs, and of Military Buildings	396,490	
25	Military Charges	£. 9,687,461	
	,, Buildings	196,026	
		9,883,487	
26	Indian Navy, and other Marine Charges	372,335	
24	Charges of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca (exclusive of Charges of Collection and other Payments out of the Revenues of the Eastern Settlements)	53,515	
27	Mint Charges	55,868	
		£. 14,882,733	
28	Interest on Debt	2,346,801	
			17,229,534
	CHARGES in ENGLAND:	£.	23,699,293
—	Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock	£. 634,070	
31	Interest on the Home Bond Debt	117,509	
—	Steam Communication with India, Coals for Depôts, and various Expenses defrayed, deducting the Sum of 50,000 *l.* chargeable to Her Majesty's Government	3,424	
—	Her Majesty's Government, on account of the proportion agreed to be borne by the Company, of the Amount payable under Contract between Her Majesty's Government and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for an extended Communication between India and China	70,000	
32	Transport of Troops and Stores, deducting Freight charged in Invoices	16,752	
—	Furlough and Retired Pay to Military Officers, including Off-reckonings	639,592	
—	Ditto to Marine Officers	26,190	
—	Her Majesty's Paymaster-General, on account of Her Majesty's Troops serving in India	203,797	
—	Retiring Pay, Pensions, &c. of Her Majesty's Troops serving or having served in India, Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 71 (including an Arrear)	75,000	
33	Charges General	503,162	
—	Absentee Allowances to Civil Servants of the Indian Establishments	26,121	
—	Annuities of the Madras Civil Fund of 1818, borne by the Company	13,901	
—	Retired Pay and Pensions of Persons of the late St. Helena Establishment not chargeable to the Crown	5,880	
—	Her Majesty's Mission to the Court of Persia, portion payable by the Company	12,000	
—	Her Majesty's Establishments in China; portion paid by the Company for the Year 1848–49, and Arrears of previous Years	15,558	
—	Expenses on account of Convicts transported from India to Van Diemen's Land, repaid to Her Majesty's Government	5,401	
		£. 2,368,357	
34	Invoice Value of Stores consigned to India	329,131	
			2,697,488
		£.	26,396,781
	Excess of Income over Expenditure		424,257
		£.	26,821,038

No. 13.

AN ACCOUNT of the NET PUBLIC INCOME of *India* in the Year ended the 30th of April 1853 (after abating the Expenditure thereout defrayed by the several Revenue Departments, and the Allowances, Assignments and other Payments out of those Revenues, made in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements), and of the actual ISSUES or PAYMENTS within the same Period, exclusive of the Sums applied to the Reduction of Debt.

HEADS OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS:	£.	£.	No. of Account.
ORDINARY:			
Land Revenue, including Tributes and Subsidies from Native States, Excise Duties in Calcutta, Sayer and Abkarry Revenues, and Moturpha and small Farms and Licences at Madras	12,544,158		21
Customs	1,182,295		22
Salt (exclusive of 550,759 *l.* Customs on Salt imported into Calcutta, included with the Customs Receipts; and 164,461 *l.*, produce of Salt Mines in the Punjab, included with the Sayer, as shown in Account, No. 1.)	1,942,064		23
Opium	3,485,561		25
Tobacco Sales at Madras*	51,394		26
Post-office Collections, Excess of Charge, 22,647 *l.*	—		24
Stamp Duties	435,653		27
Mint Receipts	140,362		
Marine and Pilotage Receipts	99,622		
Judicial Fees and Fines	140,695		28
Revenues of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca	61,689		
Revenues and Receipts from the District of Coorg	1,524		
Sale of Presents	10,824		
Interest on Arrears of Revenue and on other Accounts	54,100		—
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Civil and Political Departments	34,191		—
	20,184,132		—
Post-office, Excess of Charge	22,647		—
		20,161,185	—
OTHER RECEIPTS:			33
On account Sale proceeds of Assets of the late Government in the Punjab	5,325		—
Gain by Exchange with reference to the fixed rate of 2 *s.* per Sicca Rupee (equivalent to 1 *s.* 10 ½ *d.* per Company's Rupee) on Remittance Transactions between India and London	193,221		—
	198,546		—
Payments to the Administrator-general in Excess of Receipts, on Account of Estates administered to by the late Registrar of the Supreme Court	8,752		—
		189,794	—
			34
	£.	20,351,279	

* The Monopoly of Tobacco has been abolished.—Act of the Government of India, No. 4 of 1853, passed 11th March 1853.

CHARGES in INDIA:		£.	
Charges of the Civil and Political Establishments, including Contingent Charges		1,849,778	
Judicial and Police Charges		2,271,260	
Buildings, Roads and other Public Works, exclusive of Repairs and of Military Buildings		396,490	
Military Charges	£. 9,687,461		
„ Buildings	196,026		
		9,883,487	
Indian, Navy and other Marine Charges		372,335	
Charges of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca		53,515	
Mint Charges		55,868	
		14,882,733	
Interest on Debt		2,346,801	
		17,229,534	
CHARGES in ENGLAND:	£.		
Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock	634,070		
Interest on the Home Bond Debt	117,509		
Steam Communication with India, Coals for Depôts and various expenses defrayed, deducting the sum of 50,000 *l.* chargeable to Her Majesty's Government	3,424		
Her Majesty's Government, on account of the proportion agreed to be borne by the Company of the amount payable under Contract between Her Majesty's Government and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for an extended Communication between India and China	70,000		
Transport of Troops and Stores, deducting Freight charged in Invoices	16,752		
Furlough and Retired Pay to Military Officers, including Off-Reckonings	639,592		
Ditto ditto to Marine Officers	26,190		
Her Majesty's Paymaster-General, on account of Her Majesty's Troops serving in India	203,797		
Retiring Pay Pensions, &c. of Her Majesty's Troops serving or having served in India, Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 71 (including an arrear)	75,000		
Charges General	503,162		
Absentee Allowances to Civil Servants of the Indian Establishments	26,121		
Annuities of the Madras Civil Fund of 1818, borne by the Company	13,901		
Retired Pay and Pensions of Persons of the late St. Helena Establishment not chargeable to the Crown	5,880		
Her Majesty's Mission to the Court of Persia, portion payable by the Company	12,000		
Her Majesty's Establishments in China (portion paid by the Company for the Year 1848–49, and arrears of previous Years)	15,558		
Expenses on account of Convicts transported from India to Van Diemen's Land, repaid to Her Majesty's Government	5,401		
	2,368,357		
Invoice Value of Stores consigned to India	329,131		
		2,697,488	
			19,927,022
Excess of Income over Expenditure			424,257
		£.	20,351,279

No. 14.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the BALANCES of CASH in the several TREASURIES of *India* on the 30th April 1852; the Amount of DEBT incurred and DEBT discharged during the Year 1852-53; the Amount of ADVANCES and REPAYMENTS on various accounts; the Supplies to and from *London*, and between the several Presidencies, and the BALANCES in the *Indian* Treasuries on the 30th April 1853; showing also the Amount of the Cash Balance in *England*, and the Aggregate of the Cash Balances both in *India* and *England* at the latter Date.

No. of Account.		£.	£.
30	Aggregate of Balances in the several Indian Treasuries on the 30th of April 1852		13,670,697
„	Debt incurred:		
	Subscriptions to Indian Loans:	£.	
	4 per cent. Loan of 1st February 1843	612,563	
	Treasury Notes issued	263,917	
	Civil, Military and other Service Funds	276,413	
	Miscellaneous Deposits	291,194	
	Gwalior Contingent, under Treaty of 13th January 1844 £. 219,515		
	Payments thereout 148,894	70,621	
	Sinking Fund (and Interest thereon) for Redemption of the Bonds issued to the Creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore	38,751	
			1,553,459
„	Balance of Supplies between the different Presidencies (on unadjusted Accounts)		409,396
29	Local Indian Surplus		3,121,745
		£.	18,755,297

No. of Account.			£.
30	Debt discharged:		
	Promissory Notes of the 5 per cent. Loan of 31st March 1823	£. 2,060	
	Ditto ditto of 1825-26	17,640	
		19,700	
	Treasury Notes	183,786	
	Bills outstanding	413,367	
			616,853
„	Advances made by Government, including Tuccavee Advances:		
	Advances	2,543,883	
	Repayments	1,808,750	
	Excess of Advances over Repayments		735,133
„	Supplies to London:		
	Court's Bills discharged, and Miscellaneous Remittances and Payments on account of London	3,950,100	
	Less, Bills drawn on the Court of Directors; Payments in England for Interest on India Loan Property, and Receipts in repayment of Advances made in England to Service Funds, &c.	974,103	
	Excess of Supplies to London		2,975,997
„	Balances of Cash in the Treasuries in India on the 30th of April 1853		14,427,314
		£.	18,755,297

CASH BALANCES in the TREASURIES in *India* on the 30th April 1853:

		£.
Bengal	£. 4,675,629	
North-Western Provinces, &c.	2,946,255	
Madras	3,181,144	
Bombay	3,624,286	
		14,427,314
Balance remaining in the Treasury in England on the same day (*vide* page 4 of the Home Accounts of the East India Company, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 2 June 1853)	£. 2,210,357	
Stock in the Public Funds standing in the Company's name, valued at the Market Prices, on the 30th April 1853	1,027,706	
		3,238,063
TOTAL CASH BALANCES in *India* and at Home, on the 30th April 1853, including Value of Stock in the Public Funds on that day	£.	17,665,377

No. 15.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS under the HEAD of TRIBUTES and SUBSIDIES.

	£.	£.
Bengal:		
Tributes from the under-mentioned States:		
Kotah	5,146	
Odeypore	18,010	
Boondee	4,687	
Mundy	9,375	
Doongurpore	2,568	
Jeypore	37,500	
Joudpore	10,931	
Serohee	1,227	
Jhalawar	7,500	
Banswarra	2,568	
Various Petty States	3,146	
	102,658	
Subsidy from the Rajah of Nagpore	93,750	
		196,408
Madras:		
Peishcush and Subsidy:		
Mysore Government	229,687	
Travancore ditto	74,666	
Cochin - ditto	18,750	
		323,103
Bombay:		
Subsidy from the Cutch Government	15,866	
Kattywar Tribute	47,583	
Various Petty States	2,097	
		65,546
	£.	585,057

No. 16.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the CHARGES of COLLECTION on the PUBLIC INCOME of *India*, for the Year ended the 30th April 1853.

CHARGES COLLECTION of the Land, Sayer, Abkarry and Moturpha Revenues, in the Year 1852–53.	£.	£.
Bengal:		
Board of Revenue: comprising proportion (one-half) of the Salaries of the Members, Secretary, Junior Secretary and Deputy Secretary of the Board, the remaining moiety being charged upon the Customs, Salt and Opium Revenues; Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Secretary's Office; Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, and Commissioner, under Regulation 3 of 1828	18,866	
Local Commissioners: Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges	29,142	
Collectors of Revenue - - ditto - - ditto	249,371	
Establishments for collecting the Sayer and Abkarry Revenues and the Excise Duties in Calcutta, including Contingent Charges	47,778	
Law Charges: Charges of Remittance, Charitable Allowances, Service Pensions and Miscellaneous	29,488	
		374,645
BURMESE CESSIONS, including the annexed PROVINCES of PEGU and MARTABAN:		
Burmese Cessions:		
Local Commissioners: Salaries, Establishments, and Contingent Charges	4,818	
Collectors - - ditto - - ditto	48,466	
Establishment for collecting the Sayer and Akbarry Revenues, ditto - ditto	4,827	
Miscellaneous Charges	165	
	58,276	
Pegu and Martaban:		
Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges of the Deputy Commissioners, attaching to the Revenue Department; Salary of the Superintendent of the Forests at Pegu, and Miscellaneous	576	
		58,852
TOTAL Bengal, including Burmese Territories - Carried forward	£.	433,497

No. 16.—Abstract of Charges of Collection, &c. for the Year ended 30 April 1853—*continued.*

				£.	£.
Brought forward - - -				433,497	
North-Western Provinces, including the *Cis-* and *Trans-Sutlej* States, and the *Punjaub* and *Trans-Indus* Territory:					
	North-Western Provinces, including Cis- and Trans-Sutlej States.	Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory.	TOTAL.		
Board of Administration in the Punjaub, comprising proportion of the Salaries of the President, Members, and Secretary chargeable to the Revenue Department; Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - - -	£. - - -	£. 10,593	£. 10,593		
Charges of the Sudder Board, North-Western Provinces: Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges	19,148	- -	19,148		
Commissioners of Revenue - ditto -	22,596	12,072	34,668		
Collectors of Revenue - - ditto -	352,282	80,012	432,294		
Charges: Collection of the Salt Mines in the Punjaub - -	- - -	11,447	11,447		
Settlement Charges - - -	31,408	22,572	53,980		
Law Charges, Pensions and Miscellaneous - - - - - -	2,372	2,484	4,856		
£.	427,806	139,180	- -	566,986	
Madras:					
Board of Revenue: Salaries of the Members and Secretaries of the Board, Secretary's Office Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - - - -			£. 24,277		
Collectors of Revenue: Salaries and Commission, Establishments and Contingent Charges - - - - - -			369,715		
Service Pensions, Law Charges and Miscellaneous - -			5,237		
				399,229	
Bombay:					
Commissioners of Revenue: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - - - - -			13,770		
Collectors of Revenue - - ditto - - - - - -			216,569		
Charges incurred by the Political Agent in Kattywar, and by the Resident at Baroda, in collecting the Tributes due to the British Government - - - - - - - -			8,635		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances - - - - -			3,174		
			£. 242,148		
Scinde:					
Collectors of Kurrachee, Hydrabad, Shikarpore, and Thur and Parkur: Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges			£. 58,232		
Sattarah:					
Charges Collecting Revenues: Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - - - - -			£. 14,696		
				315,076	
Total Charges, Collection of the Land, Sayer, Abkarry, and Moturpha Revenues - - - - - -				- -	1,714,788
Charges collecting the Customs:					
Bengal:					
Proportion (one-eighth) of the Salaries of the Members of the Board of Revenue chargeable to the Customs Department			£. 1,835		
Ditto - - ditto - - of the Secretary, Junior Secretary, and Deputy Secretary of the Board, including Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Secretary's Office -			3,637		
Collectors of Customs: Salaries, Establishment, Contingent Charges and Service Pensions - - - - - -			42,900		
			£. 48,372		
Godown Rent received - - - - - - - -			2,744		
			£. 45,628		
Burmese Territory:					
Annexed Provinces of Pegu and Martaban:					
Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Officiating Collector of Customs at Rangoon - - - - - -			312		
				45,940	
Carried forward - - - £.				45,940	1,714,788

No. 16.—ABSTRACT of Charges of Collection, &c. for the Year ended 30 April 1853—*continued.*

		£.	£.
Brought forward - - -		45,940	1,714,788
CHARGES collecting the Customs—*continued.*			
North-Western Provinces:			
Salaries of Commissioner and Collectors - - - -	£. 3,625		
Ditto of Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors: Establishments and Contingent Charges - - - - - - -	61,473		
Service Pensions - - - - - - - - -	406		
Sutlej Preventive Line: Salaries of Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors, Establishment and Contingencies - - -	6,270		
	£. 71,774		
Fees, Fines, Confiscations, &c. operating in reduction of the Charges of Collection - - - - - - - - -	1,424		
		70,350	
Madras:			
Collector of Sea Customs at the Presidency:			
Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - -	£. 10,464		
Establishments of various Revenue Collectorates chargeable to the Customs Department - - - - - - -	8,915		
		19,379	
Bombay:			
Salaries of the Collector and Deputy Collector at the Presidency, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - -	£. 23,790		
Ditto at Guzerat and Concan - - - - - -	19,896		
Establishment employed by Government at Private Bunders	785		
Anchorage Fees paid to the Contractor of the Panwell Ferry	198		
	£. 44,669		
Fees, Fines, Warehouse Rent, &c. operating in reduction of the Charges of Collection - - - - - - - - -	2,660		
	£. 42,009		
Scinde:			
Charges Collection at Kurrachee, Hyderabad, and Shikarpore - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,674		
		44,683	
TOTAL Charges Collection of the Customs - -		- -	180,352
SALT: CHARGES Collection, including Cost of Salt:			
Bengal:			
Proportion (one-eighth) of the Salaries of the Members of the Board of Revenue chargeable to the Salt Department -	£. 1,835		
Ditto - - ditto - - of the Secretary, Junior Secretary and Deputy Secretary of the Board, including Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Secretary's Office - - - - - - - - -	3,689		
Superintendents of the Golahs at Sulkea: Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges - - - - - - -	6,479		
Salary of the Commissioner at Cuttack - - - - -	1,094		
Salt Agents: Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges	69,075		
Superintendent of Salt Chokies - - - ditto - ditto -	27,445		
Law Charges and Service Pensions - - - - - -	1,279		
	£. 110,896		
Advances to Manufacturers of Bengal and Cuttack:			
Salt - - - - - - - - - - £. 83,331			
Purchase of Salt - - - - - - - 3,978			
Convention with the French Government: Annual Compensation to that Government in lieu of Salt formerly supplied them - 41,437			
	128,746		
	£. 239,642		
Fees, Fines, Rents, Sale of Confiscated Salt, Duty on Salt manufactured at European Works, and Miscellaneous Receipts, operating in reduction of the Charges of Collection	7,266		
		232,376	
Carried forward - - - £.		232,376	1,895,140

No. 16.—Abstract of Charges of Collection, &c. for the Year ended 30 April 1853—*continued.*

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	232,376	1,895,140
Salt: Charges Collection, including Cost of Salt—*continued.*		
North-Western Provinces:		
Charges for collecting special Salt Duty: Salary of Uncovenanted Deputy Collector at Allahabad - - - - £. 675		
Establishments at Allahabad and Mirzapore - - - - 9,625		
Service Pensions and Contingent Charges - - - - 139		
	10,439	
Madras:		
Establishments and Contingent Charges at the various Revenue Collectorates chargeable upon the Sales of Salt - - £. 21,821		
Payments to Manufacturers, &c. - - - - - - 33,519		
Purchase of Salt - - - - - - - - - - 12,112		
	67,452	
Bombay:		
Salaries to Collector and Assistant, Establishment and Contingencies chargeable upon the Duties levied on Salt - - £. 17,715		
Sale of smuggled Salt and Miscellaneous Receipts operating in reduction of the Charges on the Salt Revenue - - 266		
	17,449	
Total Cost and Charges Collection of the Salt Revenue -		327,716
Opium: Charges Collection, including Cost of Opium:		
Bengal:		
Proportion (one-eighth) of the Salaries of the Members of the Board of Revenue, chargeable to the Opium Department - £. 3,670		
Ditto - - ditto - - of the Secretary, Junior Secretary, and Deputy Secretary of the Board, including Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Secretary's Office - - - - - - - - - 3,315		
Agents for the Provision of Opium; Salaries and Establishment of the Agent, and Sub-Deputy Agents, including Commission to Sub-Deputy Agents, and to the principal Assistants and Omlahs:		
At Behar - - - - - - - £. 34,549		
At Benares - - - - - - 22,958		
57,507		
Repairs to Buildings - - - - - - - - 1,537		
Pensions - - - - - - - - - - 500		
Advances to Manufacturers:		
At Behar - - - - - - - £. 757,755		
At Benares - - - - - - 329,567		
1,087,322		
Purchase of Poppy Leaves - - - - - - - 11,491		
Packing, Transit, and Miscellaneous, and Contingent Charges 108,852		
	1,274,194	
Bombay:		
Salary to the Opium Agent, Deputy Opium Agent, Establishment and Contingencies:		
At the Presidency - - - - - - - £. 2,366		
At Indore - - - - - - - - - 1,744		
4,110		
Purchase of Opium - - - - - - - - - 6,603		
£. 10,713		
Sale of confiscated Opium and unserviceable Articles, &c., operating in reduction of the Charges of Collection - - 296		
	10,417	
Total Cost and Charges of Collection of the Opium Revenue - - - - - - - - -		1,284,611
Carried forward - - - £.		3,507,467

No. 16.—ABSTRACT of Charges of Collection, &c. for the Year ended 30 April 1853—*continued.*

		£.	£.
Brought forward			3,507,467
TOBACCO: Charges Collection, including Cost of Tobacco:			
Madras:			
Establishment and Contingent Charges at the Revenue Collectorates of Coimbatore, Malabar and Canara, chargeable to the Tobacco Revenue	£. 5,014		
Purchase of Tobacco	2,807		
		7,821	
TOTAL Cost and Charges of Collection of Tobacco Revenue			7,821
POST OFFICE: CHARGES of Collection:			
Bengal:			
At the Presidency: Salaries of the Deputy Postmaster (in charge), Establishments at the General and Subordinate Post Offices, and Contingent Charges	£. 13,420		
In the Provinces: Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges:			
Grand Routes	£. 11,435		
Cross Dawks	24,693		
	36,128		
Service Pensions	685		
	£. 50,233		
Fines and Penalties, Fees on Registered Letters, and Miscellaneous Receipts, operating in reduction of the Charges of Collection	2,185		
	£. 48,048		
BURMESE TERRITORY: ANNEXED Provinces of Pegu and Martaban:			
Office Establishment and Contingent Charges of Postmaster at Rangoon	130		
		48,178	
North-Western Provinces, including the Punjaub:			
North-Western Provinces:			
Charges of the Office of the Postmaster-General, North-Western Provinces	£. 3,044		
Charges incurred by the Government of Bombay, on account of the North-Western Provinces, for conveying the Overland Mails	1,215		
Salaries and Establishments of the various District Post Offices	35,042		
Mail Cart Charges, including Contracts	23,416		
Mofussil Contingencies and Miscellaneous	2,896		
Pensions	135		
	£. 65,748		
Profit on Passenger Traffic, operating in Reduction of the Charges of the Post Office Department:			
Bullock Trains and Van and Palkee Carriage Department:			
Receipts	£. 25,428		
Charges	18,256		
	7,172		
	58,576		
Punjaub:			
Salaries and Establishments of the Post Office Department	£. 7,691		
Mail Cart Charges, including Contracts	5,229		
Contingencies	573		
	13,493		
Profit on Passenger Traffic, operating in Reduction of the Charges of the Post Office Department:			
Bullock Trains, and Van and Palkee Carriage Department:			
Receipts	£. 1,011		
Charges	165		
	846		
	12,647		
		71,223	
Carried forward	£.	119,401	3,515,288

No. 16.—Abstract of Charges of Collection, &c. for the Year ended 30 April 1853—*continued.*

	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -		119,401	3,515,288
Post Office: Charges of Collection—*continued.*			
Madras:	£.		
Salaries of the Postmaster-General and his Deputy, Establishment and Contingent Charges at the Presidency - -	7,684		
Cross Tappauls under the management of the Postmaster -	30,931		
		38,615	
Bombay:			
Salaries of the Postmaster-General and his Deputy, &c. -	3,659		
Establishment - - - - - - - - - -	18,015		
Contingencies - - - - - - - - - -	4,869		
Mounted Dawk - - - - - - - - -	14,986		
	41,529		
Scinde:			
Establishment and Contingencies - - - - £. 8,017			
Bombay Steam Navigation Company for conveying the Mails between Bombay and Kurrachee - 6,797			
	14,814		
		56,343	
Total Charges of Collection of the Post Office Revenue -			214,359
Stamps: Charges of Collection:			
Bengal:			
Salary of the Superintendent of Stamps, Establishment of the Stamp Office at the Presidency, and Contingent Charges -	3,939		
Collector of Calcutta Stamps, Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - -	1,326		
Establishments under the Collectors in the Provinces, including Contingent Charges - - - - - -	7,087		
Cost of Watermarked Paper - - - - - -	4,787		
	17,139		
Fines, Forfeitures, and Miscellaneous Receipts, operating in reduction of the Charges of Collection - - - - -	2,388		
	14,751		
Portion of Expenses chargeable to the North-Western Provinces and the Punjaub - - - - - - - - -	1,847		
		12,904	
North-Western Provinces:			
Establishment under Revenue Collectors - - - -	944		
Commission to Vendors - - - - - - - -	2,008		
Proportion of the Establishment at the Presidency, chargeable to the North-Western Provinces - - - - - -	1,693		
Cost of Watermarked Paper - - - - - -	3,762		
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges - - - -	970		
	9,377		
Fines and Penalties operating in Reduction of the Charges of Collection - - - - - - - - - -	990		
	8,387		
Punjaub:			
Commission to Vendors - - - - - £. 327			
Proportion of the Establishment at the Presidency chargeable to the Punjaub - - - - - 145			
Cost of Watermarked Paper - - - - 324			
Contingent Charges - - - - - - 39			
	835		
		9,222	
Carried forward - - - £.		22,126	3,729,647

No. 16.—ABSTRACT of Charges of Collection, &c. for the Year ended 30 April 1853—*continued.*

	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -		22,126	3,729,647
STAMPS: Charges of Collection—*continued.*			
Madras:			
	£.		
Commission of the Superintendent - - - - -	1,486		
Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - -	3,493		
		4,979	
Bombay:			
Establishment and Contingent Charges:			
At Bombay - - - - - - - - -	3,042		
At Sattarah - - - - - - - - -	255		
		3,297	
TOTAL Charges of Collection of the Stamp Duties -			30,402
Eastern Settlements: Charges of Collection of the Revenues:			
Prince of Wales Island:			
	£.		
Collector's and Surveyor's Establishment at Penang and Province Wellesley - - - - - -	1,361		
Rent of Market-place, and various Contingent Charges	390		
	1,751		
Post Office: Salary of Postmaster and Establishment - -	106		
	1,857		
Singapore:			
	£.		
Surveyor's Establishment and Establishment of the Land Office: Repairs and Contingent Charges -	782		
Post Office: Establishment and Contingent Charges -	830		
	1,612		
Malacca:			
	£.		
Land Office Establishment: Repairs and Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - -	495		
Post Office: Sundry Charges - - - - - -	36		
	531		
		4,000	
TOTAL Charges of Collection of the Revenues of the Eastern Settlements - - - - - - - - - - -			4,000
District of Coorg:			
Establishment and Contingent Charges at various Talooks - - - - -			2,200
TOTAL Charges of Collection of the Revenues, including Cost of Salt, Opium, and Tobacco - - - - - - -		- £.	3,766,249

No. 17.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of PAYMENTS other than CHARGES of COLLECTION, chargeable against the following HEADS of REVENUE, for the Year ended the 30th April 1853.

LAND, SAYER, ABKARREE, &c. REVENUES:		£.	£.
Bengal:			
Revenue Surveys		41,508	
Compensation for loss of Settlements		93	
Purchase of Lands		44	
		41,645	
Received from the Rajah of Burdwan on account of Embankments	£. 5,375		
Sale of Lands	1,249		
Redemption Money of Compromised and Lakraj resumed Tenures	268		
		6,892	
		34,753	
Burmese Cessions:			
Revenue Surveys	£. 1,151		
Allowance to Hill Chiefs for resumption of Doars	1,944		
		3,095	
			37,848
North-Western Provinces (including the Punjaub):			
Revenue Surveys		10,826	
Superintendent of Embankments		1,754	
Endowed Public Gardens		1,176	
Miscellaneous		329	
		14,085	
Punjaub:			
Revenue Surveys	£. 13,959		
Miscellaneous	335		
		14,294	
			28,379
Madras:			
Repairs of Tanks		154,058	
Proportion of Civil Engineer's Charges, chargeable to the Revenue Department		20,239	
Sundry Charges for Batta, incurred in the Military, on account of the Revenue Department		2,282	
Purchase of Land		9,952	
Expenses for the Improvement of the Culture of Cotton		1,739	
Expenses of Inquiry and Report on the Culture of Cotton and Tobacco		791	
Miscellaneous		1,219	
			190,280
Carried forward		£.	256,507

No. 17.—ABSTRACT of Payments, &c., for the Year ended the 30th April 1853—*continued.*

			£.
		Brought forward - - -	256,507
Bombay:		£.	
Revenue Surveys - - - - - - - - - - - - -		34,399	
Charges incurred in the Military on account of the Revenue Department		583	
Charges on account of the Forest Department - - - - - -		1,799	
At Poona:—Charges on account of the Commissioner for Claims on Transit and other Duties, and of the Committee for investigating Claims to Enams - - - - - - -		11,469	
Miscellaneous Charges - - - - - - - - - - - -		140	
		48,390	
Scinde:			
Revenue Surveys - - - - - - - - - -	£. 856		
Forest Department:—Establishment and Contingent Charges	1,323		
Superintendent of Canal Clearances and Contingent Charges	1,096		
		3,275	
Sattarah:			
Revenue Surveys - - - - - - - - - - - -		3,094	
			54,759
			311,266
District of Coorg:			
Salary of the Commissioner in Coorg - - - - - - - -		1,061	
Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - - - - -		5,020	
			6,081
Registrar of the Supreme Court:			
Payments to the Administrator-General on account of Claimants for net proceeds of Estates administered to by the late Registrar of the Supreme Court - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		- -	20,187
Punjaub:			
Arrears of Establishment of the late Lahore Government - - -		- -	373
		£.	337,907

No. 18.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the ALLOWANCES and ASSIGNMENTS paid out of the REVENUES in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements, in the Year ended the 30th of April 1853.

		£.	£.
Bengal:			
STIPENDS and ALLOWANCES of the Nizamut:			
His Highness the Nawab Nazim's Personal Allowance	£. 68,677		
Her Highness Ameroon Nissa Begum	9,358		
Her Highness Munnee Begum	14,108		
Nujeeboon Nissa Begum	7,239		
Rajmehal Family	5,034		
Syed Azimally Khan	3,080		
Rassoo Nissa Begum (Widow of Humayoon Jah)	5,040		
Syed Suffdar Ally	1,793		
Allowances to various Chiefs, their Families and Dependents, exceeding *Rs.* 5,000, and not exceeding *Rs.* 20,000 per annum, each	20,437		
Ditto - - ditto - - not exceeding *Rs.* 5,000 per annum, each	20,903		
		155,669	
PENSIONS and CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES:			
Rajah Bhoop Sing (Grandson of Raja Kulyan Sing)	2,390		
Aga Mahomed Ishmael Khan (Son of Hajee Khalil Khan)	2,250		
Shahzada Timoor	2,250		
Mahomed Bhawul Khan, of Bhawulpore	7,510		
Pensions exceeding *Rs.* 5,000, and not exceeding *Rs.* 20,000 per annum, each	16,187		
Ditto - - ditto - - not exceeding *Rs.* 5,000 per annum, each	24,862		
		55,449	
SAYER COMPENSATION:			
Compensation exceeding *Rs.* 5,000 per annum	2,820		
Ditto - - not exceeding *Rs.* 5,000 per annum	3,329		
		6,149	
Compensation to the Rajah of Dhar, on account Pergunnah Bairseah		9,214	
		226,481	
District of Coorg:			
Ex-Rajah of Coorg and his Family		7,524	
EASTERN SETTLEMENTS:			
Prince of Wales Island:			
Stipend of the Rajah of Quedah	£. 2,105		
Allowance to the Family of the late Bindarah of Quedah	101		
	2,206		
Singapore:			
Family of His Highness Tamongong	884		
Other Political Pensions	873		
	1,757		
Malacca:			
Annuities chargeable on Lands	1,477		
		5,440	
TOTAL Bengal, including the Eastern Settlements - Carried forward		£.	239,445

No. 18.—ABSTRACT of Allowances, &c., for the Year ended 30 April 1853—*continued.*

			£.
		Brought forward - - -	239,445
PENSIONS and CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES—*continued.*		£.	
North-Western Provinces:			
Members of the Royal Family residing at Delhi:			
Stipend of His Majesty the King of Delhi - - - -	£. 89,100		
Allowance of His Majesty the King of Delhi in lieu of land -	3,375		
Ditto - - being part of the Stipend of the Heir Apparent	2,250		
Ditto - - in lieu of Nuzzuranah, prohibited - - -	937		
	95,662		
Stipend of Mirza Mahomed Sooltan Futtehool Moolk, Heir Apparent - - - - - - - - - - -	17,724		
Members of the Royal Family - - - - - - -	12,051		
	125,437		
Members of the Royal Family residing at Furruckabad - -	366		
Ditto - - ditto - - at Benares - - - - -	17,962		
	143,765		
His Highness the Maha Rajah Benaick Rao (nine months) -	49,219		
Ally Bahadoor, Son of the late Zoolficar Allee Khan Bahadoor	37,500		
Ishreepersaud Narain Sing, Rajah of Benares - - -	9,375		
Tujoomul Hossain Khan Newab, Rues of Furruckabad - -	18,925		
Descendants of the late Rajah Anoop Geer Himmut - -	2,313		
Heirs of the late Koonwar Kanchun Geer, Minister of the late Rajah Anoop Geer - - - - - - - - -	1,997		
Bulwunt Sing, Son of Chet Sing, the deposed Rajah of Benares - - - - - - - - - - -	2,250		
Hyder Allee Khan - - - - - - - - -	3,291		
Moha Rajah Hurree Rao Hoolkar, being the Net Collections of Bheema Bais, Pergunnah Koonch, Zilla Hameerpoor - -	18,122		
Her Highness Baja Bai, in lieu of Pergunnah Shergurh and Kossee of Muttra District - - - - - - -	18,750		
Wuzeer Mahomed Khan, Nawab of Tonk, in lieu of Pergunnah Pulbul, in the Delhi Territory - - - - - - -	14,062		
Descendants of the late Hafiz Ruhmut Khan, Rohilla Chief -	5,931		
Sons of the late Benaik Rao, Chief Minister of the former Government of Saugor - - - - - - - -	3,375		
Pensions appertaining to the lapsed Territory of Jaloun - -	4,355		
Allowances to Families of *Rs.* 5,000, and not exceeding *Rs.* 20,000 per annum, each - - - - - - -	10,703		
Ditto - - ditto - - under *Rs.* 5,000 per annum, each	15,446		
Pensions under *Rs.* 5,000 per annum, granted on the resumption of Maaffee Tenures - - - - - - -	11,797		
		371,176	
Cis- and Trans-Sutledj States:			
Pensions in perpetuity, in lieu of Territory ceded by Maharajah Golab Sing to the British Government - - - -	1,605		
Ditto - - granted on the escheat of the Kythul State	1,875		
Ditto - - to Tara Sing Shajada - - - -	563		
Ditto - - under *Rs.* 5,000 per annum, granted on the resumption of Maaffee Tenures - - - - -	5,348		
Other Pensions under *Rs.* 5,000 per annum - - - -	7,096		
		16,487	
	Carried forward - - - £.	387,663	239,445

No. 18.—Abstract of Allowances, &c., for the Year ended 30 April 1853—*continued.*

		£.	£.
Brought forward - - -		387,663	239,445
Pensions, &c.—*continued.*			
North-Western Provinces:			
For Services rendered under the former Governments of Jaloun and Jeitpore - - - - - - - - - - -	£. 5,461		
Pensions in lieu of a Jagheer, and on the resumption of Pergunnah Pulbul: Pensions for important Services, &c. -	9,567		
"Charitable Allowances," under *Rs.* 5,000 per annum each -	3,435		
	18,463		
Cis- and Trans- Sutledj States:			
Jusmunt Sing, Ex-Rajah of Noorpore, and his mother -	£. 656		
Bope Sing, Ex-Sirdar of Rooper - - - - -	3,164		
Family of the Ex Raja of Ludwah - - - -	1,181		
"Charitable Allowances," under *Rs.* 5,000 per annum	2,129		
	7,130		
		25,593	
Sayer Compensation, &c.:			
North-Western Provinces:			
Allowances to Rajahs, proprietors of villages, in lieu of Abkarree, Sayer, Customs and Transit Duties abolished - - -	£. 6,755		
Cis- and Trans- Sutledj States:			
Allowances to Rajahs in lieu of Customs and Transit Duties, &c. abolished - - - - - - - - - - -	4,632		
		11,387	
		424,643	
Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory:			
Stipend of His Highness the Maharajah Dullep Sing - -	£. 11,250		
Stipend of Ranees of deceased Maharajah, including allowances to their dependents and adherents - - - - -	14,759		
Nuwab Surfuraz Khan, of Mooltan, and relatives - - -	2,078		
Sirdar Mungul Sing, a principal Jagheerdar, on resumption of his rent-free tenures - - - - - - - - -	1,125		
Pensions in lieu of Territory ceded by the Maharajah Golab Sing to the British Government - - - - - -	430		
Pensions under *Rs.* 5,000 per annum, granted on the resumption of Maaffee Tenures - - - - - - - - -	4,880		
Other Pensions under *Rs.* 5,000 per annum - - - -	22,672		
	57,194		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances:			
Pensions granted to several individuals for important Services in the Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory - - - - - - - - -	3,173		
"Charitable Allowances" under *Rs.* 5,000 per annum - - - - - - - - - - -	22,441		
	25,614		
"Sayer Compensation" - - - - - - - - -	1,658		
		84,466	
			509,109
Carried forward - - - £.			748,554

No. 18.—ABSTRACT of Allowances, &c., for the Year ended 30 April 1853—*continued.*

			£.
		Brought forward - - -	748,554
Madras:		£.	
Carnatic:			
Payment to His Highness the Newab of the Carnatic, on account of his one-fifth share of the Revenues - - -	£. 110,545		
Pensions to the Families and Dependents of the late Newabs, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - -	31,171		
		141,716	
Tanjore:			
Payment to His Highness the Rajah of Tanjore, on account of his annual Allowance and Share of the Tanjore Revenues - - - - - - - - - - - -	£. 96,748		
Allowances to the Family of the late Rajah Ameer Sing - -	5,718		
		102,466	
Masulipatam:			
Stipends to the Newab of Masulipatam and Family - - - -		5,320	
Ceded Districts:			
Appropriated by the Treaty of Mysore for the maintenance of the Families of Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultan - - - - -		65,625	
COMPENSATION, PENSIONS AND CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES:			
Compensation in lieu of Resumed Lands, Offices and Privileges - - - - - - - - - -	£. 54,249		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances - - - - - -	7,932		
		62,181	
Malikana, or Share of the Revenues of Malabar enjoyed by Native Princes - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		22,442	
TOTAL, Madras - - -			399,750
Bombay:			
Pensions to the Family of the Nawab of Bednore - - -	£. 1,688		
The Officers and Retinue of the late Ex-Paishwa - - -	1,783		
Family and Dependents of the late Nawab of Surat - -	9,303		
Jyajeerow Sinday (Collectorate of Ahmednugger) - - -	16,236		
Balwuntrow Mahadewrow Rastia (ditto) - - - -	2,175		
Rugoonathrow Vittul Vinchoorkur (ditto) - - - -	4,544		
Crustnarow Vittul, adopted son of the late Wittulrow Dewjee, Minister of the Guicowar Government - - - -	2,064		
Various Pensions and Allowances of *Rs.* 5,000, and under *Rs.* 20,000 each - - - - - - - - -	11,910		
Pensions not exceeding *Rs.* 5,000 per annum each - - -	26,771		
		76,474	
Scinde:			
Allowances to the Ex-Ameers and others - - - - - -		42,042	
Sattarah:			
His Highness's Ranees - - - - - - - - -	£. 7,521		
Ex-Rajah's Family - - - - - - - - -	2,344		
Guzra Sahib - - - - - - - - - -	1,350		
Bulwuntrao Bhoslay - - - - - - - - -	675		
Other Pensions, not exceeding *Rs.* 5,000 per annum each -	14,501		
		26,391	
			144,907
		£.	1,293,211

No. 19.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Amount set apart in the year 1852–53, on account of the SINKING FUND for the Redemption of the Bonds issued to the Creditors of the late Rajah of *Tanjore*, with the Interest thereon payable out of the *Tanjore* Revenues.

	£.
Amount set apart from the Tanjore Revenues on the 31st July 1852, agreeably to the 10th clause of the Articles of Agreement between the East India Company and the Creditors of the late Ameer Sing, formerly Rajah of Tanjore, dated the 11th of February 1824, being five per cent. on the sum of Star Pagodas 16,06,796. 24. 64¼., equivalent to Company's Rupees 56,23,788, the aggregate amount of the Tanjore Debt awarded by the Commissioners in England, according to their Final Report, dated the 29th of July 1840, *Rs.* 2,81,189 - - -	26,362
Interest, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, on the Bonds issued for admitted Claims on the Tanjore Country, agreeably to the 1st clause of the Articles of Agreement above referred to - - - - - - - - - - - -	19,950
£.	46,312

No. 20.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the ALLOWANCES to DISTRICT and VILLAGE OFFICERS and ENAMDARS, including Charitable Grants.

		£.	£.
Madras:			
Allowances paid at the several Collectorates, in lieu of Resumed Lands, Privileges and Offices - - - - - - - - - -		69,373	
Other Allowances paid by the several Collectors - - - - -		14,972	
			84,345
Bombay:			
Enamdars - - - - - - - - - - -	£. 298,098		
Allowances to Zemindars, Muzmoodars, Dessaes and other District and Village Officers, including Charitable Grants	495,181		
Compensation to Enamdars and Huckdars, in lieu of their Huck Allowances, &c. - - - - - - - -	17,867		
		811,146	
Scinde:			
Compensation Allowances to Enamdars, &c., in lieu of certain cesses abolished - - - - - - - - - - - - -		483	
Sattarah:			
Enamdars - - - - - - - - - - -	£. 2,720		
Allowances to Zemindars, Muzmoodars, Dessaes and other District and Village Officers, including Charitable Grants	127,386		
		130,106	
			941,735
		£.	1,026,080

No. 21.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the CHARGES of the CIVIL and POLITICAL ESTABLISHMENTS of *India*, including Contingent Charges, for the Year ended the 30th April 1853.

	£.	£.
Bengal:		
CHARGES on Account of the General Government of India:		
Salaries of the Governor-General and Members of the Supreme Council	59,514	
Secretariat, Foreign, Home, Financial and Military Departments	65,784	
Loan Office and Promissory Note Press	4,026	
Governor-General's Office and Establishment	16,433	
Expense of visiting the Upper Provinces	944	
Presents made in the name of the Governor-General, and Allowances to Vakeels, Natives of Rank, &c.	3,890	
Residents, Political Agents, &c., at Foreign Courts, Salaries, Allowances, Establishments, Contingencies, &c.	117,479	
Political Agent at Aden, Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges	6,920	
Temporary Embassies and Missions	423	
Survey and Observatories, including Charges on account of the Great Trigonometrical Survey	36,813	
Suppression of Thuggee and Meriah Sacrifices	29,687	
Compensation to Junkojee Row Holkar on account Pergunnah Kissory Paton	2,764	
Charges on account of Vessels of the Indian Navy employed on the Euphrates, paid at Bombay, and charged in account to Bengal £. 3,192		
Ditto Malay Archipelago ditto 1,482		
	4,674	
		349,351
CHARGES on Account of the Government of Bengal:		
Public Offices at the Presidency, comprising the Bengal Secretariat, General Treasury, Offices of Account and Audit, Government Agency, Government Savings Bank, Superintendent of Stationery and Printing Establishments	80,723	
Allowances to Civil Servants out of employ, and to Junior Civil Servants attached to the College, &c.	14,764	
Civil Architects and Superintending Engineers, Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies, including proportion (one-third) of the Staff Allowances of the Members and Secretary of the Military Board, and of their Establishment and Contingent Charges, chargeable to the Civil Buildings Department	25,817	
Railway Commissioner: Salaries and Establishments of the Commissioner and Consulting Engineer, &c.	8,550	
Ecclesiastical Department, Cathedral and Church Establishments, including Salaries of the Bishop, Archdeacon, Chaplains, &c.	33,017	
Medical Department, including Hospitals and Dispensaries at the Presidency, and in the Provinces	30,262	
College at Fort William	4,597	
Education Department, Grants, &c.	36,732	
House Rent and Taxes	4,296	
Repairs of Roads, Bridges and Public Buildings	64,616	
Donations to Service Funds	68,447	
Donations to Charitable, Literary, Scientific and other Institutions	4,796	
Establishments and Contingencies of the Electric Telegraph	2,173	
Petty Establishments and Contingencies	14,580	
Stationery purchased	10,304	
Provincial Battalions and Nujeebs, including the Calcutta Native Militia	55,848	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances	11,046	
Miscellaneous Charges	2,608	
		473,176
		822,527
DEDUCT:		
Value of Watermarked Paper supplied to the Stamp Offices in Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces	8,885	
Received for Stationery Stores sold	4,969	
		13,854
		808,673
ANNEXED Provinces of Pegu and Martaban:		
Miscellaneous Charges on account of these Provinces (the particulars of, which are not stated in the Accounts at present received from India)		12,703
TOTAL Bengal Presidency (carried forward) £.		821,376

No. 21.—Abstract of Charges, &c., for the Year ended 30 April 1853—*continued.*

			£.
Brought forward - - -			821,376
North-Western Provinces, including the *Cis-* and *Trans-Sutlej* States:		£.	
Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor, and Establishment and Expenses of his Household - - - - - - - - - - - -		9,112	
Charges of the Political Agencies under the Lieutenant-Governor -		2,968	
Tour of the Lieutenant-Governor - - - - - - - -		5,041	
Public Offices, comprising the Secretariat, Accountant's Office, Civil Auditor's Office, Oordoo Translator, Assay Office and Bullion Depôt		36,219	
Ecclesiastical Establishments - - - - - - - - -		20,133	
Botanical Gardens, and Tea Nurseries and Plantations -	£. 5,823		
Deduct,—Realised by Sale of Tea - - - - -	2,493		
		3,330	
Grants for General and Special Educational Purposes, and Donations to Village Schools - - - - - - - - - - -		19,324	
Grants to Native Hospitals and Dispensaries - - - - -		10,065	
Repairs to Roads, Bridges and Public Buildings - - - -		14,683	
Salaries and Establishment of Superintending and Executive Engineers		8,016	
Civil Engineers' College at Roorkee - - - - - - -		5,787	
Presents made in the name of the Government - - - - -		1,113	
Stationery - - - - - - - - - - - - -		8,170	
Printing Charges and Purchase of Books - - - - - -		3,172	
Provincial Battalions - - - - - - - - -	£. 56,392		
Less,—Amount received as Compensation for Services rendered to Foreign States by Corps in British Pay -	26,853		
		29,539	
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - - - - -		4,423	
		181,095	
Punjaub and *Trans-Indus Territory*:	£.		
Board of Administration; proportion of the Salaries of the President and Members chargeable to the Civil Department	3,873		
Salary of the Deputy Secretary, proportion of Office Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	3,097		
Salaries of the Chief Commissioner in the Punjaub, his Secretary and Military Secretary - - - - - -	1,400		
Accountants, Civil Auditors and Civil Pension Paymaster's Offices, Assay Office and Bullion Depôt, Establishments and Contingent Charges - - - - - - -	6,101		
Ecclesiastical Establishments - - - - - - -	5,884		
Salaries and Establishment of the Superintending and Executive Engineers - - - - - - - - - -	8,316		
Repairs to Roads, Bridges and Public Buildings - -	1,334		
Presents made in the name of the Government - - -	9,905		
Charges on account of State Prisoners - - - -	1,307		
Punjaub Geological Survey and Subscription to Agri-Horticultural Society of the Punjaub - - - - -	1,369		
Government Schools at Amritsur - - - - - -	739		
Stationery - - - - - - - - - - -	3,094		
Lunatic Asylum and Dispensary Charges - - - -	1,227		
Loss by Assay and Re-coinage - - - - - -	2,376		
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - - -	5,527		
Total, North-Western Provinces, including the Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			236,644
Carried forward - - - £.			1,058,020

No. 21.—ABSTRACT of Charges, &c., for the Year ended 30 April 1853—*continued.*

		£.
Brought forward		1,058,020
Madras:	£.	
Salaries of the Governor and Members of Council	24,033	
Governor's Office and Establishment, &c.	7,346	
Public Offices, comprising the Secretariat, General Treasury, Offices of Account, Audit, &c.	56,548	
Allowances to Civil Servants out of employ, and to Junior Civil Servants attached to the College	6,223	
Residents and Agents at Travancore, Tanjore, Pondicherry, &c., Allowances, Establishment and Contingent Charges	5,260	
Ecclesiastical Department, Church Establishments, including Salaries of the Bishop, Archdeacon, Chaplains, &c.	29,563	
Medical Department, including Hospitals and Dispensaries at the Presidency and in the Provinces	12,525	
Public Observatory	1,745	
Civil Engineers' Charges and Establishment of Civil Surveys	1,706	
College at Fort St. George	1,612	
Education Department	3,813	
House Rent and Taxes	4,057	
Repairs of Roads, Bridges and Public Buildings	63,647	
Donations to Service Funds	165,445	
Donations to Public and Charitable Institutions	2,419	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances	11,536	
Batta to Officers of Her Majesty's Squadron	5,319	
Charges connected with Travellers' Bungalows and Native Choultries in several Districts	2,625	
Miscellaneous	8,741	
£.	414,163	
Less,—Gain by Exchange, principally on the negotiation of Bills on Bengal, Madras, &c., by the Resident at Hydrabad	21,238	
TOTAL, Madras Presidency		392,925
Bombay:		
Salaries of the Governor and Members of Council	24,952	
Governor's Office and Establishment, &c.	6,433	
Governor's Tour in the Deccan	1,906	
Residents and Political Agents at Foreign Courts, &c.	23,713	
Public Offices at the Presidency, comprising the Secretariat, General Treasury, Offices of Account, Audit, &c.	63,452	
Allowance to Civil Servants temporarily employed, and to Junior Civil Servants while qualifying for employment in Public Offices	5,477	
Charges on account of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey	2,493	
Printing Charges	5,927	
Stationery	4,385	
Medical Department, including Hospitals, Dispensaries and Medical College	19,620	
House Rent, Repairs, Taxes and Contributions to the Municipal Fund	5,575	
Ecclesiastical Establishments	23,475	
Carried forward £.		1,450,945

No. 21.—Abstract of Charges, &c., for the Year ended 30 April 1853—*continued.*

			£.
		Brought forward - - -	1,450,945
Bombay—continued.		£.	
Civil Architect, Superintending Engineers, &c. - - - - -		20,345	
Repairs to Roads, Tanks, Bridges, Buildings, &c. - - - -		46,427	
Botanical Garden at Dapooree - - - - - - - -		997	
Donations to Service Funds - - - - - - - -		39,674	
Grants for Educational Purposes - - - - - - -		11,942	
Donations to Charitable Societies and Scientific Institutions - - -		1,557	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances - - - - - - -		36,750	
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - - - -		15,131	
		360,231	
Scinde:	£.		
Salary of the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the Province of Scinde, including Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - -	8,974		
Ecclesiastical Department; Salary and Establishment -	3,707		
Medical Department; Salaries, Hospital Charges, &c. -	1,898		
Civil Engineer; Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - - -	996		
Repairs to Roads, Tanks, Buildings, &c. - - - -	612		
Pensions - - - - - - - - - -	702		
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - -	201		
		17,090	
Sattarah:			
Commissioner's Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - - -	4,752		
Miscellaneous Charges on account of the late Rajah's Establishment - - - - - - - - - -	3,749		
Medical and Hospital Department - - - -	833		
Civil Engineer; Allowance and Establishment - -	3,345		
Education Charges - - - - - - - - -	409		
Repairs to Roads, Tanks, Buildings, &c. - - - -	7,673		
District Dawk Establishment - - - - - -	751		
		21,512	
		Total, Bombay Presidency - - -	398,833
		Total Charges in India - - £.	1,849,778
Stores from England (No. 34):			
Stationery - - - - - - - - - - -		£. 31,922	
Miscellaneous Civil Stores - - - - - - - -		2,598	
			34,520
		Total, including Civil Stores from England - - - £.	1,884,298

No. 22.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the JUDICIAL and POLICE CHARGES of *India* (including Contingent Charges), for the Year ended 30th April 1853.

	£.	£.	£.
Bengal:			
SUPREME COURT and the other LOCAL COURTS within its Jurisdiction:			
Supreme Court of Judicature: Salaries of the Judges, Officers and Establishments under the Supreme Court, including Salaries and Establishment of the Company's Law Officers	56,979		
Coroner's Office: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	603		
Justices of the Peace: Salaries of the Magistrates, and of the Superintendent of Police; Establishments under the Justices of the Peace and Contingent Charges	31,661		
Court of Small Causes: Salaries of the Judges, Establishment and Contingent Charges	11,762		
Pensions	461		
		101,466	
SUDDER, PROVINCIAL and ZILLAH COURTS, including PROVINCIAL POLICE:			
Sudder, Dewanny and Nizamut Adawluts: Salaries of the Judges and Register Establishment, and Contingent Charges	42,244		
Provincial, City and District Courts	391,767		
Provincial Police	100,734		
Pensions	5,701		
		540,446	
BURMESE CESSIONS:			
Local Commissioners: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	4,777		
Civil and Criminal Courts - - ditto	50,133		
Police	21,022		
Pensions	766		
ANNEXED PROVINCES of PEGU and MARTABAN:	76,698		
Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges of Deputy Commissioners chargeable to the Judicial Department, including 329 *l.* Police Charges	1,441		
TOTAL Burmese Cessions, including the recently annexed Provinces	- -	78,139	
TOTAL Bengal, including the Burmese Territories			720,051
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, including the PUNJAUB and TRANS-INDUS Territory:			
North-Western Provinces:			
Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut: Salaries of the Judges, Establishments and Contingencies	24,384		
Commissioners of Circuit, ditto	22,607		
Civil and Criminal Courts, ditto	297,662		
Inspector of Prisons - - ditto	3,594		
Charges on account of Prisoners: Diet, Clothing, Medicine, &c.	40,326		
Police	161,622		
Pensions	4,362		
		554,557	
Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory:			
Proportion of Salaries of the President and Members of the Board of Administration: Secretary's Office, and Contingencies chargeable to the Judicial Department	10,593		
Commissioners of Circuit: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	12,139		
Criminal Courts - - - - ditto	56,630		
Charges on account of Prisoners: Diet, Clothing, Medicines, &c.	10,138		
Civil and Military Police	215,784		
		305,284	
TOTAL, North-Western Provinces, including the Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory	- - -		859,841
Carried forward	- - - £.		1,579,892

No. 22.—Account of the Judicial and Police Charges of *India*, &c.—*continued.*

	£.	£.	£.
		Brought forward - - -	1,579,892
Madras:			
Supreme Court and other Local Courts within its Jurisdiction:			
Supreme Court of Judicature: Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies, including Salaries and Establishments of the Company's Law Officers, &c. - - - - -	22,143		
Coroner's Office - - - - - - - - -	640		
Sheriff's Office - - - - - - - - - -	1,638		
Court of Small Causes - - - - - - - -	7,024		
Insolvent Debtors' Court - - - - - - - -	369		
Police Charges at the Presidency - - - - -	13,471		
		45,285	
Sudder, Provincial and Zillah Courts, including Provincial Police:			
Court of Sudder and Fouzdary Adawlut - - - -	23,733		
Provincial Courts - - - - - - - - -	166,909		
Provincial Police - - - - - - - - -	80,903		
Pensions - - - - - - - - - - -	3,395		
		274,940	
		Total, Madras - - -	320,225
Bombay:			
Supreme Court and the other Local Courts within its Jurisdiction:			
Supreme Court of Judicature: Salaries of the Judges, Establishments and Contingencies, including Salaries and Establishment of the Company's Law Officers, &c. - -	31,699		
Coroner's Office - - - - - - - - -	682		
Court of Small Causes - - - - - - - -	7,631		
Sheriff's Office - - - - - - - - - -	1,868		
Police Charges at the Presidency (deducting 5,000 *l.*, contributed by the Municipal Fund, Act of the Government of India XI. of 1845) - - - - - - - -	20,204		
		62,084	
Provincial Courts: Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges (including Police Charges, not particularised in the Statements received from Bombay) - - - - -	- -	199,826	
		261,910	
Scinde:			
Salary of the Assistant Judicial Commissioner, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - - - - -	1,318		
Charges on account of the Police Corps, Khoza Horse, Soda Killadars and Footmen, Magisterial Gaol Establishment, Contingencies, &c. - - - - - - - -	56,492		
		57,810	
Sattarah:			
Country Courts: Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies, including Pay of Troops employed in the Judicial Department - - - - - - - - - - -	- -	51,423	
		Total, Bombay, &c. - - -	371,143
		£.	2,271,260

No. 23.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Amount expended for BUILDINGS, ROADS, and other PUBLIC WORKS, exclusive of Repairs and of Military Buildings, for the Year ended the 30th April 1853.

	£.	£.
Bengal:		
Advances to the Railway Commissioner for the purchase of Land, &c. -	29,442	
On account Construction of various Buildings, Roads, &c. - - - -	38,019	
		67,461
North-Western Provinces, including the *Punjaub* and *Trans-Indus* Territory:		
North-Western Provinces:		
Canals - - - - - - - - - - - - - £. 169,336		
On account Construction of various Buildings, Roads, &c. - 33,040		
	202,376	
Punjaub, and *Trans-Indus* Territory:		
Canals - - - - - - - - - - - - - £. 14,701		
On account Construction of various Buildings, Roads, &c. - 13,531		
	28,232	
		230,608
		298,069
Madras:		
On account Construction of new Public Roads in various Districts - -	10,050	
On account Construction of various Buildings and Works (exclusive of the Sums expended in Repairs of Tanks, amounitng to 151,058*l.*, stated in Account, No. 17) - - - - - - - - - - -	10,483	
		20,533
Bombay:		
Compensation paid to Individuals on account of Land and Property taken for Railway Purposes - - - - - £. 3,503		
On account Construction of various Buildings, Roads, &c. - 22,010		
	25,513	
Scinde:		
Canal Clearances - - - - - - - - - - £. 37,598		
On account Construction of Buildings, Roads, Bridges, and other Works - - - - - - - - - - 14,777		
	52,375	
		77,888
		396,490
Add,—from England (No. 34):		
Invoice Value of Stores for the Electric Telegraph - - - -	35,855	
Invoice Value of Dredging Machine for deepening the Harbour of Singapore - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,214	
		39,069
TOTAL, including Stores from England - - - £.		435,559

No. 24.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Charges of the EASTERN SETTLEMENTS (*Prince of Wales Island, Singapore* and *Malacca*), for the Year ended 30th April 1853.

	£.	£.
Prince of Wales Island:		
Salaries of the Resident Councillor, Assistant Resident and Superintendent of the Province Wellesley, Establishment and Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges	7,198	
Ecclesiastical Establishment: Salary of the Chaplain, Church Establishment, and Contingent Charges	1,100	
Schools: Allowances	444	
Medical Department: Salary and Establishment of the Assistant Surgeon, Hospital Charges, &c.	916	
Judicial and Police Charges:		
Salaries of the Recorder and Registrar £. 5,469		
Establishment of the Offices of the Recorder, Registrar, Sheriff, Coroner, &c. 2,862		
Superintendent of Convicts, Charges on account of Convicts and other Prisoners, Police and Contingent Charges 1,920		
Repairs 127		
	10,378	
Marine Charges: Salary of the Harbour-master, Establishment and Contingent Charges	667	
Military Charges: Command Allowances, Repairs and Assessment of Military Buildings, &c.	539	
Suppression of Piracy in the Straits: Pay, Provisions, and other Charges at Penang on account of Gun Boats employed	458	
Local Pensions	710	
Miscellaneous	932	
Singapore:		
Salary of the Governor of the Straits' Settlements (for part of the year only) £. 967		
Salaries of the Resident Councillor and Assistant Resident, Establishment and Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges 5,366		
Repairs and Assessments of Buildings 536		
	6,869	
Ecclesiastical Department: Salary of the Chaplain, Church Establishment and Contingent Charges	1,049	
Schools: Allowances	611	
Medical Department: Salaries and Establishment of the Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon, Hospital Charges, &c	1,766	
Judicial and Police Charges:		
Establishment of the Court of Judicature, Sheriff, Coroner, Court of Requests, &c. £. 3,374		
Superintendent of Convicts: Charges on account of Convicts and other Prisoners, Police and Contingent Charges 3,455		
Repairs 150		
	6,979	
Marine Charges: Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Master Attendant's Office	675	
Military Charges: Repairs to Military Buildings and Miscellaneous	363	
Suppression of Piracy in the Straits: Payments at Singapore for Pay, Provisions, and Stores, on account of the Steamer Hooghly, and Gun Boats employed	3,244	
Local Pensions	436	
Miscellaneous	784	
		22,776
Carried forward £.		46,118

No. 24.—Charges of the Eastern Settlements, *Prince of Wales Island*, &c.—*continued.*

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	46,118
Malacca:		
Salaries of the Resident Councillor, Assistant Resident, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - - - -	2,279	
Ecclesiastical Establishment: Salary of the Chaplain, Church Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - - -	466	
Schools: Allowances - - - - - - - - - - -	366	
Medical Department: Salary of the Assistant Surgeon, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - - - -	479	
Judicial and Police Charges:		
Establishment of the Court of Judicature, Sheriff, Coroner, Court of Requests, &c. - - - - - - - £. 1,266		
Country Police Establishment: Charges on account of Convicts, and Contingent Charges - - - - - 1,125		
	2,391	
Marine Charges: Establishment and Contingent Charges - - -	159	
Military Charges: Command Allowances, Repairs of Military Buildings, and Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - - -	213	
Suppression of Piracy in the Straits: Pay, Provisions, and other Charges at Malacca, on account of Gun Boats employed - - - - -	465	
Local Pensions - - - - - - - - - - - -	271	
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - - - -	308	
		7,397
Total Charges of the Eastern Settlements (exclusive of the Charges of Collection of the Revenues and of Payments of Political Pensions, exhibited in Accounts, Nos. 16 and 18) - - - - - - - - -	- - - £.	53,515

TOTAL CHARGES OF THE EASTERN SETTLEMENTS.

	Prince of Wales Island.	Singapore.	Malacca.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Charges of Establishment, exclusive of Charges of Collection of the Revenues as exhibited in this Account - - - - - - -	23,342	22,776	7,397	53,515
Charges of Collection of the Revenues Account, No. 16 - - - - - - - - -	1,857	1,612	531	4,000
Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues Account, No. 18 - - - - -	2,206	1,757	1,477	5,440
Total - - - £.	27,405	26,145	9,405	62,955

Note.—The Charges on Account of Troops stationed in the Eastern Settlements are included in the General Military Charges of India.

No. 25.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the MILITARY CHARGES of *India* for the Year ended 30th April 1853 (including Charges defrayed in *England*).

	£.	£.
Bengal:		
Her Majesty's Troops:		
Pay, Allowances, Commissariat and Contingent Charges	862,066	
East India Company's Troops:		
Pay and Allowances of Regular Troops £. 2,206,806		
Ditto of Irregular Cavalry, and Local Infantry Battalions 536,678		
	2,743,484	
General Staff and Staff attached to Army Divisions and Stations, including the Adjutant-General's, Quartermaster-General's, Judge Advocate-General's, &c. Departments	130,917	
Commissariat Department and Charges	393,272	
Repairs of Fortifications and Buildings	40,330	
Garrison and Recruiting Depôts; Medical, Clothing, Pay and Stud Departments; Gun Foundries, Gunpowder Agencies and Miscellaneous	526,718	
Pensions	251,099	
	4,947,886	
WAR CHARGES:		
Amount brought to account upon the Bengal Statements of 1852–53 under the description of War Charges:		
Expedition against Burmah £. 286,575		
Armies of the Punjaub and Sutlej 14,464		
	301,039	
		5,248,925
Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory:		
Punjaub Irregular Force of Cavalry, Infantry, and Light Field Battery, Guide Corps, Scinde Camel Corps, and extra Armed Force temporarily employed		218,611
		5,467,536
Madras:		
Her Majesty's Troops:		
Pay and Allowances £. 148,179		
East India Company's Troops:		
Pay and Allowances 1,432,250		
	1,580,429	
General Division, Garrison and Cantonment Staff, including Military Offices and Establishments	115,573	
Commissariat Department and Charges	237,708	
Ordnance Department	41,249	
Batta to Troops serving in the Eastern Settlements, including Pay, Field Batta, Provisions, &c. supplied to the Troops at Labuan	77,042	
Repairs of Fortifications and Buildings	10,398	
Medical, Gun Carriage, Gunpowder and Clothing Departments, and Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges	140,338	
Stores (exclusive of Stores from England)	17,380	
Pensions	183,801	
	2,403,918	
WAR CHARGES:		
Amount brought to account upon the Madras Statement under the description of War Charges, Expedition against Burmah	40,073	
	2,443,991	
Deduct,—Chargeable to Her Majesty's Government on account of Pay and Field Batta, and supplies furnished to the Troops composing the Garrison of Labuan	6,591	
		2,437,400
Carried forward £.		7,904,936

No. 25.—Military Charges of *India* (including Charges defrayed in *England*)—*continued.*

	£.	£.
Brought forward		7,904,936
Bombay:		
Her Majesty's Troops:	£.	
Pay, Allowances, Commissariat and Contingent Charges	268,727	
East India Company's Troops:		
Pay and Allowances of Regular Troops £. 692,001		
Pay and Allowances, Commissariat and Contingent Charges of Irregular Local Corps 145,911		
	837,912	
	1,106,639	
General, Division and Garrison Staff	110,376	
Commissariat, Barrack Departments, and Ordnance Charges	143,167	
Repairs of Fortifications and Buildings	14,150	
Medical, Gun Carriage, Gunpowder and Clothing Departments, and Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges	20,986	
Stores (exclusive of Stores from England)	15,546	
Pensions	174,930	
	1,585,794	
Scinde:		
Her Majesty's Troops:		
Pay and Allowances £. 9,666		
East India Company's Troops:		
Pay and Allowances of Regular Troops £. 33,542		
Ditto Irregular Troops 90,111		
	123,653	
Commissariat Charges	22,228	
Military Offices and Departments, including Contingent Charges	35,144	
Repairs to Fortifications and Buildings	4,213	
	194,904	
Sattarah:		
Miscellaneous Charges in the Military Department debited to Sattarah	1,827	
		1,782,525
		9,687,461
Military Buildings and Fortifications:		
Bengal	140,330	
Madras	17,363	
Bombay £. 10,333		
Scinde 28,000		
	38,333	
		196,026
Total Charges in India (No. 12)	£.	9,883,487
Charges in *England:*		
Furlough and Retired Pay to Military Officers, including Off-reckonings (No. 12)	£. 639,592	
Her Majesty's Paymaster-General, on Account of Queen's Troops serving in India (No. 12)	203,797	
Retiring Pay, Pensions, &c. of Her Majesty's Troops serving or having served in India; Act 4 Geo. 4, cap. 71 (No. 12)	75,000	
Invoice Value of Stores (No. 34)	187,786	
Passage of Troops (No. 32)	26,342	
Passage and Outfit of Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, his Military Secretary and Aides-de-Camp; to Officers in Charge of Recruits, Officers in Her Majesty's Service proceeding to join their Regiments; to Chaplains, Veterinary Surgeons and Superintendent of Military School at Poonah (No. 33)	14,582	
Charges of the Depot at Warley and other Recruiting Charges, including expenses of Engineer Cadets and Recruits studying the Art of Sapping and Mining at Chatham (No. 33)	38,366	
Military Seminary at Addiscombe, Net Charge (No. 33)	8,786	
Pensions under the Regulations of Lord Clive's Fund (No. 33)	86,149	
		1,280,400
Total Military Charges of India	£.	11,163,887

No. 26.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the MARINE CHARGES of *India* for the Year ended the 30th April 1853 (including the Charges defrayed in *England*).

	£.	£.
Bengal:		
Superintendent's Office, Marine Pay Office, and Naval Storekeeper's Department: Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges	10,082	
Master Attendant's - - ditto - - ditto	5,997	
Registry Office of Merchant Seamen	1,514	
Lighthouses and Floating Lights, Chain Moorings, Hulks and Receiving Vessels	8,813	
Pilot Schooners, Row Boats and Bhaoleahs	38,424	
Telegraphic Establishment	288	
Marine Charges at Arracan, and in the Tenasserim Provinces, including Charges of the Moulmein Flotilla	8,898	
Dockyard at Kidderpore	11,371	
Marine Surveys and Miscellaneous	8,912	
Repairs of Buildings	651	
Stores	7,077	
Steam Navigation:		
Controller's Office, Workshops and Coal Depôt at Kidderpore — £. 19,152		
Internal:		
Freight Office, Steam Agents, Native Mariners, and Coal and Firewood Depôts — £. 3,975		
Steam Boats, Accommodation Flats, Cargo and Troop Boats, Coals, &c. — 25,608		
— 29,583		
External:		
Charge of Coal Depôts at Moulmein, Akyab, and Point de Galle — £. 6,680		
Charges of Steamers — 16,474		
— 23,154		
	71,889	
Pensions	6,846	
	180,762	
Deduct,—Carried to Account in 1852-53, for Expenses of the Steamers "Nemesis," "Phlegethon," and "Pluto," chargeable to Her Majesty's Government for Services in the China Seas	2,268	
		178,494
Madras:		
Marine Board, Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies	943	
Master Attendant's Office - - ditto - - ditto	2,680	
Lighthouse Charges	223	
Establishment of the Registrar of Merchant Seamen	371	
Establishment at the Outports	1,648	
Charges on account of the Steamer "Hugh Lindsay," including coals purchased — £. 5,554		
Deduct,—Received for passage money and freight — 211		
	5,343	
Miscellaneous	384	
Pensions	100	
£.	11,692	
Deduct,—Proceeds of Stores sold, and Fees collected by Registrar of Merchant Seamen, operating in reduction of Charges	1,351	
		10,341
Carried forward - - - £.		188,835

No. 26.—ACCOUNT of the Marine Charges of *India* for the Year ended 30 April 1853—*continued.*

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- - £.	188,835
Bombay:		
Marine Office, Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - - -	14,706	
Master Attendant's Department, including Charges of Lighthouses and Pilot Establishment - - - - - - - - - -	8,483	
Controller's Department, including Dock and Steam Engine - - -	5,919	
Registrar of Merchant Seamen, Establishment and Contingencies - -	975	
Conservator of Forests, Salary and Establishment - - - - -	1,028	
Charges of Cruisers and Vessels - - - - - - - - -	22,462	
Charges of Steam Vessels - - - - - - - - £. 62,849		
Deduct,—Received this year for Passage Money - - 20,255		
	42,594	
Stores, exclusive of Stores from England - - - - - - -	57,530	
Repairs of Buildings - - - - - - - - - - -	1,304	
Pay of Officers unattached, and Contingent and Miscellaneous Charges in the Marine Department - - - - - - - - - -	6,826	
Retired Pay and Pensions - - - - - - - - - -	2,341	
£.	164,168	
Scinde:		
Pay, &c. to Officers and Crews of the several Vessels employed in Scinde, deducting 3,302 *l.*, the amount of Freights realised - - - - -	19,332	
		183,500
TOTAL Charges in India (No. 12) - - - £.		372,335
CHARGES in *England:*		
Furlough and Retired Pay to Marine Officers (No. 12) - - -	26,190	
Passage and Outfit of Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, Volunteers for Pilot Service and Naval Schoolmaster (No. 33) - -	528	
Invoice Value of Stores (No. 34) - - - - - - - -	65,420	
Coals for Depôts and Miscellaneous Expenses connected with Steam Communication with India, deducting the Sum of 50,000 *l.* chargeable to Her Majesty's Government on that Account (No. 12) - - -	3,424	
		95,562
TOTAL Marine Charges - - - £.		467,897

No. 27.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the MINT CHARGES of *India* for the Year ended the 30th April 1853.

		£.
Bengal:		
Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges of the Mint Master, Assay Master, &c. - - - - - - - - - - £. 21,696		
Loss of Weight in Melting, and Miscellaneous Charges - - - - 8,044		
		29,740
Madras:		
Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Mint Master, Assay Master, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		10,005
Bombay:		
Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Mint Master, Assay Master, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		16,123
	£.	55,868
Add,—Stores from England (No. 34) - - - - - -		2,336
TOTAL, including Stores from England - - - £.		58,204

No. 28.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the SUMS paid and payable for INTEREST on *India* DEBT in the Year ended 30th April 1853, showing also the Amount of the Debt at that Date.

AMOUNT of the INTEREST paid in the Year 1852–53:	£.	£.
Bengal:		
Interest on Loans	- -	2,011,971
Treasury Notes	37,109	
Deposits on account of Service Funds, Savings Banks, &c.	129,815	
		166,924
		2,178,895
North-Western Provinces, &c.:		
Interest on temporary Loans	34,187	
Interest on Deposits	750	
		34,937
Madras:		
Interest on Loans	1,465	
Interest on the Fund for the Redemption of the Bonds issued to the Creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore	12,390	
Interest on Treasury Notes	237	
Interest on Deposits on account of Service Funds, Savings Banks, &c.	45,694	
		59,786
Bombay:		
Interest on Treasury Notes	103	
Interest on Deposits on account of Service Funds, Savings Banks, &c.	73,080	
		73,183
	£.	2,346,801

ABSTRACT PAYMENTS of INTEREST:

	On Indian Loans.	On Temporary Loans.	On Treasury Notes.	On Tanjore Sinking Fund.	On Miscellaneous Deposits.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Bengal	2,011,971	- -	37,109	- -	129,815	2,178,895
North-Western Provinces	- -	34,187	- -	- -	750	34,937
Madras	1,465	- -	237	12,390	45,694	59,786
Bombay	- -	- -	103	- -	73,080	73,183
£.	2,013,436	34,187	37,449	12,390	249,339	2,346,801

SUMS paid and payable for Interest on India Debt, in the year ended 30 April 1853—*continued.*

The AMOUNT of INTEREST payable on the PUBLIC DEBTS outstanding at the several Presidencies of *India* on the 30th of April 1853, was as follows:

	Amount of Debt.	Rate of Interest.	Annual Amount of Interest.
India:			
Registered Debt:	£.		£.
Loans	338,178	6 per cent.	20,291
Ditto	27,021,406	5 per cent.	1,351,070
Ditto	15,548,373	4 per cent.	621,935
£.	42,907,957		1,993,296
Bengal:			
Loan transferred from Fort Marlborough	841	10 per cent.	84
Treasury Notes	840,119	6, 5, and 4 per cent.	41,050
Civil and Medical Funds	2,074,333	6, 5, and 4 per cent.	123,669
Miscellaneous Deposits	103,532	4 per cent.	4,141
£.	45,926,782		2,162,240
North-Western Provinces (including the annexed Territory):			
Miscellaneous Deposits	18,750	4 per cent.	750
Temporary Loans	349,969	5 per cent.	17,499
£.	368,719		18,249
Madras:			
Loans	14,437	8 per cent.	1,153
Ditto	7,547	6 per cent.	453
Civil, Military and Medical Funds	887,386	6 and 5 per cent.	49,271
Miscellaneous Deposits	68,837	6, 5, and 4 per cent.	2,975
Treasury Notes	6,141	4 per cent.	246
Fund for the Redemption of the Bonds issued to the Creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore	316,338	4 per cent.	12,654
£.	1,300,686		66,752
Bombay:			
Civil Annuity and other Funds	556,558	6 per cent.	33,393
Civil, Provident and Military Funds	792,147	5 per cent.	39,607
Miscellaneous Deposits	94,462	4 per cent.	3,779
Treasury Notes	4,172	4 per cent.	167
£.	1,447,339		76,946
£.	49,043,526		2,324,187

No. 29.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the several Presidencies of *India* for the Year ended the 30th April 1835, showing the Local Surplus or Deficit at each Presidency.

	Number of Account.	BENGAL.	North-Western Provinces, including the annexed Territory.	TOTAL.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY, (including Scinde and Sattarah).	TOTAL of India.
NET REVENUES and RECEIPTS:		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Per Account	2	8,158,809	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	6	—	5,636,369	—	—	—	—
Ditto	8	—	—	—	3,727,536	—	—
Ditto	9	—	—	—	—	2,828,565	—
TOTAL, Net Receipts £.		8,158,809	5,636,369	13,795,178	3,727,536	2,828,565	20,351,279
EXPENDITURE:							
Charges of the Civil and Political Establishments of India, including Contingent Charges	21	821,376	236,644	1,058,020	392,925	398,833	1,849,778
Judicial and Police Charges	22	720,051	859,841	1,579,892	320,225	371,143	2,271,260
Buildings, Roads, and other Public Works, exclusive of Repairs and of Military Buildings	23	67,461	230,608	298,069	20,533	77,888	396,490
Military Charges	25	*5,248,925	218,611	5,607,866	2,487,400	1,782,525	9,883,487
Ditto Buildings		140,830	—		17,363	38,333	
Indian Navy and other Marine Charges	26	178,494	—	178,494	10,341	183,500	372,335
Charges of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca	24	53,515	—	53,515	—	—	53,515
Mint Charges	27	29,740	—	29,740	10,005	16,123	55,868
Interest on Debt (exclusive of Interest on the General Registered Debt of India)	28	166,924	34,937	201,861	59,786	73,183	334,830
		7,426,816	1,580,641	9,007,457	3,268,578	2,941,528	15,217,563
Local Surplus at Bengal		731,993					
Interest on the General Registered Debt of India, charged in Account to Bengal	28	2,011,971	—	2,011,971	—	—	2,011,971
TOTAL Expenditure £.		9,438,787	1,580,641	11,019,428	3,268,578	2,941,528	17,229,534
Local Deficit, after charging to Bengal the Interest on the General Registered Debt of India, carried to No. 30.		1,279,978	—	—	—	112,963	Net Local Surplus. 3,121,745
Local Surplus, carried to No. 30		—	4,055,728	2,775,750	458,958	—	
	£.	8,158,809	5,636,369	13,795,178	3,727,536	2,828,565	20,351,279

* Partly chargeable to the North-Western Provinces.

	£.
Local Surplus brought down	3,121,745
Deducting Charges defrayed in England (per Accounts, Nos. 12 and 13)	2,697,488
Surplus of Income over Expenditure £.	424,257

No. 30. - - - - - - - -

ACCOUNT of the BALANCES of PUBLIC MONEY in the several Treasuries of *India*, on the 30th April 1852; Repayments on various Accounts; the Supplies to and from London and between the

	BENGAL.	North-Western Provinces (including the annexed Territory).	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Cash Balances in the Treasuries on the 30th April 1852 - - - - - - -	3,634,326	3,372,880	2,951,488	3,712,003	13,670,697
DEBT incurred:					
Indian Loans, at 4 per Cent. - - -	612,563	—	—	—	
Treasury Notes issued - - - - -	256,745	- - -	3,328	3,844	
Bills outstanding - - - - - - -	1,214,697	399,633	88,971	—	
Received on account of Civil, Military and other Service Funds - - - - -	583,295	- - -	350,900	192,470	
Miscellaneous Deposits - - - - -	1,332,257	2,573,626	448,547	293,671	
Gwalior Contingent, under Treaty of 13th January 1844 - - - - - - -	219,515	—	—	—	
Sinking Fund (and Interest thereon) for Redemption of the Bonds issued to the Creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore - -	- - -	- - -	38,751	—	
TOTAL Debt incurred - - - £.	4,219,072	2,973,259	930,497	489,985	8,612,813
Advances made by Government repaid, including Tuccavee Advances - - - - -	255,382	1,320,962	137,392	95,014	1,808,750
SUPPLIES from LONDON:					
Bills on the Court for Interest of India Debt	46,926	- - -	13,308	9,098	
Ditto - - - for Interest on Claims on the late Rajah of Tanjore - - - - -	- - -	- - -	4,157	—	
Other Bills on the Court - - - -	8,528	- - -	2,975	5,788	
Advances made in England repaid - -	372,098	- - -	152,496	113,015	
Miscellaneous, including Credits to Her Majesty's Government - - - - - -	32,136	736	9,074	14,156	
Dividends on Stock of the 5 per Cent. Transfer Loan, paid in England - - - - -	128,499	—	—	—	
Invoice Value of Copper for Coinage - -	30,234	- - -	9,897	—	
Receipts on account of Indian Railways under Deeds of Contract with the respective Railway Companies - - - - - -	4,780	- - -	- - -	16,202	
TOTAL Supplies from London - £.	623,201	736	191,907	158,259	974,103
ACCOUNTS CURRENT between the PRESIDENCIES:					
Bills drawn, Remittances of Treasure, and Advances and Disbursements (Excess Credits to other Presidencies at Bengal and Bombay) - - - - - - - - -	4,546,994	- - -	- - -	79,400	4,626,394
Excess of Income over Expenditure (Account, No. 29) - - - - - - - - -	- - -	4,055,728	458,958	- - -	4,514,686
£.	13,278,975	11,723,565	4,670,242	4,534,661	34,207,443

No. 30.

the Amount of Debt incurred and Debt discharged during the Year 1852-53; the Amount of Advances and several Presidencies, and the Balances in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th April 1853.

	BENGAL.	North-Western Provinces (including the annexed Territory).	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Debt discharged:					
Loans at 5 per Cent.	19,700	—	—	—	
Treasury Notes	180,411		2,297	1,078	
Payments on account Civil, Military and other Service Funds	553,980		160,239	136,033	
Miscellaneous Deposits	1,162,785	2,494,615	467,599	231,908	
Gwalior Contingent, under Treaty of 13th January 1844	148,894	—	—	—	
Bills outstanding	1,762,043	341,776	12,849	—	
Total Debt discharged £.	3,827,813	2,836,391	642,984	369,019	7,676,207
Advances repayable, including Tuccavee Advances	240,215	1,728,143	302,641	272,884	2,543,883
Supplies to London:					
Bills drawn by the Court discharged	2,712,610		491,582	48,109	
Payments on account of Indian Railways, under deeds of Contract with the respective Railway Companies	175,667		2,675	88,110	
Bills on Her Majesty's Government transmitted	25,948	—	—	—	
Supplies to Her Majesty's Government, repayable in England	179,250		4,855	—	
Miscellaneous: including net Gain by Exchange Operations with reference to the fixed rate of 2*s.* the Sicca Rupee	161,865		40,139	19,290	
Total Supplies to London £.	3,255,340		539,251	155,509	3,950,100
Accounts Current between the Presidencies:					
Bills paid, Remittances of Treasure, and Advances and Disbursements (Excess Debits to other Presidencies at the North-Western Provinces and Madras)		4,212,776	4,222		4,216,998
Excess of Expenditure over Income (Account, No. 29)	1,279,978			112,963	1,392,941
Cash Balances in the several Treasuries on the 30th April 1853	4,675,629	2,946,255	3,181,144	3,624,286	14,427,314
£.	13,278,975	11,723,565	4,670,242	4,534,661	34,207,443

No. 31.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Sums paid and payable for Interest on the Home Bond Debt for the Year ended 30th April 1853, showing also the Amount of the Debt at that Date.

Amount of Capital of the Home Bond Debt on the 30th April 1852 and on the 30th April 1853 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	£. 3,899,500 – –
Interest thereon at the rate of £. 3. per cent. per annum, from the 31st of March 1852 to the 31st of March 1853 - - - - - - - - -	£. 116,985 – –
Amount actually paid in the period (including arrears not previously demanded) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	£. 117,508 18 4

Note.—The Interest on the Bond Debt is payable half-yearly; viz., on the 1st of April and 1st of October in each year.

No. 32.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Charges for Transport of Troops and Stores, deducting the Amount of Freight charged in Invoices, in the Year ended the 30th April 1853.

	£.	£.
Proportion paid in England of the Freight of Stores consigned to India	4,892	
Ditto - - - - - of the Passage-money of Troops to India -	11,995	
Preserved Provisions, Grocery, Bedding and other Supplies for the use of the Troops on the Voyage - - - - - - - - - -	5,071	
Proportion paid in England of the Passage-money of Troops homeward	8,226	
Medical Attendance upon Troops on the Homeward Voyage - -	1,152	
Supplies furnished to Invalids on the Homeward Voyage - - -	425	
Freight of various articles consigned to England - - - - -	376	
Expenses connected with the examination of Troop and Store Ships, and the embarkation of Troops proceeding to India - - - - -	427	
£.	32,564	
Net Sale Produce of unexpended Stores from Troop Ships engaged in India - - - - - - - - -	741	
Troops - - - - - £. 26,342 Stores - - - - - 5,481	31,823	
Deduct,—The Amount of Freight payable upon the Consignments of Stores, charged in the Invoices per Account, No. 34. - -	15,071	
		16,752

No. 33.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Particulars comprised under the Head of Charges General, in the Statement of the Home Expenditure (Nos. 12 & 13), in the Year ended the 30th April 1853.

	£.	£.
Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India: Salaries of the President and Officers of the Board; and Superannuation Allowances granted by Warrant of the Crown, under Act 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 91		29,141
Salaries of the Court of Directors of the East India Company		7,600
Contingent Expenses of the Courts of Directors and Proprietors, consisting of Repairs to the East India House, Taxes, Rates, and Tithes; Coals, Candles, Printing, Stationery, Bookbinding, Stamps, Postage, and various Petty Charges		30,573
Salaries and Allowances of the Secretaries and Officers of the Court of Directors, deducting 2,501 *l.*, the Amount applied from the Fee Fund in part payment thereof		94,930
Annuitants and Pensioners: Annuities and Pensions for Civil, Judicial, Military and Maritime Services, including Compensation Annuities to late Commercial Servants, granted under the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85		194,025
In lieu of an Annuity of 1,000 *l.* per annum assigned by the East India Company on the 23d of July 1851, to the Daughter of General Ventura, in commutation of the proceeds of the Jaghire granted to her by the late Maha Rajah Runjeet Sing		24,000
Haileybury College:		
Charge	£. 20,372	
Received from Students	7,799	
Net Charge		12,573
Military Seminary at Addiscombe:		
Charge, including 4,562 *l.*, Cost of Land purchased	£. 27,756	
Received from Cadets, &c.	18,970	
Net Charge		8,786
Recruiting Charges, &c.: Pay of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Depôt at Warley and in the Recruiting Districts; Pay of Recruits previous to Embarkation; Bounty, Clothing, Arms, Accoutrements, &c., including Expenses of Engineer Cadets and Recruits studying the Art of Sapping and Mining at Chatham		38,366
Passage and Outfit of Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, Aides-de-Camp, Chaplains, Officers in charge of Recruits, Officers in Her Majesty's Service proceeding to join their Regiments, Veterinary Surgeons, Volunteers for the Pilot Service, Engineers, &c.:		
Military	£. 14,582	
Marine	528	
Civil	569	
		15,679
Charges of the Store Department: Articles for use in the inspection of Military and other Stores; also Pay of Labourers employed in the Department of the Inspector of Stores, Wharfage, Cartage, &c.		5,874
Lord Clive's Fund: Charge for Military Pensions, &c., deducting 2,425 *l.*, Interest allowed on the Balance of Unclaimed Prize Money in the Home Treasury, made applicable to that Fund		86,149
Law Charges		4,111
Maintenance of Lunatics		6,563
Miscellaneous: consisting of Expenses of Overland and Ship's Packets, Donations to the Bengal Civil Fund, and to the Widows' Funds for the Home Service, Donations for Services, Relief, &c., and other Contingent Charges		8,456
	£.	566,826
Receipts and Credits at Home taken in Reduction of the Aggregate Amount of Charge under the Head of "Charges General."		
Per-centages added to Invoices of Stores for Expense of Establishments maintained for the provision and examination of Export Stores, per Account, No. 34,	£. 8,442	
Profit realised from the temporary Investments of the Surplus Home Cash Balances; deducting 12,273 *l.*, the Amount of Interest allowed to the credit of the Poplar Fund on its Balances, and on Amount of Unclaimed Prize Money applicable to Lord Clive's Fund remaining in the Home Treasury	47,319	
Net Sale proceeds of Articles forwarded from India for the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations	7,903	
		63,664
	£.	503,162

No. 34.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of Stores Exported to *India* in the Year ended 30th April 1853.

	BENGAL.				MADRAS.				BOMBAY.				TOTAL Invoice Amount of Stores Exported.
	Cost.	Establishment and Shipping Charges.	Freight.	Total.	Cost.	Establishment and Shipping Charges.	Freight.	Total.	Cost.	Establishment and Shipping Charges.	Freight.	Total.	
Civil Stores:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Stationery	18,146	544	369	19,059	6,505	195	128	6,828	5,703	171	161	6,035	31,922
Mint Stores	972	29	924	1,925	7	-	1	8	305	9	89	403	2,336
Stores for the Electric Telegraph	21,437	211	1,877	23,525	3,941	70	238	4,249	7,500	142	439	8,081	35,855
Dredging Machine for Singapore	2,914	-	300	3,214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,214
Miscellaneous Stores	1,041	31	4	1,076	368	11	2	381	1,081	26	34	1,141	2,598
	44,510	815	3,474	48,799	10,821	276	369	11,466	14,589	348	723	15,660	75,925
Military Stores:													
Hospital Stores	10,952	329	215	11,496	2,371	71	49	2,491	10,619	319	165	11,103	25,090
Miscellaneous Stores	90,303	2,711	2,243	95,257	28,800	864	1,077	30,741	30,858	926	1,984	33,768	159,766
Horses	1,990	-	450	2,440	390	-	100	490	-	-	-	-	2,930
	103,245	3,040	2,908	109,193	31,561	935	1,226	33,722	41,477	1,245	2,149	44,871	187,786
Marine Stores	9,949	298	689	10,936	83	3	1	87	49,383	1,482	3,532	54,397	65,420
Total Amount of Stores Exported £.	157,704	4,153	7,071	168,928	42,465	1,214	1,596	45,275	105,449	3,075	6,404	114,928	329,131

	£.
Cost of Stores	305,618
Establishment and Shipping Charges	8,442
Freight	15,071
Total Invoice Amount	£. 329,131

East India House,
13 June 1855.

James C. Melvill,
Secretary.

EAST INDIA REVENUES.

AN ACCOUNT exhibiting, in Sterling Money, the Gross and Net Revenues of *India*, distinguishing the several Presidencies, &c., for the Year ended the 30th day of April 1853; &c.

(*Mr. Seymour.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
19 *June* 1855.

[*Price* 7 *d.*]

325.

Under 8 oz.

EAST INDIA (SATTARAH).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 30 March 1855;—*for*,

A STATEMENT "of the RECEIPTS and CHARGES on account of *Sattarah*, in each Year, from 1850 to 1854 inclusive."

	1850–51.	1851–52.	1852–53.	1853–54. Estimated.
REVENUES AND OTHER RECEIPTS:	£.	£.	£.	£.
Land revenue	246,526	247,817	234,908	221,344
Sayer - ditto	17,766	15,681	13,827	11,906
Customs	4,590	4,341	4,517	3,188
Stamp duties	1,870	1,961	4,370	4,688
Judicial fees and fines	552	820	1,077	1,312
TOTAL Revenues £.	271,304	270,620	258,699	242,438
Balance of cash in the treasuries of the province of Sattarah on the 1st May 1850, brought to the public account in the year 1850-51 (Company's rupees, 623,815)	58,483			
£.	329,787			
CHARGES:				
Commissioners' salary and establishment, including miscellaneous and contingent charges	7,561	6,345	4,654	6,043
Charges collecting the revenues, and charges on account of revenue surveys	16,248	16,364	18,045	26,252
Medical and Hospital Department	1,200	848	833	932
Civil engineer: allowance and establishment	2,547	3,944	3,345	2,812
Education charges	528	526	409	234
Construction and repairs of roads, tanks, bunds, and buildings	23,436	15,703	7,673	7,280
District dawk establishment	1,055	958	751	744
Judicial and police charges, including pay of troops employed in the Judicial Department	41,956	46,230	51,423	37,440
Pensions and allowances to the late Rajah's family and dependants	15,778	31,310	26,391	25,800
Miscellaneous charges on account of the late Rajah's establishments	369	7,428	3,749	3,281
Allowances to enamdars, zemindars, muzmoodars, and other district and village officers, including charitable grants	152,698	152,662	130,106	140,550
Miscellaneous charges in the Military Department at Bombay on account of Sattarah	- -	- -	1,827	1,688
TOTAL Charges £.	263,376	282,318	249,206	253,056

East India House,
24 April 1855.

James C. Melvill,
Secretary.

EAST INDIA (SATTARAH).

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Charges on account of *Sattarah*, in each Year, from 1850 to 1854 inclusive.

(*Sir Joshua Walmsley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
16 *May* 1855.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S STOCK.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 4 May 1855;—*for*,

A RETURN "of the AMOUNT of Four per Cent. EAST INDIA COMPANY'S STOCK, accepted by Holders of the various Five per Cent. Stocks converted by the East India Company during the Years 1853 and 1854; distinguishing the various STOCKS, and stating the Number of Holders who accepted the Terms of the EAST INDIA COMPANY."

East India House,
8 May 1855.

JAMES C. MELVILL.

RETURN of the AMOUNT of Four per Cent. EAST INDIA COMPANY'S STOCK, accepted by Holders of the various Five per Cent. Stocks converted by the East India Company during the Years 1853 and 1854; distinguishing the various STOCKS, and stating the Number of Holders who accepted the Terms of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.

	Transferred to Loans bearing 4 per Cent. Interest.
	Co.'s Rupees.
Of the 5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 31st December 1834	7,21,532
„ 5 per Cent. Book Debt Loan of 31st December 1834	2,55,18,446
„ ditto 10th August 1835	
„ ditto 15th January 1836	
„ 5 per Cent. Loan of 1825-26	7,40,28,627
„ ditto 1829-30	
„ 5 per Cent. Loan of 1841-42	11,98,24,800
Amount transferred to 4 per Cent. Loan *Co.'s Rs.*	22,00,93,405

Note.—The number of holders of the stock transferred is not given in the Returns from India, nor the stock further distinguished than as above.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S STOCK.

RETURN of the Amount of Four per Cent. East India Company's Stock, accepted by Holders of the various Five per Cent. Stocks converted by the East India Company during the Years 1853 and 1854; &c.

(*Sir Erskine Perry.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
4 *June* 1855.

SUPREME COURT OF CALCUTTA.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 23 March 1854;—*for*,

ACCOUNTS, "in a Tabular Form, of the various ESTATES to which the REGISTRARS of the SUPREME COURT of CALCUTTA have Administered, of which the Whole or any Part remains Unclaimed; Name of Deceased Party; Date of Demise, and where; Occupation or Pursuit; Total Amount, how disposed of, Amount of Interest received each Year, and how disposed of, and Total Balance remaining, and how invested:"

"Of all ESTATES Administered to by the REGISTRAR of the SUPREME COURT of CALCUTTA, from the 25th day of February 1848 to the latest Date; Name and Occupation of Deceased Party; Amount received, to whom paid, remaining Balance, how invested, Interest how disposed of, Balance of Interest on each Estate in the hands of the Registrar, if Claimed, and whether under Litigation:"

"Similar ACCOUNT of all MONIES belonging to Parties to whom the Registrar has Administered, and in the Hands of the Accountant-General, showing how the same is invested, the Interest received, and how disposed of:"

"And, ACCOUNT of the AMOUNTS paid, and to whom, out of the Unclaimed Estates, in conformity with the Recommendation of the Committee on Sir *Thomas Turton*'s DEFALCATIONS."

East India House,
14 March 1855.

JAMES C. MELVILL.

(*Mr. Roebuck.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
17 *May* 1855.

SUPREME COURT OF CALCUTTA.

— No. 1. —

SCHEDULE of ESTATES to which the REGISTRARS of the SUPREME COURT OF CALCUTTA have Administered, of which the whole or any part remains Unclaimed.

NAME OF DECEASED PARTY.	Date and Place of Demise.		OCCUPATION or PURSUIT.	TOTAL AMOUNT.			HOW DISPOSED OF.	Amount of Interest.	How Disposed of.	Balance remaining, and how Disposed of.		
	Date.	Place.		In Cash.	In Securities.					In Cash.	In Securities.	
				Co.'s Rs. a. p.	*Sa. Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*				*Co.'s Rs. a. p.*	*Sa. Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*
Agnew, Major W.	In 1843	- - -	- - - -	770 5 -	- -	- -	Part invested, and part paid in testamentary expenses.	142 14 8	Added to the principal.	158 1 2	- -	700
Apperly, Lieut. Herbert	24 Sept. 1839	- - -	6th Regiment, N. I.	1,781 14 3	- -	- -	Part paid to creditors, part invested, and part paid for testamentary expenses.	922 12 2	- - ditto - -	373 2 7	- -	1,400
Baker, W.	7 May 1842	- - -	Indigo Planter	1,580 3 -	- -	- -	- - ditto - - ditto	719 12 9	- - ditto - -	318 5 11	- -	1,300
Barwell, Richard	Dec. 1842	Great Britain	- - - -	1,891 14 3	- -	- -	Part paid law charges, part invested, and part paid for testamentary expenses.	704 - -	- - ditto - -	338 15 2	1,500	—
Beebee, Auksafere	10 Sept. 1841	Dacca - -	- - - -	2,029 13 8	- -	- -	Part invested, and part paid for testamentary expenses.	912 9 10	- - ditto - -	365 14 5	- -	1,600
Beebee, Katte, *alias* Johanes Kattee.	27 Aug. 1839	Calcutta -	- - - -	2,805 - 9	- -	- -	Part paid for servants' wages, part invested, and part for testamentary expenses.	1,267 13 5	- - ditto - -	507 2 9	2,200	—
Beebee Kuthkey	12 Oct. 1838	- - -	- - - -	3,427 12 6	- -	- -	Part invested, part paid legatee, part paid for law charges, and part for testamentary expenses.	653 2 11	- - ditto - -	12 10 5	- -	500
Bernard, Charles	12 June 1851	- - -	Merchant - -	479 6 4	- -	- -	Part paid for testamentary expenses.	- - -	- - ditto - -	310 4 7	—	—
Birch, Lieut. C. J.	1 Aug. 1850	Moulmein -	19th Madras, N. I.	312 10 1	- -	- -	- - ditto - - -	- - -	- - ditto - -	278 8 9	—	—
Brown, Miss H. E.	11 Dec. 1838	- - -	- - - -	- - -	5,000	- -	Part invested, and part paid for testamentary expenses.	3,863 3 4	- - ditto - -	464 6 10	5,000	1,500
Burnett, Colonel J.	1 Oct. 1841	- - -	Knight Commander of the Bath - -	1,095 14 2	- -	- -	Part invested, part paid law charges, and part paid for testamentary expenses.	320 13 4	- - ditto - -	151 3 6	- -	500
Burrell, William	3 Aug. 1841	- - -	Partner of Messrs. Burrell, Dening & Co.	5,072 4 4	- -	- -	Part invested, and part paid for testamentary expenses.	2,966 13 9	- - ditto - -	318 6 8	- -	5,800
Caldwell, Major-gen. Sir A.	17 May 1853	- - -	Bengal Artillery -	804 6 2	6,500	- -	Part paid assessment and servants, and part for testamentary expenses.	296 7 11	- - ditto - -	416 11 8	- -	7,100
Campbell, James	12 June 1851	- - -	- - - -	5,522 4 6	- -	- -	Part invested, and part paid for testamentary expenses.	575 8 -	- - ditto - -	256 12 8	- -	5,400
Chinneax, J. P.	12 June 1851	- - -	Indigo Planter -	5,340 15 6	- -	- -	- - ditto - - ditto -	273 10 2	- - ditto - -	117 1 2	- -	5,100

Collins, Sergeant D.	21 Feb. 1842	Meerut	1st Brigade Horse Artillery.	2,460 – –	– –	– –	Part invested, and part paid to creditors.	1,171 10 8	ditto	557 1 11	– –	1,900
Connell, Quartermaster A.	18 Mar. 1845	– – –	In the military service of H. M.'s 1st Regt. of Foot, 2d Battalion.	1,299 11 6	– –	– –	ditto ditto	306 – –	ditto	264 13 2	– –	900
De Mello, Mrs. A. M.	17 April 1852	Calcutta	– – – –	133 – 6	– –	– –	Part paid for servants' wages, part creditors, part for funeral, and part for testamentary expenses.	– – –	ditto	49 – 2	—	—
De Rozario, Mrs. Paulina	14 Aug. 1849	Calcutta	– – – –	1,689 4 8	– –	– –	Part invested, and part paid for testamentary expenses.	285 13 4	ditto	269 1 10	– –	1,400
De Perida, Ventura	22 Feb. 1842	– – –	– – – –	829 9 8	– –	– –	Part invested, part paid law charges, and part paid for testamentary expenses.	320 15 4	ditto	166 11 3	– –	500
Dickson, A. L.	29 Nov. 1841	Goruckpore	Merchant	3,333 7 10	– –	– –	Part invested, part paid to creditors, and part paid for testamentary expenses.	1,740 13 4	ditto	317 10 3	– –	3,200
Evans, Mary	17 Sept. 1841	– – –	– – – –	1,729 8 6	– –	– –	Part invested, and part paid for testamentary expenses.	759 11 5	ditto	317 15 10	– –	1,200
Fellum, John C.	3 May 1842	– – –	– – – –	1,867 12 4	–	– –	Part invested, part paid for law charges, and part for testamentary expenses.	815 1 8	ditto	379 – 9	– –	1,400
Forbes, Ensign J. K.	7 Jan. 1840	– – –	10th Regt. N. I.	753 – 3	– –	– –	Part invested, part paid to creditors, part paid for law charges, and part for testamentary expenses.	288 – –	ditto	94 1 3	500	—
Fraser, Major W.	1849	– – –	– – – –	770 4 11	– –	– –	Part invested, and part paid for testamentary expenses.	145 14 11	ditto	155 5 6	– –	700
Hay, James	In 1840	– – –	– – – –	3,585 3 5	– –	– –	ditto ditto	1,868 7 5	ditto	382 8 8	2,500	1,100
Hemmings, Major W.	18 Oct. 1841	– – –	In the service of E. I. Company.	9,111 13 2	48,400	4,000	ditto ditto	32,711 8 –	ditto	*Dr*738 14 6	47,400	34,600
Howannes, Mrs. M., *alias* Beebee Bailey.	28 Nov. 1848	Calcutta	– – – –	3,414 14 4	–	9,100	Part invested, part paid for funeral, part for assessment and repairs of the house, and part paid for testamentary expenses.	2,115 6 8	ditto	202 9 8	– –	11,400
Humfray, Brigade Major, S. P. C.	8 July 1839	– – –	36th Regt. N. I.	5,843 10 9	– –	– –	Part invested, part to creditors, and part paid for testamentary expenses.	941 15 2	ditto	411 1 9	700	700
Humphreys, Mrs. S.	18 Aug. 1849	Calcutta	– – – –	2,189 7 7	– –	– –	Part invested, part paid to servants and creditors, and part for funeral and testamentary expenses.	222 1 4	ditto	8 13 7	– –	1,100
Hurd, R.	14 Jan. 1843	Sylhet	– – – –	969 14 8	– –	– –	Part invested, and part paid for testamentary expenses.	313 11 –	ditto	204 11 4	– –	600
James, Mrs. Susan	1 Oct. 1844	Calcutta	– – – –	1,179 – –	– –	– –	Part paid to sons, and part invested, and part paid for testamentary expenses.	326 10 8	ditto	205 5 1	– –	700
Jansz, C. W.	5 April 1847	Calcutta	Steward	– – –	1,000	– –	Part paid brother, and part for testamentary expenses.	154 1 6	ditto	151 3 –	– –	700

(*continued*)

No. 1.—SCHEDULE of ESTATES to which the Registrars of the Supreme Court of *Calcutta* have administered, of which the whole or any part remains Unclaimed—*continued.*

NAME OF DECEASED PARTY.	Date and Place of Demise.		OCCUPATION or PURSUIT.	TOTAL AMOUNT.		HOW DISPOSED OF.	Amount of Interest.	How Disposed of.	Balance remaining, and how Disposed of.	
	Date.	Place.		In Cash.	In Securities.				In Cash.	In Securities.
				Co.'s Rs. a. p.	*Sa. Rs.* / *Co.'s Rs.*				*Co.'sRs. a. p.*	*Sa. Rs.* / *Co.'s Rs.*
Joymoney, Bustomee -	9 Sept. 1845	Calcutta -	- - - -	1,821 2 6	- - / - -	Part paid to creditors and assessment, part invested, and part for testamentary expenses.	366 11 3	Added to the principal.	260 8 11	- - / 1,400
Keating, H. - - -	22 Oct. 1841	Dacca - -	- - - -	862 4 9	- - / - -	Part invested, and part paid for testamentary expenses.	320 15 4	- - ditto - -	166 11 1	- - / 500
Lambton, Lieut.-Col. W. -	18 Jan. 1842	- - -	H. M.'s 33d Regt. of Foot.	998 3 8	- - / - -	- - ditto - - ditto -	370 - -	- - ditto - -	157 6 9	- - / 600
Lynch, Mrs. Rose - -	14 Mar. 1849	Coolie Bazar -	- - - -	893 5 11	2,500 / - -	Part paid for funeral, and part invested, and part paid for testamentary expenses.	660 6 8	- - ditto - -	175 1 8	2,500 / 500
Manson, Mrs. C. - -	16 Nov. 1846	Calcutta -	- - - -	51 8 6	- - / 500	Part paid to creditors, and part for testamentary expenses.	130 - -	- - ditto - -	*Dr* 3 2 3	- - / 500
Morgan, Dr. N. - -	11 Sept. 1849	- - -	In the service of E. I. Company.	1,460 5 2	10,000 / - -	Part paid for law charges, part invested, and part for testamentary expenses.	2,788 11 5	- - ditto - -	1,130 13 3	- - / 13,200
Montazooma, Dowlah Mehdy Ally Khawn.	14 Sept. 1845	- - -	Moorshedabad Noowabs Seiabia.	7,956 7 9	- - / - -	Part paid for law charges, part invested, and part for testamentary expenses.	1,560 13 4	- - ditto - -	520 - 9	- - / 7,500
Muckun, Doss - - -	3 April 1845	Calcutta -	Hindoo Byragge -	2,809 14 -	- - / - -	- - - ditto - - ditto, and part for law charges, and part for testamentary expenses.	350 3 6	- - ditto - -	*Dr* 33 6 7	- - / 500
Regelly, Vincent - -	27 June 1849	Calcutta -	- - - -	3,203 9 -	- - / - -	Part paid assessment, part funeral and servants, part for creditors, and part for testamentary expenses.	- - -	- - ditto - -	274 5 1	— / —
Sahib, Ally Khan - -	20 Feb. 1848	Calcutta -	Mooktaer to the Rajah of Gwalior.	5,555 - 6	- - / - -	Part invested, part for law charges, and part for testamentary expenses.	1,020 13 4	- - ditto - -	974 3 1	- - / 5,000
Valle, B. - - - -	9 Jan. 1837	Calcutta -	Section writer - -	2,065 14 8	1,300 / 1,200	Part paid creditors and funeral expenses, part invested, and part paid for testamentary expenses.	2,631 10 -	- - ditto - -	510 5 10	2,000 / 2,200
Wellard, J. D. - - -	1 May 1849	Arracan -	Chief Officer, Barque Sea Gull.	172 1 -	- - / - -	Part paid for testamentary expenses.	- - -	- - ditto - -	137 1 4	— / —

N. B.—Testamentary expenses include the administrator's commission, the costs of obtaining letters of administration, of auditing the accounts current, and publishing the half-yearly schedules, filing account in court, postages and other petty charges.

— No. 2. —

SCHEDULE of ESTATES Administered to by the REGISTRAR of the SUPREME COURT of CALCUTTA, from the 25th February 1848 to the 30th June 1854.

NAMES OF DECEASED.	Occupation.	Amount in Cash.	Received in Securities.		TO WHOM PAID.	Remaining Balance, and how Invested.			Interest, how Disposed of.	Balance of Interest on each Estate.	If Claimed.	If under Litigation.
						In Cash.	In Securities.					
		Co.'s Rs. a. p.	*Sa. Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*		*Co.'s Rs. a. p.*	*Sa. Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*				
Adams, J. H.	Solicitor	48,308 12 6	—	—	Creditors and next of kin	6 4 9	—	—				
Aikman, Lieut. C. R.	41st N. I.	2,961 7 9	—	—	Administratrix	121 6 5	—	—				
Ahmut, Hadjee	Merchant of Bombay	25 9 3	—	—	Funeral and testamentary expenses.	—						
Alexander, James	Civil service	5,124 6 5	—	—	Creditors and widow	82 — 11	—	—				
„ G. H. M.	ditto	10,354 2 7	—	5,500	Creditors	— — —	3,800	71,000	—			
			83 Agra Bank shares. 20 N. W. Life Insurance shares.				Less, *Rs.* 2,272. 12. 11. due to the administrator.					
Allan, R. W.	Commercial clerk	15,031 10 3	8,100	12,400	ditto	— — —	1,900	4,200	—			
							Less, *Rs.* 500. 12. 10. due to the administrator.					
Alpe, Capt. Henry	41st N. I.	1,197 8 6	—	—	ditto	—						
Anderson, Andrew	Indigo planter	1,176 13 —	—	—	ditto	—						
„ Major John	44th Regt. N. I.	5,369 12 10	—	—	ditto	6 3 1	—	500	—			
Anderton, Lieut. H. C.	74th N. I.	1,279 15 —	—	—	Paid testamentary expenses, &c.	— — —	—	1,200	—			
							Less, *Rs.* 199. 6. due to the administrator.					
Apperley, Capt. H.	Horse Artillery	3,224 1 3	—	—	Creditors	— — —	—	600	—			
							Less, *Rs.* 199. 0. 7. due to the administrator.					
Apperley, J.	Overseer	128 3 —	—	—	Towards testamentary expenses, &c.	109 3 1	—	—				
Arratoon, Thaddius	Trader	634 5 9	—	—	Representatives	—						
Asken, Mrs. Margaret	—	786 11 9	—	—	Creditors, law charges	191 5 10	—	—				
Assaram, Burmono	Merchant	10,436 2 7	—	5,000	Expenses of and repairs to houses, &c.	517 5 10	1,100	12,300	—			
Athanass, Mrs. Elizabeth	—	31,208 2 6	15,750	2,000	Trustees, claimants, and son's schooling, &c.; repairs to and expenses of houses, &c.	— — —	—	14,100	Payable to the son for his monthly allowance.	—		
							Less, *Rs.* 27. 7. due to the administrator.					
„ Mannel	—	6,539 8 3	15,700	—	Creditors	497 14 10	800	20,500	—			
Austen, Capt. G. P.	18th Regt. N. I.	No assets	—	—	—	— — —	*Rs.* 82. 0. 3. due to the administrator.		—			
Bacon, Overseer, Sergt. Thos.	Hon. Com.'s service	570 9 10	—	—	Creditors	34 14 11	—	—				
Baddeley, Lieut. C.	47th Regt. N. I.	2,465 9 3	—	—	Creditors, widow	1,380 15 5	—	—				

(continued)

No. 2.—SCHEDULE of ESTATES Administered to by the Registrar of the Supreme Court of *Calcutta*, from the 25th February 1848 to the 30th June 1854—*continued*.

NAMES OF DECEASED.	Occupation.	Amount in Cash.	Received in Securities.		TO WHOM PAID.	Remaining Balance, and how Invested.		Interest, how Disposed of.	Balance of Interest on each Estate.	If Claimed.	If under Litigation.
						In Cash.	In Securities.				
		Co.'s Rs. a. p.	*Sa. Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*		*Co.'s Rs. a. p.*	*Sa. Rs.* / *Co.'s Rs.*				
Baddiley, James	Keeper of the House of Correction.	8,275 8 11	1,000	11,500	Legatees, widow	—	— / 8,700 Less *Rs.* 137. 6. 1. due to the administrator.	Payable to the widow.	—		
Bailie, Mrs. Rosina		281 6 —	—	—	Funeral and testamentary expenses, &c.	—					
Bailey, Francis	Broker	18,903 11 9	—	—	Creditors	226 15 2	— / 1,100	—			
Ballands, Capt. A.	Mariner	254 2 3	—	—	ditto	48 3 1	— / —				
Ballard, W. J.	Cook	806 6 6	—	—	Funeral and testamentary expenses, &c.	477 8 10	— / —				
Barker, Sergeant-major J.	24th Regt. N. I.	752 6 1	—	—	Representatives	—					
Baring, Lieut. Henry	4th, N. I.	130 2 6	—	—	Creditors	—					
Bartlett, Lieut. J. A.	53d, N. I.	1,733 2 9	—	—	ditto	218 8 5	— / —				
Barrow, George		106 4 3	—	—	ditto	—					
Barclay, John O.	Quartermaster of P. & O. stmr. "Oriental."	66 15 6	—	—	Next of kin	—					
Barry, James	Actor	359 — —	—	2,500	Creditors, widow	2,367 9 7	— / —				
Basse, Dr. Chas. F.	2d European Regt.	735 1 2	—	—	Creditors	245 5 8	— / —				
Bathurst, John	Solicitor	1,698 13 5	—	—	ditto	594 9 7	— / —				
Beadon, H.		109 15 9	—	—	Executors	3 — —	— / —				
Beavan, Robert	Brewer	1,912 12 —	—	—	Creditors	219 4 10	600 / 500	—			
Beauchamp, Robert	Shipwright	20,073 14 5	—	—	Representatives	—					
Becher, Mrs. Elizabeth		6,150 3 6	2,000	4,500	Creditors	—	— / 8,900 Less *Rs.* 6. 0. 3. due to the administrator.	—			
Becke, Miss Emma, of Patna		560 11 3	—	—	Towards testamentary expenses, &c.	467 1 10	— / —				
Bell, Rev. John	Missionary	1,662 1 10	—	—	Creditors, brother	—					
„ Charles R.	Customs inspector	338 8 —	—	—	ditto	—					
„ Conductor George	Ordnance Commissariat Department.	1,002 13 —	—	—	Funeral and testamentary expenses, &c.	72 4 3	— / 700	—			
Bennett, Lieut. J. W.	14th Dragoons	1,776 13 4	—	—	Creditors, father	—					
„ Sergeant J.	H. C. service	2,300 — —	—	—	Creditors, and widow	157 — 3	— / 600	—			
„ Francis	Indigo planter	68 15 3	—	—	ditto	—					
Bennet, Lieut. James P.	41st Regt. N. I.	1,971 5 7	—	—	Creditors	17 13 4	— / 500	—			
Benson, Major W.	4th Regt. Lt. Cav.	4,848 10 3	—	—	ditto	251 — 5	— / 700	—			
„ J. W.	Of Moulmein	93 3 —	—	—	Towards testamentary expenses, &c.	88 9 8	— / —				
Bentley, Mrs. Anne		8,890 13 6	76,800	14,000	Creditors and legatees	—	2,700 / 4,200 Less *Rs.* 65. 14. 11. due to the administrator.	—			
„ Legacy to A. E. Bagley.		1,125 15 5	—	5,000		91 — 5	— / 5,000	Payable to Legatee.	—		
„ Anne Broadhead		900 12 5	—	4,000		172 7 1	— / 4,000	ditto.	—		
„ Jane A. Davidson		1,125 15 5	—	5,000		91 — 5	— / 5,000	ditto.	—		
„ Eliza E. Emmer		5,746 15 11	31,100	—		—	— / 34,000 Less *Rs.* 933. 14. 7. due to the administrator.	ditto.	—		

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No. 2.—SCHEDULE of ESTATES Administered to by the Registrar of the Supreme Court of *Calcutta*, from the 25th February 1848 to the 30th June 1854—*continued*.

NAME OF DECEASED.	Occupation.	Amount in Cash.	Received in Securities.		TO WHOM PAID.	Remaining Balance and how Invested.		Interest, how Disposed of.	Balance of Interest on each Estate.	If Claimed.	If under Litigation.
						In Cash.	In Securities.				
		Co.'s Rs. a. p.	*Sa. Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*		*Co.'s Rs. a. p.*	*Sa. Rs.* / *Co.'s Rs.*				
Browne, Lieut. G. D.	1st E. Bengal Fusiliers.	388 4 6	—	—	Towards testamentary expenses, &c.	335 11 3	— / —				
Bruce, Lieut. Robt. R.	Bengal Artillery	—	10 Simla Bank Shares		ditto	—	— / 5,400	—			
							Less *Rs.* 168 13. 7. due to the administrator.				
Bunnoo, Shaik		No assets	—	—							
Burnett, Captain J. M.	In the service of E. I. Company.	2,526 — 4	—	—	Creditors and legatees	—					
Burton, Thomas	Of Agra	591 8 7	—	—	Creditors	—					
Burnside, Lieut.-colonel H.	61st Regiment of Foot	5,005 14 10	23,000	—	Executrix	—	— / 25,400	Payable to the widow, executrix, as also legatee.	—		
							Less *Rs.* 551. 3. 11. due to the administrator.				
Buckton, Gunner J.	Bengal Artillery	1,028 — 2	—	—	Creditors and legatees	—					
Butcher, Charles		427 3 3	—	—	Creditors	194 1 8	— / —				
„ Mrs. Mary		—	2 Agra Bank Shares		Funeral and testamentary expenses, &c.	29 4 —	— / 1,200	—			
„ W. N.	Of Moulmein	1,107 10 1	—	—	ditto	—	— / 1,000	—			
							Less *Rs.* 43. 3. due to the administrator.				
Byng, Captain E. D.	1st European Bengal Fusiliers.	6,377 — —	—	—	Creditors and widow	—	1,100 / 4,700	—			
							Less *Rs.* 1,579. 9. 9. due to the administrator.				
Byrne, Miss Ann		321 — —	—	—	Next of kin	—					
„ Felix	Preventive Officer	420 5 3	—	—	Son	—					
Calder, J.	Planter	2,011 9 5	—	—	Creditors and law charges.	—	*Rs.* 867. 2. 6. due to the administrator.	—	—	—	Suits pending.
Cameron, Alexander	Assistant in the Marine Superintendent's Office of Calcutta.	575 2 1	—	—	Creditors and legatee	8 — 3	— / —				
„ F. M.	Indigo planter	2,294 11 —	—	—	Creditors	417 12 10	— / —				
Caldwell, Major-general Sir Alexander.	In the service of E. I. Company.	1,100 14 1	6,500	—	Towards testamentary expenses, &c.	416 11 8	— / 7,100	—	—	Unclaimed.	—
Caddell, Captain W.	ditto	5,340 5 6	—	—	Creditors	327 15 1	— / —				
Campbell, Alexander A.	Deputy Superintendent of Police.	828 4 1	—	—	ditto	24 1 —	— / —				
„ Major K.	45th Regiment N. I.	437 15 7	400	47,400	ditto and executrix	82 6 4	— / 500	—			
„ D. K.	Clerk of N. W. Bank of India.	2,094 1 4	—	—	ditto; father	17 3 4	— / —				
„ Dr. Neil	H.C. steamer "Pluto"	1,982 8 2	1,500	5,600	ditto; legatees	15 2 10	— / 1,100	—			
„ James		6,097 12 6	—	—	Towards testamentary expenses, &c.	256 12 8	— / 5,400	—	—	Unclaimed.	—
„ Ensign A. F. M.	69th Regiment N. I.	2,581 9 7	—	—	Creditors	427 13 10	— / —				

Carey, Peter	Deputy-Assist. Commissary.	1,345 11 –	- -	- -	Legatees, law charges	105 12 11	- -	1,000	—		
Carrington, Mrs. E.	Of Patna	229 7 3	- -	- -	Towards testamentary expenses, &c.	223 5 11	—	—			
Cardew, F.	Civil service	- - -	7,500	165,000	Creditors	- - -	7,500 Less *Rs.* 6,517. 3. 6. due to the administrator.	165,000	Payable to the children for their maintenance.	—	
Carter, Richard	Publican	64 13 10	- -	- -	Towards testamentary expenses, &c.	60 2 10	—	—			
Carty, Gunner James	Bengal Artillery	683 14 7	- -	- -	Legatee	—					
„ John		3,176 6 1	- -	- -	Towards testamentary expenses, &c.	181 12 5	3,000	—			
Castle, Mrs. Elizabeth		483 1 6	- -	- -	Children	—					
„ Lieut. W. B.	38th Light Infantry	2,541 4 3	- -	- -	Creditors	442 – 11	—	—			
Cathcart, Lieut. James	50th Regt. N. I.	2,422 2 9	- -	- -	- ditto	76 11 9	—	—			
Caunter, Richard	Penang, Civil service	5,563 5 5	115,500	- -	Executors	12 1 5	- -	600	—		
„ Legatees		122 10 8	4,600	- -	Legatees	—					
Cearns, W. N.	Pilot	1,640 15 3	16 Assam Tea Company's Shares.		Creditors	—					
Cecil, C. F., *alias* C. A. Fenwick.	Of Moulmien	49 3 9	- -	- -	Widow	—					
Chapple, Thomas	Engineer	1,809 13 8	- -	- -	Creditors	10 4 6	—	—			
Charde, D.	Postmaster of Meerut	No assets	—								
Childs, Captain R. H.	Mariner	4,406 5 9	5,400	2,600	Creditors	- - -	2,900 Less *Rs.* 7. 3. 5. due to the administrator.	2,600	Applied for the children's support and education.	—	
Chinneaux, Jean Peire	Indigo planter	5,614 9 8	- -	- -	- ditto	117 1 2	- -	5,100	- - - -	- - -	Unclaimed.
Chatelier, Joseph	Sub-Assistant Surveyor.	766 8 6	- -	- -	Towards testamentary expenses, &c.	27 9 11	- -	700	—		
Chisholm, J. S.		723 1 9	- -	- -	- ditto	517 1 11	—	—			
Christie, Major E.	Artillery	4,186 15 9	- -	- -	Creditors	- - -	- - Less, *Rs.* 291. 1. 11. due to the administrator.	1,200	—		
Clarendon, Hy. H. C.	Stable-keeper	199 10 9	- -	- -	- ditto	—					
Claxton, William		522 15 11	- -	- -	- ditto	67 15 5	—	—			
Clayton, Sergeant Charles	Assistant Overseer of Public Works.	1,938 10 7	- -	- -	Creditors, and widow	- - -	- - Less, *Rs.* 225. 10. 10. due to the administrator.	1,000	— Applied for the support of children.	—	
Clifton, Edward A.	Civil service	7,695 6 5	- -	- -	Ditto, and administrator in England.	—					
Clifford, J.	Band Master	72 11 –	- -	- -	Towards testamentary expenses, &c.	52 2 4	—	—			
Colquhoun, Wm., *alias* Colquhoun Sterling.		2,115 4 3	52,600	- -	Executor and Executrix	252 14 10	—	—			
Combes, P.	Dall Inspector	1,747 – 2	- -	- -	Creditors and Legatees	302 10 11	—	—			
Comon, Dr. T. R.	8th Irregular Cavalry	1,580 13 8	- -	- -	Creditors	178 13 6	—	—			
Compton, John	Steward	330 4 –	- -	- -	- ditto	210 10 2	—	—			
Collier, Gunner J.	Bengal Artillery	648 – 2	- -	- -	- ditto	14 1 1	—	—			
Collins, Dr. Alfred		4,059 – 6	- -	- -	- ditto; father	7 6 –	—	—			
Collett, H.	Chemist and Druggist	29 1 6	- -	- -	Creditors	—					
Conlon, John	Preventive Officer	829 10 –	- -	- -	- ditto, and widow	424 7 7	—	—			

(*continued*)

No. 2.—SCHEDULE of ESTATES Administered to by the Registrar of the Supreme Court of *Calcutta*, from the 25th February 1848 to the 30th June 1854—*continued*.

NAMES OF DECEASED.	Occupation.	Amount in Cash.	Received in Securities.		TO WHOM PAID.	Remaining Balance, and how Invested.			Interest, how Disposed of.	Balance of Interest on each Estate.	If Claimed.	If under Litigation.
						In Cash.	In Securities.					
		Co.'s Rs. a. p.	*Sa. Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*		*Co.'s Rs. a. p.*	*Sa. Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*				
Conlan, Thomas	Deputy Collector and Joint Magistrate at Minnur.	5,831 15 2	—	—	Creditors	43 10 8	500	2,200	—			
Copp, Mrs. Maria	—	455 5 1	1,100	2,000	Son	113 — 1	1,100	500	—			
Cops, Capt. A.	Mariner	12,964 1 2	3,000	14,000	Creditors	129 9 6	1,000	25,800	—			
Cooper, Lieut. L. Henry	1st E. B. Fusiliers	1,067 6 1	—	—	ditto	88 13 11	—	—				
Coupland, R.	Jockey	2,000 — —	—	—	Mother	—	*Rs.* 0. 9. 0. due to the administrator.		—			
Connell, Quartermaster-Sergeant J.	H. M. 80th Regt.	4,308 11 8	—	4,800	Charges, children's passage to Europe, &c., testamentary expenses.	—	4,300	4,800 Less *Rs.* 1,024. 4. 4. due to the administrator.	Applied for the children's maintenance.	—		
Cowley, Major C. W.	Invalid	1,082 14 10	—	—	Creditors	325 4 8	—	—				
Cox, William	Indigo planter	119 4 6	—	—	Funeral and testamentary expenses, &c.	72 14 2	—	—				
Crawfurd, Lieut.-Col. G. R.	Artillery	7,621 1 8	—	—	Creditors	—						
Crawford, Lieut. A. R.	19th Regt. N. I.	1,433 13 2	—	—	ditto	—	—	1,000 Less *Rs.* 54. 6. 4. due to the administrator.	—			
Craig, Alexander	Iron-founder	47,287 5 10	9,900	4,500	Ditto and legatees	1,215 2 10	—	—				
Craig, A. *S/a* Mrs. C. Craig	—	3,612 6 1	4,600	8,000	Herself	3 — —	—	—				
„ A. Craig, jun.	—	1,554 10 6	4,600	8,000	Maintenance, &c., and travelling expenses previous to the division of the funds.	353 7 10	4,600	8,000	Applied for the legatee's maintenance.	—		
„ Miss C. Craig	—	1,522 8 6	5,300	7,300	Ditto	257 1 10	5,300	7,300	Ditto ditto	—		
„ James	—	No assets realized	—	—	—	—	*Rs.* 0. 1. 0. due to the administrator.		—			
„ Mrs. M.	—	4,416 15 10	—	5,000	Creditors and legatees	—	—	6,300 Less *Rs.* 139. 5. 7. due to the administrator.	Interest on 5,000 *Co.'s Rs.*, payable to legatees.	—		
Craigie, Dr. George	Marine surgeon	4,419 10 —	—	—	Creditors	—	—	3,700 Less *Rs.* 124. 1. 11. due to the administrator.	—			
Crawley, W. F.	—	No assets realized	—	—	Towards testamentary expenses, &c.	—	*Rs.* 9. 14. 5. due to the administrator.		—	—	—	Suits pending.
Croley, Lieut. G. A.	26th N. I.	1,626 — —	—	—	Administrator	174 4 8	—	—				
Crichton, Lieut.-Colonel D.	In the service of the E. I. Company.	17,399 7 4	54,100	—	Towards testamentary expenses, &c.	607 15 1	5,300	64,400	Interest on 20,000 *Co.'s Rs.*, payable to widow.	—		
Cubitt, Lieut. Thomas	49th N. I.	2,081 1 2	—	—	Creditors	118 12 1	—	—				
Cumberlege, Major J.	41st Regt. N. I.	470 — —	—	—	Towards testamentary expenses, &c.	461 6 4	—	—				

Cunningham, Captain J. D.	Engineer	8,204 3 1	- -	- -	Creditors	- - -	- - 4,100 Less *Rs.* 240. 7. 7. due to the administrator.	—		
Curnin, John	Assay-master	195 10 2	- -	- -	Funeral and testamentary expenses, &c.	—				
Curtin, Sergeant J.	H. M. 32d Foot	3,861 10 4	- -	- -	Widow	- - -	- - 2,600 Less *Rs.* 169. 2. 8. due to the administrator.	—		
Daley, J. C.	Assistant, Secundra Orphan Press, at Agra.	422 6 1	- -	- -	Creditors	- - -	32 5 —	—	—	
Daly, J. M.	Assistant in the Foreign Department of India.	394 14 3	- -	1,300	Legatee; father	- -	—			
Dalston, Major G.	58th N. I.	1,613 12 10	- -	- -	Creditors	- - -	117 10 11	—	—	
Daniel, Captain, J. H.	Artillery	1,220 12 —	- -	- -	- ditto	- - -	350 7 5	—	—	
Davidson, Captain G.	Mariner	262 1 —	- -	- -	- ditto; father	- -	—			
„ T. R.	Civil service	64,420 11 4	- -	- -	Creditors	- - -	- - 39,800 Less *Rs.* 5,408. 3. 5. due to the administrator.	—		
Davies, John and Charles	Unknown	42 3 10	61,900	7,100	Representatives in England.	—				
„ H. Pelham	Of America	2,490 — 9	18,000	1,000	Next of kin	- -	—			
Davis, Bugle-major G. W.	6th B. Artillery	1,341 13 7	- -	- -	Legatee	- - -	—			
„ Miss Mary	- - - - -	166 10 5	- -	500	Funeral and testamentary expenses, &c.		69 11 8	- - 500	—	
Da Cruz, Edward A.	- - - - -	1,286 6 2	- -	- -	Next of kin	- -	—			
„ J. C.	Trader	900 11 11	- -	- -	- ditto	- - -	—			
„ Mrs. Rose	- - - - -	457 5 —	- -	- -	Daughter's support	-	325 9 5	—	—	
Day, Lieut. Edward W.	Artillery	2,209 2 4	- -	- -	Creditors; father	-	23 8 8	—	—	
„ Ensign H. W.	13th N. I.	3,258 6 7	- -	2,000	- ditto	- - -	- - 3,000 Less *Rs.* 508. 12. 1. due to the administrator.	2,000	—	
Deedes, Edward	Civil service	61,751 3 5	- -	15,600	- ditto, and legatees	-	1,489 9 10	- - 500	—	
„ *S/a.* Geo. Deedes	- - - - -	8,409 7 7	6,000	36,600	Expenses	- - -	567 2 2	6,500	45,200	—
„ „ Mrs. E. Deedes	- - - - -	395 — —	3,000	18,300	Widow	- - -	—			
De Bast, Mons. Charles	Merchant, of Delhi	417 — 8	- -	- -	Creditors	- - -	—			
De Brandy, Mons. Carlo	Of Jessore	4,212 15 8	- -	- -	Law and testamentary expenses.		- - -	3,700 Less *Rs.* 537. 0. 1. due to the administrator.	- -	- - - - - - - - - - Suits pending.
De Fountain, Captain A.	Invalid	946 15 7	- -	- -	Creditors	- - -	160 8 —	—	—	
Demello, Lazarus	Trader	158 12 5	- -	- -	Funeral and testamentary expenses.		—			
„ Mrs. Anna M.	- - - - -	133 — 6	- -	- -	Creditors	- - -	49 — 2	- -	- -	- - - - - - - - - -
Denton, Miss Mary H.	- - - - -	9,151 7 2	- -	- -	Law charges, legatee	- -	- - -	*Rs.* 100. 6. 5. due to the administrator.		- - - - - - - - - - Unclaimed. —
„ Beebee Peanah (Life interest).	- - - - -	3,679 12 3	- -	- -	Charges, testamentary expenses, &c.		- - -	- - 3,100 Less *Rs.* 218. 12. 11. due to the administrator.	Payable to pensioner.	—
De Paiva, Mrs. J. V.	- - - - -	50,243 14 —	3,20,000	- -	Administrator	- -	—			

(*continued*)

No. 2.—SCHEDULE of ESTATES Administered to by the Registrar of the Supreme Court of *Calcutta*, from the 25th February 1848 to the 30th June 1854—*continued*.

NAMES OF DECEASED.	Occupation.	Amount in Cash.	Received in Securities.		TO WHOM PAID.	Remaining Balance, and how Invested.		Interest, how Disposed of.	Balance of Interest on each Estate.	If Claimed.	If under Litigation.
						In Cash.	In Securities.				
		Co.'s Rs. a. p.	*Sa. Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*		*Co.'s Rs. a. p.*	*Sa. Rs.* *Co.'s Rs.*				
De Rozario, Miss A.		3,378 6 7	- -	- -	Creditors and legatees	- - -	- - 700 Less *Rs.* 43. 13. 9. due to the administrator.	Payable to legatee	—		
„ Mrs. Paulina		1,975 2 -	- -	- -	Funeral and testamentary expenses, &c.	269 1 10	- - 1,400	- - - -	- - -	Unclaimed.	—
„ Charles	Assistant Lahore Press	363 10 -	- -	- -	Creditors	316 13 8	— —				
„ J.		75 - -	- -	- -	Funeral and testamentary expenses, &c.	- - -	*Rs.* 19. 6. 10. due to the administrator.		—		
Denny, Ensign C. A.	40th Regt. N. I.	641 2 10	- -	- -	Administrator	4 10 -	— —				
De Rozio, Mrs. A. M.		109 - 6	- -	- -	Funeral and testamentary expenses, &c.	1 9 -	— —				
Des Forges, W.	Veterinary surgeon	2,984 5 3	- -	- -	Creditors; father	—					
De Silva, Domingo	Zeminder	11,749 9 -	1,41,300	54,500	Law charges, &c.	- - -	1,41,300 51,000 Less *Rs.* 3,375. 9. 5. due to the administrator.	- - - -	- - -	- - -	Suits pending.
De Sylva, M. P.	Clerk in the office of Secretary of Government of India.	215 8 10	- -	- -	Creditors	87 15 6	— —				
Dixon, A. R.	Timber merchant, Moulmein.	7,874 - 5	- -	1,000	Administrator	—					
„ Captain Thomas	43d Regt. N. I.	8,039 1 7	- -	1,000	Creditors; executor and executrix.	175 - 1	— —				
Dillon, Peter	Mariner	486 10 1	- -	- -	Funeral and testamentary expenses, &c.	315 7 1	— —				
Dixson, Captain W. O.	Ditto	459 9 6	- -	- -	Creditors	—					
Don, Captain W. G.	43d Regt. N. I.	11,539 2 8	- -	- -	- ditto	- - -	- - 800 Less *Rs.* 73. 11. 6. due to the administrator.	—			
Donaldson, John	Assistant indigo planter.	6,926 12 -	22 Docking Company's Shares.		Next of kin	579 8 11	— —				
Donnelly, Captain F. S. (second account.)	27th Regt. of Bengal	3,595 15 5	- -	- -	Towards testamentary expenses, &c.	3,481 12 10	— —				
Donnovan, Mr. & Mrs. James	Preventive Officer	259 12 10	- -	- -	Creditors	122 10 9	— —				
Dowson, Captain R.	5th N. I.	632 2 4	15 Agra Bank Shares		- ditto	149 3 10	— —				
Drummond, Hon. F.	Civil service	10,335 - -	- -	1,000	- ditto	—					
Dun, Major-general J.	29th Regiment	2,533 6 8	22,100	- -	- ditto	28 - 4	— —				
Dubrauche, J.	Hotel keeper	1,000 - -	- -	5,000	Funeral and testamentary expenses, &c.	179 7 7	- - 5,000	Payable to the widow	—		
Duncan, Captain W. H.	In the service of Hon. Company.	8,318 7 10	6,500	11,500	Legatee	—					
„ John	Moorshedabad	802 - 6	1,000	- -	Creditors	3 14 5	— —				
Dunster, Ensign J. N.	38th Light Infantry	943 7 -	- -	- -	- ditto	—					
Duff, W. H.	Solicitor	732 7 -	- -	- -	- ditto	314 13 11	— —				

Dugat, P. L.	Government clerk	612 – –	5,100	500	Daughter and her husband.	—			
Duhan, James	Opium agent	1,532 6 3	– –	– –	Creditors	—			
Duncan, Dr. James	E. I. Company, B. M. establishment.	84 12 2	31,600	52,100	Towards testamentary expenses, &c.	– – –	31,600 Less *Rs.* 2,824. 9. 1. due to the administrator.	52,100	Payable to the executor.	—
Dyce, D. O., *alias* Dyce Sombre.	Gentleman	2,390 10 –	– –	– –	Law charges	738 6 4	—	—		
„ Charles A.	Broker	515 13 9	– –	– –	Creditors	43 4 10	—	—		
Eaglestone, George	– – – –	2,894 10 3	21,400	– –	Executors	—				
„ George A.	– – – –	343 1 11	10,000	– –	– ditto	—				
Eatwell, Lieut. A. C.	In the service of E. I. Company.	1,571 – –	– –	– –	Creditors	—				
Edwardes, Lieut. H. J.	15th N. I.	3,105 13 7	– –	– –	– ditto	104 15 10	– –	600	—	
Edwards, Captain R.	Mariner	3,935 10 3	1,000	1,500	Administrator	—				
„ Sergeant J.	Assistant overseer	670 2 1	– –	– –	Creditors and legatee	—				
„ George	Groom	127 1 6	– –	– –	Funeral and testamentary expenses, &c.	64 12 3	—	—		
Egerton, Captain J. F.	Artillery	11,874 3 8	– –	– –	Creditors and legatee	58 12 10	—	—		
Elderton, Lieut. E. D.	10th Regt. N. I.	1,531 3 2	– –	– –	Creditors	110 3 5	—	—		
Eccles, Lieut. J. W.	2d E. B. Fusiliers	102 13 6	– –	– –	– ditto	83 10 5	—	—		
Ekins, Lieut. G. E.	1st Bengal Fusiliers	680 6 9	– –	– –	Towards testamentary expenses, &c.	51 11 4	– –	500	—	
Elliott, Lieut. G.	2d – ditto	568 15 9	– –	– –	Creditors	95 9 6	—	—		
Ellis, Lieut. H. A. L.	1st Light Cavalry	5,148 – 1	– –	– –	– ditto	1,071 15 11	—	—		
„ John C.	Merchant	1,710 9 3	– –	– –	– ditto	214 15 5	1,100	—		
Ely, C. E. S.	Clerk to Sir A. Buller	3,580 7 –	– –	– –	Creditors; mother	2 14 11	—	—		
Evans, Ensign Edward	45th N. I.	1,517 15 2	– –	– –	Creditors	92 3 4	—	—		
„ G. W.	Mariner	110 13 3	– –	– –	– – ditto	—				
Every, Thames L.	Mariner	1,715 9 4	– –	– –	Funeral and testamentary expenses, &c.; creditors.	576 9 4	– –	500	—	
Falconer, Captain Peter	Mariner	153 2 6	40,000	– –	Executrix	51 1 5	—	—		
Farquharson, Lieut. A. O.	38th Regt. N. I.	528 1 5	– –	– –	Creditors	87 8 1	—	—		
Farnell, Ensign W. A. P.	59th Regt. N. I.	1,394 3 1	– –	– –	– ditto	432 14 –	—	—		
Feeny, T.	Of Mooltan	No assets realised.	–	– –	Charges; postages	– – –	*Rs.* 1. 2. 4. due to the administrator.			—
Fell, Robert	Patrol attached to the Mirzapore division of Customs.	1,561 7 1	– –	– –	Creditors	237 8 4	—	—		
Fenwick, Henry	Government clerk	1,202 1 10	– –	– –	– ditto	20 – 3	—	—		
Ferguson, Lieut. R.	4th Regt. N. I.	2,467 11 11	– –	– –	– ditto	235 15 –	—	—		
Finlay, John	Merchant	66 – –	– –	– –	– ditto	9 4 5	—	—		
Fisher, Lieut. William	Governor-General's body guard.	3,849 11 4	– –	– –	– ditto	77 12 6	—	—		
Fleming, D.	Of Cabul	172 5 6	– –	– –	Towards testamentary expenses, &c.	146 9 11	—	—		
Fletcher, C. P.	Merchant	12,364 8 7	– –	– –	Executor	—				
Flyter, Captain James	64th Regt. Bengal N. I.	1,984 3 10	– –	– –	Creditors	8 8 2	– –	900	—	
Ford, M. W., Paymaster	H. M. Service	3,971 7 7	– –	– –	Government claim	—				
Forrester, William	Pensioner	No assets	– –	– –	Expenses debited to Administrator-general.	—				
Fortune, Captain A.	Of Lucknow, in the military service of E. I. Company.	3,162 6 4	15,500	– –	Charges; testamentary expenses.	– – –	5,000 Less *Rs.* 199. 14. due to the administrator.	11,200	Payable to pensioner	—

(continued)

No. 2.—SCHEDULE of ESTATES Administered to by the Registrar of the Supreme Court of *Calcutta*, from the 25th February 1848 to the 30th June 1854—*continued*.

NAMES OF DECEASED.	Occupation.	Amount in Cash.	Received in Securities.		TO WHOM PAID.	Remaining Balance, and how Invested.			Interest, how Disposed of.	Balance of Interest on each Estate.	If Claimed.	If under Litigation.
						In Cash.	In Securities.					
		Co.'s Rs. a. p.	*Sa. Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*		*Co.'s Rs. a. p.*	*Sa. Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*				
Fowles, Henry		1,440 14 10	1,300		Legatees	10 13 2	—	—				
Fox, Captain, Alfred	Mariner	110 — —	—	—	Towards testamentary expenses, &c.	103 9 7	—	—				
Foy, C. C.	Revenue Surveyor	328 — —	—	—	ditto	321 1 —	—	—				
Francis, Mrs. Mary B.		3,576 5 1	37,800	—	Children	— 3 11	—	—				
„ *S/a* Miss E. Francis		7,045 6 6	—	—	Charges; testamentary expenses.	418 1 2	—	6,000	—			
Franklin, Lieut. R. M.	40th Regt. N. I.	3,201 7 3	—	—	Creditors	100 9 2	—	—				
Franks, Charles W.	Assistant Chemist and Druggist.	870 7 11	—	—	ditto	—						
„ George	Bazar Sergeant	1,844 4 —	—	—	ditto	17 11 3	—	1,700	—			
Fraser, Captain E. W.	H. M. 29th Regt. of Infantry.	1,129 8 8	—	—	ditto	149 8 4	—	700	—			
„ James E.	Merchant's clerk	2,331 8 10	—	—	ditto	1,122 9 8	—	700	—			
„ Lieut. S. C.	2d Bengal Fusiliers	1,266 13 11	—	—	ditto	218 6 7	—	500	—			
„ Major W.		916 3 10	—	—	Charges of testamentary expenses.	155 5 6	—	700	—	—	Unclaimed.	—
Frederick, Lieut.-col. H. O.	67th Regt. N. I.	10,499 12 1	4,700 20 Simla Bank Shares.	18,500	Creditors and legatees	—	—	37,300	Payable to legatee.	—		
							Less *Rs.* 1,588. 3. due to the administrator.					
French, John G.	Deputy Magistrate	712 1 6	—	—	ditto	44 4 8	—	—				
„ Sergeant R.	In the regt. of Sappers and Miners.	2,146 11 10	—	—	Charges of testamentary expenses.	—	—	2,000	—			
							Less *Rs.* 224. 14. 8. due to the administrator.					
Frost, Capt. William W.	Mariner	935 13 6	—	—	Creditors	—						
Frushard, Lieut.-col. James	2d European Regt.	6,403 9 10	—	—	ditto	8 12 4	—	1,900	—			
Fullerton, John	Assistant overseer	327 9 6	—	—	Charges of testamentary expenses.	309 6 2	—	—				
Gale, Captain C.	Invalids	1,062 1 10	—	—	Creditors	2 3 3	—	—				
„ Miss F. C. A.	Spinster (Lunatic)	37,984 9 3	38,200	20,900	Next of kin	470 6 8	—	—				
„ S/a Mrs. J. C. Napier		4,874 11 2	15,100	—	Herself	69 5 3	—	—				
„ S/a C. R. Gale		1,417 3 8	19,100	10,400	Himself	—						
„ P.		15 3 9	—	—	Towards testamentary expenses, &c.	10 11 2	—	—				
Garrett, Mrs. G.		33 5 6	—	—	Creditors	—						
Gennys, Lieut. R. H.	44th N. I.	10,469 4 11	—	19,700	Legatees	328 4 1	—	—				
Gerard, Captain P.	Invalid	2,246 12 2	—	—	Creditors and next of kin	24 7 —	—	—				
Gibbes, Lieut. P. O.	41st Regt. N. I.	1,273 3 —	—	—	ditto	444 14 9	—	—				
Gibbs, John	Inspector	63 6 8	—	—	Funeral, and testamentary expenses, &c.	15 2	—	—				
Gibson, Stewart	Indigo planter	1,960 1 4	—	—	Creditors	313 3 2	—	—				
„ Isaac	A ward of the Lawrence Asylum at Kussowlee.	169 6 9	—	—	Next of kin.	—						

„ Robert, senior	Tailor	3,05,995 9 3	—	—	Law charges, repairs to house, &c.	—	1,33,600	1,14,200 Less *Rs.* 4,081. 5. 10. due to the administrator.	—
Gilbert, Lieut. F. M'D.	2d N. I.	715 14 9	—	—	Creditors	498 9 8	—	—	
Giles, Ensign J. P.	73d N. I.	640 14 1	—	—	- ditto	10 1 11	—	—	
Gilmore, Lieut. J. F.	Artillery	872 15 5	—	—	- ditto	—			
„ John	Merchant	507 15 11	15,800	1,000	Major J. Lang, for the trustees of Captain and Mrs. Satchwell.	—	*Rs.* 40. 12. due to the administrator.		—
Glennie, Dr. W. R.	24th Regt. N. I.	1,039 14 3	—	—	Creditors	320 8 8	—	—	
Goldie, Bt. Major B. W.	Engineer, in the military service of E. I. Company.	2,837 10 4	—	—	- ditto	—	1,800	— Less *Rs.* 26. 4. 1., due to the administrator.	—
Gomes, Mrs. Margaret	—	1,066 5 —	—	—	- ditto	99 11 5	—	—	
Goodman, William	Of Jessore	339 7 11	—	—	Widow	—			
Gordon, Capt. Jas. T.	15th Regt. of Bengal N. I.	560 5 —	2,600	9,000	Administrator	—			
„ John	Barrister	102 — —	—	—	Widow	—			
„ Dr. A. C.	1st N. I.	2,654 5 9	—	—	Creditors	—	—	600 Less *Rs.* 5. 12. 4. due to the administrator.	—
„ Ensign George	14th N. I.	355 11 10	—	—	- ditto	177 — 8	—	—	
„ James	Of Burdwan	346 15 2	—	—	- ditto	161 11 11	—	—	
„ George J.	—	1,783 13 5	25,000	—	- ditto and trustees	6 — —	—	—	
Gorringe, Capt. C.	Mariner	4,021 7 8	400	500	Legatees	18 14 9	—	—	
Govan, Lieut. J.	14th Regt. N. I.	958 11 9	—	—	Creditors; father	31 12 3	—	—	
Grant, Sir John P.	Prime Judge, Supreme Court.	47,000 2 5	—	—	- ditto, and executors, Government, per letter of 8 Oct. 1852.	—			
„ James C.	Engineer	4,352 15 6	—	—	Next of kin	—			
„ William	Engineer	1,142 11 7	—	2,000	- ditto	—			
„ John James	Shoemaker	270 — —	—	—	Creditors	—			
„ Dr. J.	Civil surgeon, Tipperah.	181 — 10	—	—	Charges, postages, &c.	177 5 3	—	—	
Gray, Gunner J.	Gunner in the 1st Company 6th B. of Artillery.	245 7 6	—	—	Creditors, and mother	—			
„ Major J. C. C.	18th Regt. N. I.	7,010 14 2	—	—	Creditors	1,024 11 7	—	—	
Graham, A. W.	Indigo planter	5,122 5 1	Three Bengal Coal Company's Shares.		- ditto, and son	—	—	5,900 Less *Rs.* 1,162. 10. 1. due to the administrator.	—
Greenway, Mrs. A. E.	—	4,669 5 10	—	—	Children	486 15 —	—	—	
„ *S/a.* Rose and W. J. Liddell.	—	919 13 1	—	—	Charges, testamentary expenses.	895 8 8	—	—	
„ C. C., trust for Mrs. Foley.	—	2,005 8 —	—	16,200	Trustees	—			
Greig, Dr. A.	5th Regt. N. I.	4,916 6 9	—	1,900	Creditors	1,452 5 3	—	4,700	—
Griffin, Major J.	In the service of E. I. Company.	2,284 15 —	—	—	- ditto	383 4 5	—	—	
„ William	Indigo planter	13,216 13 1	—	—	Next of kin	—			
„ Ensign J. C.	26th Regt. N. I.	638 1 2	—	—	Creditors	29 7 5	—	—	

(continued)

No. 2.—SCHEDULE of ESTATES Administered to by the Registrar of the Supreme Court of *Calcutta*, from the 25th February 1848 to the 30th June 1854—*continued*.

NAMES OF DECEASED.	Occupation.	Amount in Cash.	Received in Securities.	TO WHOM PAID.	Remaining Balance, and how Invested.		Interest, how Disposed of.	Balance of Interest on each Estate.	If Claimed.	If under Litigation.
					In Cash.	In Securities.				
		Co.'s Rs. a. p.	*Sa. Rs.* / *Co.'s Rs.*		*Co.'s Rs. a. p.*	*Sa. Rs.* / *Co.'s Rs.*				
Griffiths, Dr. S. M.	38th Light Infantry	8,890 2 7	4 Agra Bank Shares, 42 Oriental Life Insurance Shares.	Towards testamentary expenses, &c.	- - -	16,300 / 7,700 4 Agra Bank shares; Less *Rs.* 650. 5. 10. due to the administrator.	—			
Grindall, Lieut. F. C.	Engineers	1,725 6 1	- - / - -	Creditors	238 3 7	— / —				
Grome, C. F.	Cattle Sergeant	766 - 6	- - / - -	- ditto	220 5 8	— / —				
Grose, John	Merchant	6,241 2 7	- - / - -	Charges, testamentary expenses, &c.	101 - 5	- - / 5,700	—			
Grounds, Captain J. E.	46th N. I.	1,155 10 10	- - / - -	Creditors	163 6 10	— / —				
Gundry, Lieut. C. B.	12th Regiment of Bengal N. I.	1,612 - 11	- - / - -	Creditors, and father	505 14 11	— / —				
Graham, J. B.	- - - -	3,078 3 4	- - / 1,35,100	Charges, testamentary expenses, Government agent fees.	- - -	1,200 / 1,38,300 Less *Rs.* 4,179. 1. 3. due to the administrator.	—			
Grolier, Gaston	Merchant	76,865 3 3	- - / - -	Administrator	—					
Hadow, C. S., Trustee of Mrs. Menzies.	- - - -	298 15 -	12,000 / - -	Trustees	—					
Haggard, M.	Pilot	154 5 6	- - / - -	Charges, testamentary expenses.	9 2 -					
Haines, Lieut. E.	Engineer in the military service of the E. I. Company.	10 13 7	- - / - -	- - ditto	- - -	*Rs.* 96. 1. 10. due to the administrator.	—			
Halhed, Lieut. C. N.	54th N. I.	3,174 6 5	- - / - -	Creditors and executrix	- - -	- - / 1,500 Less *Rs.* 203. 8. due to the administrator.	—			
Halliday, Dr. A., trust for Jane Smith.	- - - -	886 15 5	15,000 / - -	Charges, testamentary expenses.	94 12 11	- - / 15,900	Payable to Miss Smith	—		
„ trust for Mary Smith, now Mrs. Dixson.	- - - -	294 6 -	10,200 / - -	- ditto - ditto	266 13 1	- - / 10,100	Payable to Mrs. Dixson	—		
Hallpike, C.	Engineer	25 2 -	- - / - -	- ditto	24 9 -	— / —				
Hampton, John	Of Goruckpore	4,484 12 8	- - / - -	Creditors	—					
Hannan, Sergeant J.	In the service of the E. I. Company.	974 15 -	9 Agra Bank Shares / - -	Charges, testamentary expenses.	44 9 3	500 / 6,400	—			
Hancock, Mr.	Of Moulmein	21 - 5	- - / - -	- ditto	11 1 8	— / —				
Harcourt, Lieut. Henry	68th Regt. N. I.	1,040 6 2	- - / - -	Creditors	182 10 10	— / —				
Harknett, Thomas	Tavern-keeper	350 - -	- - / - -	Creditors	136 6 1	— / —				
Harley, H. L.	Engineer	976 8 4	- - / - -	Legatees	—					
Harris, John	- - - -	258 12 8	- - / 7,000	Widow	—					
„ Captain James S.	Invalid	533 2 1	- - / - -	Creditors	118 3 7	— / —				
Harrison, Mr. J. L.	- - - -	847 7 8	- - / - -	- ditto.	—					
Hart, Alexander	Assistant, Assam Tea Company.	797 4 6	- - / - -	- ditto	- - -	- - / 600 Less *Rs.* 142. 4. 5. due to the administrator.	—			

Hay, Lieut. William	Artillery	3,572 6 8	—	Creditors	—	—	—	
Hayden, F. H.	Mariner	831 15 6	2,300	ditto, and uncle	14 10	—	—	
Hayes, Sergeant Timothy	—	390 7 11	5 Delhi Bank Shares	ditto, and legatees	30 — 5	—	—	
Haynes, Dr. Wm.	E. I. Company, B. M. Establishment.	1,205 10 1	—	Funeral and testamentary expenses, &c.	—	1,200 Less *Rs.* 247. 3. 7. due to the administrator.	—	
Hayton, John L.	Sugar-boiler	10,000 — —	—	Widow	—	1,500 Less *Rs.* 1,142 12. 7. due to the administrator.	8,800	Applied for the widow's maintenance. —
Heberlet, A.	Registrar, Military Department.	159 10 7	1,000	Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie & Co., for trustees.	—			
Heather, Mrs. E.	—	4,939 3 9	500 5,000	Creditors and legatees	—	— Less *Rs.* 855. 9. 4. due to the administrator.	5,100	Payable for the board and education of Miss W. and T. Nelson. —
„ *A/c.*, Legatees of Mathew Cranenburgh.	—	446 10 8	—	Charges, testamentary expenses.	—	— Less *Rs.* 42. 9. 8. due to the administrator.	500	—
Heera Bye	Native female of Nepaul.	621 8 —	—	Creditors	228 14 —	—	—	
Henderson, Miss H.	Spinster	—	10,000	Administratrix	—			
Henley, John	Stevedore	1,296 15 —	—	Creditors	17 6 2	—	—	
Henry, William	Dentist	930 11 8	—	ditto	152 11 9	—	—	
Herbert, Captain R. A.	46th N. I.	5,772 15 2	6,000 10,500 100 East India Railway Company's Shares.	Next of kin	—			
Hewes, Henry H.	American merchant	927 13 11	—	Creditors	355 14 9	—	—	
Hewick, Richard	Tailor	2,644 11 11	—	ditto, and next of kin	29 8 4	—	—	
Hickey, Captain Charles E.	1st Regiment of Bengal N. I.	8,731 4 6	—	ditto	1,417 13 —	—	—	
Hickman, Captain J. P.	Invalid	8,979 9 6	—	Creditors	—	5,900 Less *Rs.* 698. 11. 1. due to the administrator.	2,800	—
Hicks, Wm. George	Engineer	1,021 13 10	—	ditto	95 12 4	—	—	
„ Captain G. W. S.	8th Bengal Light Inf.	5,764 2 3	—	ditto	565 7 3	—	—	
„ Captain R. H.	1st E. B. Fusilier	7,075 12 5	—	ditto	1,039 2 2	—	—	
Higgins, G. E.	Solicitor	8,157 4 8	—	Trustees	—			
„ G. F.	—	188 12 8	—	Creditors	124 11 6	—	—	
Higginson, Lieut. Thos. E.	39th Regiment N. I.	687 3 —	—	ditto	244 9 4	—	—	
Hiller, Ensign H. C.	20th N. I.	2,873 3 8	1,600	ditto; father	—			
Hilton, Captain John	Mariner	4,076 4 —	—	ditto	160 7 11	—	—	
Hodgson, Brian	Civil service	2,713 10 —	—	ditto	96 6 11	—	—	
Hodges, N.	Assistant Revenue Surveyor.	877 5 11	—	ditto	594 9 11	—	—	
Holgate, James	Of Tirhoot	1,241 4 3	—	ditto	—			
Holloway, P. H.	Customs officer	129 11 —	—	ditto	—			
Holton, John, *alias* John Ropetzky.	Assist. Ganges Steam Company's Office.	451 7 5	1,000	Mother	—			
Hook, Lieut. F. A.	73d N. I.	5,719 3 11	4 Agra Bank Shares	Towards testamentary expenses, &c.	1,071 11 1	4,000	2,800	—
Horne, Mrs. F. W.	—	4,926 — —	—	Creditors and legatees	54 12 6	—	—	

(continued)

No. 2.—SCHEDULE of ESTATES Administered to by the Registrar of the Supreme Court of *Calcutta*, from the 25th February 1848 to the 30th June 1854—*continued*.

NAMES OF DECEASED.	Occupation.	Amount in Cash.	Received in Securities.		TO WHOM PAID.	Remaining Balance, and how Invested.			Interest, how Disposed of.	Balance of Interest on each Estate.	If Claimed.	If under Litigation.
						In Cash.	In Securities.					
		Co.'s Rs. a. p.	*Sa. Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*		*Co.'s Rs. a. p.*	*Sa. Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*				
Howannes, Mrs. Marian, *alias* Bebee Bailie.	- - - -	5,530 5 –	- -	9,100	Charges, repairs to and expenses of houses.	202 9 8	- -	11,400	- - - -	- - -	Unclaimed.	—
Howard, Henry - - -	Band-master H. M. 16th Foot.	9,810 11 9	- -	- -	Creditors - - -	—						
Huet, R. H. - - -	Of Nudda - -	371 15 5	- -	- -	- ditto - - -	—						
,, Captain L. - -	French mariner -	665 10 –	27,700	- -	Next of kin - -	—						
Hughes, John - - -	Veterinary surgeon -	10,088 – 2	1,700	500	Funeral and testamentary expenses, &c.	594 7 4	5,300	5,500	—			
Hull, Major L. N. - -	16th Regt. N. I. -	10,998 1 3	- -	- -	Creditors - - -	156 13 1	- -	1,000	—			
Humphreys, Mrs. S. - -	- - - - -	2,411 8 11	- -	- -	- ditto - - -	8 13 7	- -	1,100	- - - -	- - -	Unclaimed.	
Hunt, George - - -	Of Mooltan - -	1,175 2 9	- -	- -	Towards testamentary expenses, &c.	- - -	- -	1,100	--			
							Less *Rs.* 85. 0. 6. due to the administrator.					
Hunter, William - - -	In the service of Maharajah Burdwan.	268 4 –	- -	- -	Creditors - - -	—						
,, Lieut. E. - -	24th N. I. - -	89 3 5	- -	- -	- ditto - - -	8 11 7	—	—				
Hurst, James - - -	Of Delhi - -	109 14 5	- -	- -	- ditto - - -	—						
Hutchinson, Lieut. B. M. -	Engineer - -	2,450 13 6	- -	- -	- ditto - - -	278 11 9	—	—				
Hutton, J. F. E. - - -	- ditto - - -	2,026 13 –	- -	- -	- ditto - - -	424 5 11	—	—				
Ibrahim, Issabin Mahomedbin	Horse-dealer - -	82 – –	- -	1,000	Law charges - -	—						
Irwin, Lieut. T. S. - -	Engineers - -	8,887 – 5	40 N. W. Bank Shares		Creditors - - -	462 10 11	- -	5,100	—			
Jafar, Mahomed - - -	- - - - -	508 – 5	- -	2,000	Family support - -	- - -	- -	2,000	Payable to the widow and children.	—		
							Less *Rs.* 151. 2. 7. due to the administrator.					
Jackson, George - - -	- - - - -	3,074 10 4	- -	- -	Son - - - -	—						
Jellicoe, Major A. H. - -	55th N. I. - -	4,517 5 –	- -	- -	Creditors - - -	68 6 5	—	—				
Johnson, Quartermaster Sergeant J.	Artillery - - -	776 1 10	Two Agra Bank Shares		Charges; widow -	309 13 5	- -	500	—			
Johnston, Lieut. S. G. - -	In the service of E. I. Company.	6,558 15 10	- -	- -	Next of kin - -	—						
Johnstone, Samuel - -	Mariner - - -	200 4 9	- -	- -	Towards testamentary expenses, &c.	194 6 10	—	—				
							—	—				
Jones, Ensign Thomas - -	In the service of E. I. Company.	1,059 11 6	- -	- -	Creditors - - -	56 3 1						
,, Captain W. P. - -	22d N. I. - -	8,424 2 11	- -	4,300	- ditto and legatees -	—						
			Two Calcutta Docking Company's Shares.									
,, Charles - - -	Pilot - - -	188 1 3	- -	- -	Funeral and testamentary expenses, &c.	5 15 3	—	—				
,, John - - -	Engineer - -	262 9 7	- -	- -	Widow - - -	—						
Joynt, Mrs. A. - - -	- - - - -	- - -	Two India General Steam Navigation Company's Shares.		Charges, testamentary expenses, &c.	1,653 8 8	—	—				
Kauntz, Miss Julia - -	- - - - -	3,760 5 4	29,000	- -	To the Crown - -	18 8 1	—	—				
Keasany, M. - - -	- - - - -	- - -	- -	- -	Postages - - -	- - -	*Rs.* 0. 15. 0. due to the administrator.		—			

Keiller, Major D. C.	6th Regt. N. I.	17,469 7 10	2,500 3 Agra Bank Shares	27,000	Creditors	46 6 11	—	—	
Kelleher, Timothy	Police Sergeant	1,129 12 3	-	-	Funeral and testamentary expenses, &c.	-	600 Less *Rs.* 161.11.10. due to the administrator.	Applied for the board and tuition of the son.	—
Kelly, M.	Assistant Sudder Board of Revenue, N. W. Provinces.	194 8 8	-	-	- ditto	170 2 6	—	—	
Kemp, Henry C.	Government clerk	36 - -	-	-	- ditto	34 8 -	—	—	
„ E. C.	Member in the firm of Messrs. Kemp, Brother & Co.	3,802 15 11	-	-	Children	—			
„ *S/a.* W. H. Kemp, jun.	-	2,864 8 2	-	-	N. Caldwell, for boy's Advancement.	324 1 7	700	800	—
„ E. C. Kemp, jun.	-	2,919 8 6	-	-	Charges, testamentary expenses.	367 1 8	700	1,800	—
„ Mrs. Sarah M.	-	9,853 - -	-	-	Children	—			
Kendall, Captain B.	1st Bengal Fusiliers	4,090 9 8	-	-	Creditors	555 7 8	—	—	
Kent, Lieut.-colonel R.	18th N. I.	16,537 11 11	-	9,100 3 N. W. Bank Shares 8 E. I. Railway Shares.	Children	136 10 6	-	8,200	Payable to pensioners. —
Kennedy, Lieut. E. S.	64th Regt. N. I.	1,514 8 3	-	-	Towards testamentary expenses, &c.	55 13 1	1,200	—	
Kerr, John, A.	-	1,000 - -	-	-	Creditors	—			
Kidby, Charles	Denapore, merchant	558 2 9	-	-	- ditto	339 5 -	—	—	
Kinder, G. H.	Railway Company	1,557 11 7	-	-	- ditto, and next of kin	—			
Kneebone, Henry	Mariner	89 10 3	-	-	- ditto	44 10 7	—	—	
Kyte, Mrs. Louisa	Undertaker	10,003 - 3	-	-	- Husband	—			
Lacy, Captain W.	Commander of the ship "Whitby."	102 15 2	-	-	Towards testamentary expenses, &c.	83 10 2	—	—	
Lambard, Lieut. J.	57th N. I.	3,579 12 -	-	-	Creditors	333 2 5	—	—	
Lane, Ensign F.	25th N. I.	1,783 6 7	-	-	- ditto; father	66 4 -	—	—	
„ Captain J. F.	Mariner	409 3 7	-	-	- ditto	—			
Laprimandaye, Mrs. E. C.	-	1,636 - -	19,900	-	Executor	—			
Langtry, George	Preventive Officer	122 8 -	-	-	Creditors	12 8 11	—	—	
Leadbeater, Major W. E. B.	Invalids	8,189 7 11	-	-	Towards testamentary expenses, &c.	4,984 5 8	-	2,800	—
Leigh, Willoughby	-	69 4 -	-	-	Refunded	—			
Le Vade, Mrs. Mary	-	1,262 10 9	9,800	1,000	Creditors	412 5 2	9,800	1,000	—
„ *S/a.* Charles Grant	-	-	-	-	Paid for his support	-	*Rs.* 476. 10. 8. due to the administrator.		—
Leeson, Brevet Major Joseph	Commanding the 2d I. Cavalry.	7,315 12 -	-	-	Creditors	672 1 11	-	3,500	—
Lewis, Lieut.-colonel C.	H. M. 80th Foot	19,333 6 5	-	-	- ditto	-	5,200 Less *Rs.* 599. 11. 2. due to the administrator,	13,000	—
Lindblad, J. F.	Assistant at Messrs. Ahmuty & Co.	18 4 9	-	-	Towards testamentary expenses, &c.	—			
Lindsay, George	Civil service	2,181 8 3	55,500	14,500	Executrix	—			
„ Mrs. Catherine	-	700 8 6	-	3,600	Funeral and testamentary expenses, &c.	461 10 5	-	3,600	—
Lightfoot, Dr. S.	Invalids	1,305 4 1	-	-	Creditors	—			
Lish, Mrs. Elizabeth	-	167 10 6	-	-	- ditto	—			
Littlewood, D. H.	Assistant, Calcutta Exchange.	64 9 6	-	-	Child	—			
Llewellyn, Dr. C.	40th N. I.	25,089 8 10	1,000	22,500	Creditors and executors	192 7 -	—	—	
„ Lieut. John L.	71st Regt. N. I.	2,245 6 3	-	-	- ditto	453 8 3	—	—	
Lloyd, Ensign C. O.	8th N. I.	742 15 9	-	-	- ditto, administrator	18 8 3	—	—	
Lochner, W. C.	Civil service	3,472 2 8	-	-	- ditto, and next of kin	538 12 4	—	—	

(*continued*)

No. 2.—Schedule of Estates Administered to by the Registrar of the Supreme Court of *Calcutta*, from the 25th February 1848 to the 30th June 1854—*continued*.

NAMES OF DECEASED.	Occupation.	Amount in Cash.	Received in Securities.		TO WHOM PAID.	Remaining Balance, and how Invested.		Interest, how Disposed of.	Balance of Interest on each Estate.	If Claimed.	If under Litigation.
						In Cash.	In Securities.				
		Co.'s Rs. a. p.	*Sa. Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*		*Co.'s Rs. a. p.*	*Sa. Rs.* / *Co.'s Rs.*				
Lockhart, Major R. A.	H. M. 80th Foot	426 6 9	- -	9,900	Towards testamentary expenses, &c.	- - -	- - / 9,900 Less *Rs.* 6. 3. 0. due to the administrator.	—			
„ Ensign R. D.	In the service of E. I. Company.	56 13 –	- -	- -	Creditor - - -	—					
Lockington, Mrs. C.	Of Patna	3,801 6 11	- -	- -	- ditto - - -	15 8 2	1,800 / 1,200	—			
Logan, Lieut. Thomas B.	63d N. I.	1,259 11 –	- -	- -	- ditto - - -	117 11 9	— / —				
Lokenauth Ghose	Of Kissennugar	- - -	- -	3,000	Children's support -	- - -	- - / 3,000 Less *Rs.* 80. 3. 10. due to the administrator.	Applied for the maintenance of the children.	—		
Lowcay, W. R. W.	Mariner	240 1 9	- -	- -	Creditors - - -	112 – 3	— / —				
Lowman, Mrs. E.	Of Dum Dum	214 10 3	- -	- -	Charges, testamentary expenses.	209 11 9	— / —				
Lowrie, James	Of Moulmein	111 2 –	- -	- -	- ditto - - -	89 2 1	— / —				
Lowry, Sergeant Thomas	- - - - -	6 10 8	100	- -	Government, under Act V. of 1851; testamentary expenses.	—					
Ludlow, Major W. A.	12th Bengal N. I.	2,359 7 1	4,000	39,600	Executor - - -	- - -	4,000 / 39,600 Less *Rs.* 1,226. 7. 10. due to the administrator.	—			
Lukin, Lieut. John H. H.	14th N. I.	476 – 4	- -	- -	Creditors - - -	189 14 8	— / —				
Lushington, George T.	Civil service	24,706 4 8	26,000	73,600	Legatees - - -	—					
Lynch, Mrs. Rose	Of Cooly Bazar	1,553 12 7	2,500	- -	Funeral and testamentary expenses, &c.	175 1 8	2,500 / 500	- - - -	- - -	Unclaimed.	—
Macdonald, Major R. H. D.	8th Regt. Lt. Cavalry	2,892 6 9	- -	- -	Creditors, legatees and executrix.	—					
„ Lieut. J. J.	74th Regiment N. I.	4,076 7 10	- -	- -	Creditors; father -	34 3 11	— / —				
„ Donald	Government clerk	344 – 9	- -	- -	- ditto - - -	—					
„ D. R.	- - - - -	722 6 9	- -	- -	- ditto - - -	—					
Mace, Frederick	Undertaker	2,834 5 4	- -	5,300	- ditto - - -	- - -	- - / 14,800 Less *Rs.* 1,617. 15. 4. due to the administrator.	Payable to the daughter.	—		
			1 Bank of Bengal Share.								
Machado, P. T.	Attorney's clerk	310 4 4	- -	- -	- ditto; legatees -	—					
Mackenzie, Colin, trustee of C. Mackenzie, jun.	- - - - -	370 10 8	13,900	- -	Executors - - -	—					
„ George H.	Of Lahore	627 8 –	- -	- -	Charges, testamentary expenses.	623 13 4	— / —				
Mackeson, Lieut.-colonel F.	14th N. I.	1,333 7 5	- -	88,600	Creditors and executors	- - -	- - / 91,600 Less *Rs.* 6,224. 9. 2. due to the administrator.	Payable to the brother	—		
„ Lieut. J. A.	33d N. I.	12,942 5 10	- -	- -	- ditto; family - -	- - -	- - / 1,400 Less *Rs.* 690. 3. 6. due to the administrator.	—			

„ P.	Deputy Collector	971 4 4	- -	- -	- ditto	326 12 2	—	—		
Mackinnon, Miss J.	Schoolmaster	9,996 9 10	- -	15,000	Charges, separate accounts.	—				
„ Personalty account.		2,016 8 11	- -	15,000	Next of kin	307 9 5	—	—		
„ Realty account		1,173 - -	- -	6,200	Heir-at-law	—				
Mackintosh, A.		49 1 3	- -	- -	Creditor	—				
M'Lachlan, James	Of Mussoorie	215 7 3	- -	- -	Charges, testamentary expenses.	204 13 2	—	—		
„ John		- 14 3	- -	- -	- ditto	- 13 6	—	—		
Macvitie, W. G.	Of Jessore	1,613 11 1	- -	- -	Creditors	836 6 8	—	—		
„ Major W. J.	In the service of E. I. Company.	1,245 1 6	- -	- -	- ditto	97 15 1	—	—		
Macsween, Lieut. H. D.	Artillery	2,487 10 2	- -	- -	- ditto, next of kin	79 10 6	- -	800	—	
Maelzer, Mrs. Amelia		30 - 6	- -	- -	Towards testamentary expenses, &c.	5 8 8	—	—		
Madigan, Sergeant-major J.	59th Regiment N. I.	1,826 7 -	- -	- -	Next of kin	—				
Mainwaring, Captain C. J.	In the service of E. I. Company.	3,654 8 6	3,000	15,600	Administrator	—				
„ Captain J. J.	42d Bengal Lt. N. I.	1,546 8 11	- -	- -	Charges, testamentary expenses.	- - -	1,500 Less *Rs.* 180. 8. 5. due to the administrator.	—		
Manson, Lieut. J. A.	Horse artillery	2,777 - 7	- -	- -	Creditors and legatee	—				
Malcolm, P.	Of Benares	3,221 14 11	- -	- -	- ditto, administrator	5 7 3	—	—		
Malchus, P. J.	Merchant	13,186 15 10	3,500	4,200	- ditto, trustee, legatees	188 - 9	—	—		
Mallock, Lieut. R. J.	Bengal artillery	2,338 6 7	- -	- -	- ditto, next of kin	309 13 -	—	—		
Maples, William	Civil service	5,010 3 8	- -	- -	Funeral and testamentary expenses, &c.	3,015 1 11	1,400	—		
Marcus, J. P.	Indigo planter	6,401 5 6	34,500 2 Bonded Warehouse Shares.	16,400	Creditors and legatees	76 2 5	—	—		
„ Legacy to Emaumum		300 - -	- -	2,000	Charges, testamentary expenses.	288 10 4	- -	2,000	—	
„ *S/a.* G. T. Marcus		2,988 9 11	23,700	2,500	Himself	—				
„ J. P. Marcus, jun.		1,434 3 2	10,000	3,000	Charges, testamentary expenses.	- - -	600 Less *Rs.* 292. 14. 4. due to the administrator.	13,000	Payable to legatee.	—
Marshall, Dr. John	Surgeon in the Bengal establishment of E. I. Company.	- - -	- -	12,900	Charges, testamentary expenses.	- - -	- - Less *Rs.* 419. 4. due to the administrator.	12,900	—	
„ Charles J.	Government clerk	430 - -	- -	- -	Administrator	- 15 -	—	—		
„ Captain B.	25th N. I.	482 14 4	- -	- -	Charges, testamentary expenses.	461 6 11	—	—		
Marley, Captain C. H.	Invalids	757 10 -	- -	- -	Creditors	—				
Masson, Dr. J. M.	N.W. Province of India	26,643 13 11	- -	- -	- ditto, next of kin	151 2 4	- -	15,500	Payable to widow and family.	—
Matheson, Ensign T. T. M.	39th N. I.	873 7 5	- -	- -	- ditto, Government, per letter of 8 October 1852.	—				
Master, Captain G. W.	4th Regiment of Bengal Light Cavalry.	5,121 2 9	- -	- -	- ditto; father	116 - 2	—	—		
Mauger, Dr. Oliver	In the service of E. I. Company.	2,601 1 10	- -	14,000	- ditto, Military Orphan Asylum for children.	- - -	- - Less *Rs.* 11. 3. 3. due to the administrator.	500		
Matthews, J.	Apothecary	981 15 1	- -	- -	Funeral and testamentary expenses, &c.	784 12 6	—	—		

(continued)

No. 2.—SCHEDULE of ESTATES Administered to by the Registrar of the Supreme Court of *Calcutta*, from the 25th February 1848 to the 30th June 1854—*continued*.

NAMES OF DECEASED.	Occupation.	Amount in Cash.	Received in Securities.		TO WHOM PAID.	Remaining Balance, and how Invested.		Interest, how Disposed of.	Balance of Interest on each Estate.	If Claimed.	If under Litigation.
						In Cash.	In Securities.				
		Co.'s Rs. a. p.	*Sa. Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*		*Co.'s. Rs. a. p.*	*Sa. Rs.* / *Co.'s Rs.*				
May, J. H.	Of Moorshedabad	- - -	- -	- -	Funeral and testamentary expenses; postage.	- - -	*Rs.* 0. 1. 0. due to the administrator.	—			
M'Cann, J. J.	Police officer	6,750 4 3	- -	4,500	Administratrix	—					
M'Evoy, Rev. J.	Chaplain	2,995 — —	- -	48,400	Executors	- - -	- - / 48,400	Payable to the executors.	— —		
							Less one rupee, due to the administrator.				
M'Coy, Captain	Of Moulmein	80 10 11	- -	- -	Charges, testamentary expenses.	70 12 2	— / —				
M'Auliff, Lieut. R.	Horse Artillery	2,557 2 6	- -	- -	Creditors	399 1 6	— / —				
M'Curdy, Dr. C.	50th Regiment N. I.	4,186 13 —	- -	- -	- ditto; widow	302 — 1	— / —				
M'Dowall, W.	Indigo planter	No assets	- -	- -	Charges, *Co.'s Rs.* 0. 12. 4. written off.	—					
M'Ghee, Ensign J. H.	In the service of Hon. Company.	504 — 3	- -	- -	Creditors	—					
M'Gough, James	Assistant shipwright	484 15 3	- -	- -	- ditto, representatives	—					
M'Farquhar, Major H.	40th Regiment N. I.	4,623 13 9	- -	- -	Administratrix	12 11 6	— / —				
M'Lellan, Charles	Mariner	2,693 1 6	- -	- -	Next of kin	15 2 1	— / —				
M'Gill, J. H.	Assistant surveyor	- - -	- -	- -	Charges, testamentary expenses.	- - -	*Rs.* 2. 5. 6. due to the administrator.	—			
M'Kay, William	Band-master	433 2 2	- -	- -	- ditto	422 5 7	— / —	—			
M'Kean, Captain Robert	17th Regiment N. I.	3,721 2 4	- -	- -	Creditors; widow	- - -	1,000 / 2,500				
							Less *Rs.* 1,661. 14. 10. due to the administrator.				
M'Dormond, Charles J.	Pilot	2,327 15 8	- -	- -	- ditto	—					
M'Manus, Sergeant L.	Artillery	861 4 11	- -	- -	Legatee	—					
M'Phail, Mrs. Ann	- - - -	171 13 8	- -	- -	Representatives	—					
M'Pherson, Ensign A. G.	18th Regt. N. I.	243 1 7	- -	- -	Creditors	180 13 9	— / —				
M'Neil, Alexander	- - - -	502 8 6	- -	- -	Next of kin	—					
Meagher, Sergeant Robert	Pensioner	1,130 7 8	- -	- -	Creditors	- - -	- - / 600	—			
							Less *Rs.* 21. 3. 9. due to the administrator.				
Mee, Lieut.-colonel G. A.	65th Regt. N. I.	2,380 3 7	- -	- -	- ditto	—					
Meiklejohn, H. C.	Solicitor	2,021 2 7	- -	- -	- ditto	165 4 5	— / —				
Melville, William	Painter	302 7 6	- -	- -	- ditto	—					
„ A. L.	Civil service	940 12 11	- -	- -	- ditto	25 8 6	— / —				
Michael, A. E.	Judge's clerk of Meerut.	1,556 — —	- -	- -	- ditto	4 — 9	— / —				
„ George	- - - -	13,064 1 6	- -	- -	Legatees	—					
Miles, Major F. A.	In the service of Hon. Company.	1,169 9 5	33,700	- -	Next of kin	—					
Miller, Lieut. George	40th Regt. N. I.	2,259 12 7	- -	- -	Creditors	53 13 10	- - / 2,000	—			
Mills, Edward	- - - -	69 5 4	400	- -	Government, under Act V. of 1851; testamentary expenses.	—					
Money, Lieut. A.	25th Regt. N. I.	282 15 2	- -	- -	Creditors	17 4 5	— / —				

Monro, John	Agra, merchant	—	—	—	Charges; testamentary expenses.	—	*Rs.* 106. 13. 1. due to the administrator.			
Moore, Rev. J. J.	Of Agra, missionary	19,572 13 3	—	7,100	Creditors	1,719 2 4	—	12,000		
„ Ensign H.	44th Regt. N. I.	1,290 4 1	—	—	Father	63 8 9	—	—		
„ Mrs. S.	—	650 2 4	3,000	500	Creditors	184 2 9	3,000	500		
„ George S.	Of Mooltan	—	—	—	Charges; postages	—	*Rs.* 1. 5. 9. due to the administrator.			
„ T.	Of Mooltan	17 8 3	—	—	ditto - ditto	16 13 9	—	—		
„ W. R.	Patrol officer	1,712 14 9	—	—	ditto; testamentary expenses.	—	—	2,400		
							Less, *Rs.* 892. 11. 7. due to the administrator.			
Morgan, Dr. N.	In the service of the E. I. Company.	4,249 — 7	10,000	—	ditto	1,130 13 3	—	13,200	—	Unclaimed.
„ R. H.	Coach-builder	1,621 3 6	—	—	Creditors	146 13 2	—	—		
Morison, W.	Mariner	90 3 8	—	—	ditto	—				
„ Major-Gen. Sir W., K. C. B.	Madras army	2,169 5 4	33,400	—	Executors	—				
Morris, Captain A. B.	20th N. I.	3,069 — 11	—	—	Creditors	332 9 8	—	—		
„ Henry W.	Coffee planter	3,253 14 4	75,800	26,000	Executors	—				
„ James	—	220 — —	—	4,400	ditto	—				
Morrison, Ensign C. M.	8th Regt. N. I.	1,306 13 10	—	—	Creditors	573 4 9	—	—		
„ Donald	Preventive officer	2,540 2 6	1,000	12,800	Legatees	—				
Morton, Rev. W.	—	852 2 2	—	5,900	Mrs. J. A. Roberts	13 3 11	—	—		
			10 Bengal Coal Company's Shares; 1 ditto Certificate.							
Mosley, Captain W. B.	10th Cavalry	7,450 10 5	—	—	Creditors	422 9 5	—	—		
Muir, Archibald	Of Jessore	96 6 1	—	—	Smith, Farie & Co.	—				
Murphy, Neil	Mariner	88 15 —	—	—	Charges; testamentary expenses.	79 3 7	—	—		
Murray, Lieut. B. H.	43d N. I.	876 13 9	—	—	ditto	27 9 3	—	700		
„ Captain James	9th N. I.	2,816 4 —	—	—	Administrator	52 6 7	—	—		
„ Surgeon Thomas, M.D.	—	1,509 11 6	—	—	Creditors and widow	—				
Musselbrooke, James	Of Burdwan	—	—	—	Postages	—	*Rs.* 0. 2. 0. due to the administrator.		—	
Napleton, Lieut.-col. T. E. A.	13th Regt. N. I.	3,962 — —	—	—	Creditors, widow	1,794 14 4	—	—		
Naraincund Seat	Kazanchee	2,215 3 1	5,200	4,500	ditto - family	108 1 —	—	—		
Nash, Major S.	4th Cavalry	18,146 8 5	—	—	ditto	103 9 3	—	1,800	—	
„ Mrs. M., *alias* Bebee Biddulph.	Of Meerut	2,233 15 6	—	5,000	ditto	441 1 8	—	3,600	—	
Neave, Robert	Civil service	5,294 8 3	—	—	Administrator, and Government, per letter of 8th October 1852.	—				
Nembhard, Lieut. E.	53d Regt. N. I.	1,292 12 3	—	—	Creditors	280 1 5	—	—		
Newall, Henry	Of Meerut	192 2 9	—	—	ditto	115 10 2	—	—		
Newman, Lieut. R. G.	38th Regt. N. I.	1,722 8 5	—	—	ditto	267 13 11	—	—		
Nicoll, James	Mariner	9,046 8 10	—	—	Charges; testamentary expenses.	187 3 2	—	8,300		
Nicolson, J. R.	Merchant	138 10 —	—	—	Creditors	6 — —	—	—		
„ Lieut. M.	23d N. I.	1,688 13 10	—	—	ditto	131 6 7	—	—		
Nightingale, Dr. M.	In the service of E. I. Company.	6,873 11 2	—	—	ditto; widow	38 5 9	—	2,200	Applied for the maintenance of the children.	—

No. 2.—SCHEDULE of ESTATES Administered to by the Registrar of the Supreme Court of *Calcutta*, from the 25th February 1848 to the 30th June 1854—*continued*.

NAMES OF DECEASED.	Occupation.	Amount in Cash.	Received in Securities.	TO WHOM PAID.	Remaining Balance, and how Invested.		Interest, how Disposed of.	Balance of Interest on each Estate.	If Claimed.	If under Litigation.
					In Cash.	In Securities.				
		Co.'s Rs. a. p.	*Sa. Rs.* | *Co.'s Rs.*		*Co.'s Rs. a. p.*	*Sa. Rs.* | *Co.'s Rs.*				
Oakes, Lieut. C. R.	45th Regt. N. I.	1,583 9 11	- - | - -	- - Towards testamentary expenses, &c.	- - -	- - | 1,500 Less *Rs.* 130. 3. 9. due to the administrator.	—			
O'Bryen, Mrs. E.		1,649 13 -	- - | - -	Creditors - - -	- - -	- - | 1,000 Less *Rs.* 36. 2. 9. due to the administrator.	—			
O'Callaghan, Thomas	Benares, merchant	- - -	2 India General Steam Navigation Company's Shares.	Creditors; widow -	4 10 -	— | —				
O'Connor, Maurice J.	Sheriffs' officer	933 1 6	- - | - -	- ditto, next of kin -	—					
O'Hanlon, Patrick	Barrister	17,577 1 4	35,000 | - - 6 Bank of Bengal Shares. 10 Steam Tug Shares.	- ditto, legatees -	4 11 8	— | —				
,, *S/a* Children of the late H. M. O'Hanlon.		4,696 5 9	- - | 20,200 3 Bank of Bengal shares.	Education, &c. - -	961 14 1	- - | 22,200 3 Bank of Bengal Shares.	- - Applied for the maintenance and education of the son.	—		
,, ,, Rev. W. M. O'Hanlon.		4,596 5 10	- - | 20,200 3 Bank of Bengal Shares.	Legatee - - -	- - -	- - | 20,200 3 Bank of Bengal Shares. Less *Rs.* 2,900. 2. 1. due to the administrator.	Payable to legatee -	—		
Oram, Alfred	Indigo planter	1,211 4 -	- - | - -	Creditors - - -	211 5 -	— | —				
Orde, J. E.	Of Lahore	149 1 7	- - | - -	Charges: postage -	148 3 7	— | —				
O'Connor, Sub-conductor T.	Attached to the department of Public Works.	2,116 2 2	- - | 1,500	Creditors - - -	110 8 5	- - | 900	—			
O'Shaughnessy, Sergeant S.	2d Punjab Light Field Battery.	1,367 7 4	- - | - -	Charges; testamentary expenses.	- - -	- - | 1,500 Less *Rs.* 314. 6. 0. due to the administrator.	—			
Oswald, Lieutenant A. J. T. E.	28th Regt. N. I.	2,987 14 7	- - | - -	Creditors, and administratrix.	280 7 5	— | —				
Ouseley, Lieut.-colonel J. R.	57th Regt. N. I.	40,492 10 9	20 E. I. Railway Company's Shares.	- ditto - - -	324 13 11	- - | 2,300	—			
Ovenger, H. A.	Assistant in the Foreign Department.	298 15 6	- - | - -	Creditors - - -	156 14 6	— | —				
Owen, John	Of Moulmein	296 7 4	- - | - -	Charges; testamentary expenses.	291 1 2	— | —				
,, Dr. W. C.	M. D. of the Regt. of Loodianah.	1,239 7 10	- - | - -	- ditto - - -	- - -	- - | 1,100 Less *Rs.* 111. 0. 2. due to the administrator.	—			

Paley, Captain W.	Artillery	6,784 9 5	4 Agra Bank Shares		Creditors; father	60 11 3	—	—				
Palmer, George H.		— 3 9			Towards testamentary expenses, &c.	—						
,, Mrs. L. A.		1,939 3 8			Executors	—						
,, Lieut. J.	45th Regiment N. I. and Adjutant in the 3d Punjab Light Infantry.	2,523 1 3			Father	123 11 4	—	—				
,, George	Assistant Abkarry Department.	685 6 5			Creditors	313 1 9	—	—				
Parker, A. W. R.	Printer and dyer	1,053 14 10			- ditto	154 13 —	—	—				
Patullo, Captain J.	1st Regt. of European Bengal Fusiliers.	2,300 11 1			- ditto	246 6 11	—	—				
Paul, Mrs. Ann	Of Howrah	85 9 9			Government, per letter of 8 October 1852; testamentary expenses.	—						
Payne, Mrs. Elizabeth		1,406 5 4	1,000	3,000	Funeral and testamentary expenses, &c.	474 7 9		4,700	—			
,, Manuel	Assistant in the office of Board of C., S., and Opium.	2,330 — —			Creditors; sons' schooling		*Rs.* 507. 9. 2. due to the administrator.					
Peach, Sergeant		128 7 10			Creditors	20 6 8	—	—				
Peake, Samuel	Riding-master	4,257 13 4			Family	60 13 10		2,300	Payable to the widow	—		
,, Thomas	Riding-master	838 — 8		1,500	Legatee	—	—	—				
Pearle, James		162 10 4			Creditors	—	—	—				
Pearson, R. K.	Umbella, merchant	9,852 3 5			- ditto, and legatee	38 10 8	—	—				
,, Mrs. M. L.	Widow	625 1 4		3,100	Children's expenses	384 15 4		3,100	—			
,, Lieut. H. B.	56th N. I.	1,846 5 3			Creditors, and father	—						
Peckett, Colonel James	Engineer	11,241 12 5	25,000	10,000	Administrator	—						
Pedderick, Henry	Seaman	26 7 6			Charges, testamentary expenses.	19 6 11	—	—				
Peel, Lieut. J.	37th N. I.	4,885 — 9			Creditors, and father	45 — 7	—	—				
Penrice, Captain George	Artillery	1,182 14 7			- ditto, and mother	—						
Pennington, Captain R. C.	11th N. I.	5,500 6 1			- ditto, and next of kin	24 2 11	—	—				
Perry, Henry		1,413 5 9			- ditto, legatee	—						
,, Mrs. Mary	Widow of Jas. Perry	1,034 9 5		800	Children	12 5 11	—	—				
,, Legacy for Rose Perry		582 11 —		500	Legatee		500 Less *Rs.* 73. 12. 9. due to the administrator.	500	Applied for the education and maintenance of the daughter.	—		
,, James and F. Perry		16 — —		800	- ditto		— Less *Rs.* 209. 14. 4. due to the administrator.	800	Ditto, ditto, of the sons.	—		
,, James	Riding-master	1,730 4 7			- ditto	—						
,, Ensign, C. H.	H. M. 24th Regt.	187 8 —			Charges; testamentary expenses.	183 8 4	—	—				
Peters, Captain C. E.	Mariner	3,059 8 —			Creditors	149 2 2	—	1,000	Payable to the widow	—		
,, Fife-major Thomas	6th Regt. N. I.	884 6 5		1,000	Towards testamentary expenses, &c.	1,230 9 —	—	—				
Pereira, A.	Government clerk	29 — —			- ditto	24 4 10	—	—				
Pettet, Captain Francis	Mariner	2,340 8 5			Creditors	655 1 6	—	1,500	—			
Petruse, M.	River merchant	759 13 4		2,000	Next of kin	—						

(continued)

No. 2.—Schedule of Estates Administered to by the Registrar of the Supreme Court of *Calcutta*, from the 25th February 1848 to the 30th June 1854—*continued*.

NAMES OF DECEASED.	Occupation.	Amount in Cash.	Received in Securities.		TO WHOM PAID.	Remaining Balance, and how Invested.			Interest, how Disposed of.	Balance of Interest on each Estate.	If Claimed.	If under Litigation.
						In Cash.	In Securities.					
		Co.'sRs. a. p.	*Sa. Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*		*Co.'s Rs. a. p.*	*Sa. Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*				
Pew, Colonel P. L.	Artillery	14,931 1 10	-	-	Creditors	977 8 10	-	13,200	—			
Pfefferbloom, J.	Of Bassein	90 8 9	-	-	Charges; postages	90 6 9	—	—				
Pickance, B.	Assistant, Ganges Steam Office.	65 4 —	-	-	Creditors	—						
Pike, Captain N.	Mariner	12,035 — —	-	-	- ditto	15 15 10	—	—				
Pilcher, Private C. P.	3d Dragoons	55 13 2	-	-	Charges; testamentary expenses.	27 6 5	—	—				
Pinto, Francis Da	Assistant in the Registry Office of Supreme Court.	53 2 —	-	-	- ditto	37 9 7	—	—				
Pitcaithly, Rev. L.	Schoolmaster	1,958 10 1	-	-	Creditors	176 15 11	—	—				
Playfair, Lieutenant H. A.	52d Regt. N. I.	1,810 3 6	-	-	- ditto	112 8 2	—	—				
Plowden, A. W. C.	Civil service	17,645 4 4	-	-	- ditto	1,019 14 4	-	6,500	—			
Plum, Captain E. C.	Mariner	1,604 5 8	-	6,000	- ditto	66 9 9	-	6,100	Payable to legatee	--		
Poole, George H. M.	Government clerk	12,128 2 9	-	-	- ditto	783 3 3	—	—				
Poynton, William	Penang, mariner	343 2 8	-	-	Funeral and testamentary expenses, &c.	181 8 10	—	—				
Pratt, John N.	Merchant's clerk	767 13 5	-	-	Creditors	191 3 1	—	—				
Price, Joseph	Of Monnouth	596 4 1	-	-	Towards testamentary expenses, &c.	356 1 —	—	—				
Prichard, John	Mariner	1,261 5 —	-	-	Creditors, and mother	10 11 4	—	—				
Prosser, John	Indigo planter	2,464 5 4	-	-	Funeral and testamentary expenses, &c.	471 10 5	-	1,700	—			
Quayle, Lieut. William F.	Artillery	1,977 14 4	-	-	Creditors, and father	63 13 7	—	—				
Raggett, William	Shipwright	155 12 3	-	-	Government, per letter of 8 October 1852; testamentary expenses.	—						
Ramaswanney, Vellore	Hindoo inhabitant of Kumptee.	4,080 — —	6,000	-	Next of kin	—						
Ramsay, Robert	- - - -	No assets	-	-	Charges; *Rs.* 2. 14. 5, debited to the administrator general.	—						
Randolph, H.	Of Chittagong, zemindar	26,859 8 11	-	1,000	Creditors	647 3 9	7,300	12,600	—			
Raper, General F. V.	1st Regt. N. I.	3,635 — —	-	14,000	- ditto, and executor	—						
			3 Bank of Bengal Shares.									
Reband, Mrs. Mary	- - - -	477 12 —	-	-	Charges; testamentary expenses.	456 4 7	—	—				
Read, Charles	Of Howrah	6,048 4 2	-	7,000	Widow	258 10 9	-	12,000	Payable to the executor of the estate of Eleanor Read.	-	-	Notice not to pay.
Reddie, John	Judge of Small Cause Court.	24,663 14 —	-	4,500	Law charges and creditors.	-	-	20,600	-	-	-	Suits pending.
							Less *Rs.* 1,751. 9. 5, due to the administrator.					
Regelly, Vincent	- - - -	3,203 9 —	-	-	Creditors	274 5 1	-	-	-	-	Unclaimed	—
Reid, Sub-conductor C. R.	Ordnance Commissariat Department.	187 8 —	-	1,500	Charges: Testamentary expenses.	1,556 3 2	—	—				
„ Captain H. A.	Invalid	6,272 15 4	-	-	Creditors	4 5 8	-	5,000	Payable to the widow	—		

Rees, Captain C. M.	65th Regt. N. I.	4,571 13 9	—	—	Creditor, and executrix	2 1 5	—	—		
Reilly, Conductor E.	Ordnance Department	5,654 11 1	—	2,000	Legatee	28 2 8	—	2,700	Payable to the widow	—
„ Legacy T. Reilly		56 3 —	—	3,800	Charges, mother for son	—	—	3,800	Payable to legatee	—
							Less *Rs.* 23. 9. 8. due to the administrator.			
Remmington, Lieut. J. C.	18th N. I.	1,120 14 11	—	—	ditto, testamentary expenses.	—	—	900	—	
							Less *Rs.* 20. 5. 4. due to the administrator.			
Repton, Captain W. W.	56th N. I., and Commandant of Sheik Light Infantry.	2,089 1 10	—	—	Creditors	—	800	1,000	—	
							Less *Rs.* 5. 13. 3. due to the administrator.			
Revell, Captain John R.	Invalids	63 8 10	—	—	Charges, testamentary expenses.	—				
Reynolds, Mrs. Ann		2,081 4 6	1,000	1,500	Husband	—				
„ Captain Charles S.	49th Regt. N. I.	1,541 — —	—	—	Creditors	—	*Rs.* 95. 0. 5. due to the administrator.		—	
Rich, Brig.-general R.	6th Regt. N. I.	14,734 5 6	1 Simla Bank Share		ditto	168 3 1	—	—		
Richardson, James	Master pilot of the E. I. Company.	No assets	—	—	Charges, *Rs.* 3. 5. 7. debited the Administrator-general.	—				
„ D.	Deputy magistrate	425 — —	—	—	Creditors	—				
Rideout, Lieut. Henry F.	47th Regt. N. I.	1,967 7 9	—	—	Creditors, and father	—				
Ridsdale, William	Printer	473 3 5	—	—	Widow	—				
Robertson, Lieut. G.	37th N. I.	820 12 5	—	—	Creditors	83 3 1	—	—		
„ James	Assistant in the service of the proprietor of Albion Dorke at Salkeah.	880 — 6	—	—	ditto, and next of kin	—				
Robinson, Ensign F. W.	56th N. I.	2,190 7 8	—	—	ditto, and father	—				
„ E. K.	Sugar planter	— — —	—	—	Postages	—	*Rs.* 0. 2. 0. due to the administrator.		—	
Robson, J. S.	Railway Company	1,051 7 6	—	—	Charges, testamentary expenses.	210 13 2	—	700	—	
Rodrigues, Mrs. Catherine		1,486 4 —	—	—	Creditors	260 4 6	—	1,000	—	
Rogers, Dr. R. C.	Medical practitioner	873 14 3	—	—	ditto	53 10 11	—	—		
Romaine, Mrs. Eliza	Boarding-house keeper	1,366 4 7	—	—	Husband	—				
Ross, Capt. W. H.	30th N. I.	4,680 7 1	2,000	—	Creditors, and legatee	11 14 4	—	—		
„ Lieut.-colonel C. G.	73d Regt. N. I.	675 7 6	1,000	16,000	Executrix	4 10 4	—	—		
Ruspini, Rev. W. O.	Junior president chaplain and junior chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral.	19,983 — 2	—	—	Creditors	—	—	2,800	—	
							Less *Rs.* 96. 0. 7. due to the administrator.			
Russell, William	Sugar merchant	14,347 10 10	—	—	Administrator	28 14 5	—	—		
Ryan, E. B.	Solicitor	2,461 10 7	—	—	Creditors	49 11 10	—	—		
„ Quartermaster-sergeant Henry.	4th Batt. Artillery	594 5 8	500	—	Legatee	—				
Ryder, T. E.	Government clerk	145 7 —	—	—	Government, per letter of 8 October 1852; testamentary expenses.	—				
Sahib Alli Khan	Service of the Newab of Moorshedabad.	6,575 13 10	—	—	Towards testamentary expenses, &c.	973 3 1	—	5,000	—	Unclaimed. —
Salter, C. H.	Government clerk	6,581 6 9	—	—	Creditors	373 7 8	—	4,500	Applied for the support and education of the daughters.	—
Salt, J.	Of Moulmein	74 15 4	—	—	Charges, testamentary expenses.	53 7 11	—	—		
Sander, F. P.	Printer	19,301 6 5	—	2,000	Adminstratrix	954 15 7	—	—		
Sanderson, Alexander	Wine merchant	999 12 6	—	—	Creditors	507 2 3	—	—		

(*continued*)

No. 2.—SCHEDULE of ESTATES Administered to by the Registrar of the Supreme Court of *Calcutta*, from the 25th February 1848 to the 30th June 1854—*continued*.

NAMES OF DECEASED.	Occupation.	Amount in Cash.	Received in Securities.		TO WHOM PAID.	Remaining Balance, and how Invested.			Interest, how Disposed of.	Balance of Interest on each Estate.	If Claimed.	If under Litigation.
						In Cash.	In Securities.					
		Co.'s Rs. a. p.	*Sa. Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*		*Co.'s Rs. a. p.*	*Sa. Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*				
Sandford, Ensign D. A.	2d European Regt.	880 15 6	- -	- -	Creditors - - -	118 7 1	—	—				
Sale, Lieut.-Col. Henry P.	13th Regt. N. I., Adjutant Mussoorce battalion.	1,158 15 2	- -	- -	- ditto - - -	498 13 4	—	—				
Sandham, B. L.	- - - -	1,504 6 9	16,000	24,000	Executor - - -	—						
Sargant, Captain Richard	Mariner - - -	332 12 6	- -	- -	Creditors and Government, per letter, 8 October 1852.	—						
Saunders, Thos.	Trader - - -	514 9 4	- -	- -	- ditto, and widow -	3 - -	—	—				
Savigney, Alfred	Schoolmaster - -	733 8 1	- -	- -	- ditto - - -	218 14 2	—	—				
Scarlett, Robert	- - - -	371 3 5	- -	- -	- ditto - - -	22 10 6	—	—				
Scott, T. C.	Civil service - -	12,253 11 9	26,200 1½ Bank Share.	69,200 of Bengal	Next of kin - -	—						
„ *S/a* late Major J. A. Scott.	- - - -	3,629 - 1	4,000	12,000	Creditors, and next of kin.	233 10 3	- -	3,200	—			
„ Major J.	55th Regt. N. I. -	2,555 10 -	- -	- -	- ditto - - -	397 3 10	—	—				
„ J. B.	Broker - - -	- No assets -	- -	- -	Charges, *Rs.* 0. 10. 4., carried to Administrator-general's debit.	—						
„ Lieut. W. A.	59th N. I. - -	4,923 10 8	- -	- -	Creditors - - -	555 8 4	- -	2,800	—			
Scowcroft, Captain Thos.	Mariner - - -	1,070 14 5	- -	- -	- ditto, and next of kin.	98 4 6	—	—				
Seitz, J. D.	French sugar-boiler -	147 14 7	- -	- -	French Consul - -	—						
Senior, Sergeant-Major S. M.	Pensioner - -	117 8 2	- -	- -	Charges, testamentary expenses.	112 2 8	—	—				
Seton, Sir Henry W.	Prime Judge, Supreme Court.	41,545 15 10	- -	- -	Executors - - -	—						
„ Lady Lydia	- - - -	3,894 11 8	1,04,200	- -	- ditto - - -	—						
Sexton, Quartermr-Sergt. W.	5th Punjab Infantry	1,024 15 4	- -	- -	Creditors, and widow -	1 - 7	—	—				
Serrao, Anthony	Musician - -	1,251 1 4	- -	- -	Charges, testamentary expenses.	228 3 -	- -	800	—			
Sharpe, Lieut. Edmund	Artillery - - -	1,533 1 6	- -	- -	Creditors - - -	542 7 6	—	—				
Shave, J. T.	Moonsiff - - -	2,324 11 4	- -	- -	Charges, testamentary expenses.	- - -	- -	2,000	—			
							Less, *Rs.* 137. 2. 3. due to the administrator.					
Shaw, Captain Duncan	Mariner - - -	282 1 8	- -	- -	- ditto - - -	271 15 9	—	—				
Sheehan, J.	Band-master - -	257 7 2	- -	- -	Creditors - - -	66 - 11	—	—				
Shepherd, Lieut. A. M.	6th Cavalry - -	1,403 - 4	- -	- -	- ditto - - -	112 9 10	—	—				
Sibley, Lieut. J.	54th Regt. N. I. -	300 15 4	- -	- -	- ditto - - -	—						
Sinaes, William D.	- - - -	401 7 4	- -	- -	- ditto - - -	228 5 10	—	—				

Siddon, Captain W. Y.	63d Regt. N. I.	6,238 4 3	- -	- -	Ditto	251 8 6	- -	1,500	—
Simons, A. M.	Broker	3,801 - 1	- -	- -	Charges, testamentary expenses.	115 10 2	700	2,200	—
Sinclair, William	Schoolmaster	5,355 9 7	- -	- -	Creditors	12 2 4	—	—	
„ James	Oriental Bank	6,935 9 10	- -	- -	Ditto	79 1 7	—	—	
Sitwell, Ensign W. H.	31st N. I.	2,022 1 -	- -	- -	Ditto, and brother	44 6 2	—	—	
Skane, G.	Mariner	197 - 10	- -	- -	- - - -	197 - 10	—	—	
Skinner, William	of Punjab	4,068 1 6	6 Simla Bank Shares		Creditors	72 1 2	- -	3,200	Applied for the maintenance of the widow and children. —
Small, A.	Shopkeeper	1,311 15 1	- -	- -	Creditors	107 - 7	—	—	
Smelt, Henry	Solicitor	12,409 4 7	2,000	500	Ditto	515 14 6	—	—	
Smith, Captain Llewelyn	Artillery	6,840 6 9	- -	- -	Administrator	—			
„ Lieut.-colonel J. B.	60th Regt. N. I.	19,500 3 -	- -	6,000	Creditors and next of kin.	—			
„ Gunner W.	Artillery	295 - 7	- -	500	Legatees	4 15 -	—	—	
„ Robert	Broker	177 1 3	- -	- -	Government, per letter of 8th October 1852; testamentary expenses.	—			
„ Richard	Government pensioner	1,200 13 -	- -	- -	Creditors	—			
„ C. W.	Ditto	348 5 4	- -	- -	Ditto	—			
„ H. J.	- - - -	15,000 - -	- -	- -	Ditto	- - -	- -	4,000	—
							Less *Rs.* 2,307. 5. 5., due to the administrator.		
Smyth, Major W. M.	Engineer	- 12 11	- -	- -	Charges, *C.Rs.*83. 14. 11. debited Administrator-general. No assets.	—			
Sneed, H. J.	Pilot	984 6 5	- -	- -	Creditors, and father	8 7 6	—	—	
Sneyd, Captain, C. M.	27th Regt. N. I.	5,955 4 5	- -	- -	Mother	—			
Snook, Major, J. W.	23d N. I.	679 - 1	- -	- -	Charges, testamentary expenses.	671 9 11	—	—	
Spence, Robert	Of Tirhoot	786 14 1	- -	- -	Creditors	649 13 11	—	—	
Spiller, Mrs. Louisa	Of Seerampore	426 4 -	- -	- -	Ditto	91 15 -	—	—	
Sprot, Lieut. G. H.	2d Bengal Regt. of Europeans, in the service of E. I. C.	2,963 9 7	- -	- -	Ditto	287 13 -	—	—	
Stanford & Morison	Shipwrights	3,327 2 9	- -	- -	Ditto	—			
Staples, Lieut. Thomas	1st E. B. Fusiliers	264 9 11	- -	- -	Ditto	—			
Stafford, Mrs. H.	- - - -	3,783 7 11	2,22,558	- -	Legatees and executor	- - -	1,29,958	18,200	—
							Less *Rs.* 8,927. 3. 11, due to the administrator.		
„ *S/a* Miss E. Stafford	- - - -	- - -	- -	40,000	Charges, testamentary expenses.	- - -	- -	40,000	Payable to Legatee. —
							Less *Rs.* 928. 8. 11., due to the administrator.		
Steele, Thomas	Barrister	4,601 7 8	- -	- -	Creditors and mother	—			
Steer, Captain S. H.	56th Regt. of Bengal	165 13 4	- -	- -	Ditto	—			
Stephens, James	- - - -	300 - -	- -	- -	Charges, testamentary expenses.	107 4 10	—	—	
Stevenson, James	Government clerk	20 2 6	- -	- -	Ditto	—			

(*continued*)

No. 2.—SCHEDULE of ESTATES Administered to by the Registrar of the Supreme Court of *Calcutta*, from the 25th February 1848 to the 30th June 1854—*continued*.

NAMES OF DECEASED.	Occupation.	Amount in Cash.	Received in Securities.		TO WHOM PAID.	Remaining Balance, and how Invested.		Interest, how Disposed of.	Balance of Interest on each Estate.	If Claimed.	If under Litigation.
						In Cash.	In Securities.				
		Co.'s Rs. a. p.	*Sa. Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*		*Co.'s Rs. a. p.*	*Sa. Rs.* / *Co.'s Rs.*				
Stewart, Lieut. W.	20th Regt. N. I.	2,425 4 5	—	—	Creditors	100 7 2	— / —				
—— Sergeant James	Invalids	1,861 13 1	—	3,000	Ditto	464 9 5	— / 4,000	—			
St. John, Lieut. Hon. S. M.	4th Cavalry	798 5 10	—	—	Ditto	537 8 9	— / —				
Stott, Dr. Thomas	53d N. I.	8,814 13 11	—	—	Next of kin	—					
Stones, Lieutenant A.	57th Regt. N. I.	1,247 15 2	—	—	Creditors, and father	12 1 9	— / —				
Storrs, Ensign John	Unattached	903 14 2	—	—	Legatee	—					
Struthers, Major W.	14th N. I.	1,769 6 5	—	—	Creditors	—	— / 500	—			
							Less 4 *a.* 9 *p.*, due to the administrator.				
Stubenvoll, Annie M. Von.		5,876 4 5	—	—	Legatee	—					
Stuart, Dr. A. M'D.	24th Regt. N. I.	1,159 10 6	—	—	Creditors	720 9 4	— / —				
Sturt, R. R.	Civil service	250 — —	—	—	Ditto	121 10 —	— / —				
Sully, Mrs. Eliza	Portrait painter	213 6 5	—	1,500	Ditto	—					
Sutherland, Colonel J.	Service of East India Company.	53,806 15 10	186 Agra Bank Shares; 232 United Service Life Insurance Shares.		Ditto	691 6 11	500 / 63,000	—			
Sutton, Ensign Charles	64th Regt. N. I.	1,060 8 9	—	—	Ditto, next of kin	12 — 6	— / —				
Swinley, Mrs. Anne		911 7 6	—	—	Legatees	233 10 11	— / —				
Symons, Dr. John S. C.	Regt. of Ferozepore	1,549 14 8	—	—	Creditors	267 11 2	— / —				
Tabor, Captain S. J.	7th Cavalry	7,525 14 5	5 East India Railway Shares.		Ditto	4,472 2 3	5 East India Railway Shares.	—			
Tait, Captain Thomas	Mariner	983 13 7	600	1,100	Ditto, next of kin	55 10 11	— / —				
„ Dr. D.	H. M.'s 80th Regt.	412 15 2	—	—	Charges, testamentary expenses.	308 4 11	— / —				
Talbot, Major J. R.	Invalids	1,222 6 8	—	—	Creditors	—	— / 1,000	—			
							Less *Rs.* 1,068. 8. 6., due to the administrator.				
Tallan, Lieutenant William	57th Regt. N. I.	1,174 6 4	—	—	Ditto	804 12 10	— / —				
Tapp, D. W.	Deputy Collector	1,310 9 7	—	—	Creditors	—	— / 1,000	—			
							Less *Rs.* 136. 10. 4., due to the administrator.				
Tarrakissen, Bonerjee		1,215 4 9	—	—	Ditto	—	— / 900	—			
							Less *Rs.* 788. 15. 8., due to the administrator.				
Tate, R. K.	Provisioner	48 2 3	—	—	Charges, testamentary expenses.	15 6 9	— / —				
Tatham, Robert		424 14 7	—	—	Creditors	72 7 2	— / —				
Tatlock, Dr. W.	Uncovenanted Civil Assistant Surgeon.	3,231 12 9	—	6,000	Ditto	1,308 11 8	— / 7,400	—			
Taylor, Lieutenant R. B.	13th Regt. B. N. I.	492 1 6	—	—	Ditto	—					
„ Lieutenant R. C.	48th N. I.	1,548 2 1	—	—	Ditto, admistratrix	—					
„ William	Tailor	225 11 9	—	—	Charges, testamentary expenses.	70 12 10	— / —				

Thomas, William	- - - -	475 14 5	500	1,600	Administrator - -	—				
„ Wm. B.	Tavern-keeper -	3,496 - 1	- -	- -	Creditors and family expenses.	- - -	- - 1,100 Less *Rs.* 36. 1. 10., due to the administrator.		Applied for board and education of the daughter.	—
„ John	Ship-builder - -	2,237 1 -	9,000	- -	Ditto - - - -	—				
„ George	Of Lahore - -	78 5 6	- -	- -	Postages - - -	77 - 6	—	—		
Thomson, Lieut.-colonel Geo.	40th Regt. N. I. -	10,459 5 4	- -	- -	Creditors - - -	164 2 5	2,500	7,200		—
„ Dr. Sir James	Service of the E. I. Company.	20,704 6 7	6,900	31,600	Ditto, executor - -	- - -	10,400 Less *Rs.* 8,747. 10. 9. due to the administrator.	46,700		—
Thompson, Lieut. James	Artillery - - -	1,000 14 3	- -	- -	Ditto - - - -	403 7 5	—	—		
„ Captain James	19th Regt. N. I. -	2,593 8 1	- -	- -	Ditto - - - -	159 - -	—	—		
„ William	Solicitor - - -	157 12 -	- -	- -	Charges, testamentary expenses.	154 15 -	—	—		
„ James	Of Jessore - -	- - -	- -	- -	Postages - - -	- - -	1 *a.* due to the administrator.			—
Thorburn, W. C.	Sub-assistant surveyor.	132 - -	- -	- -	Creditors - - -	16 10 8	—	—		
Thorpe, John	Riding-master - -	233 3 4	- -	- -	Ditto - - - -	—				
Tidcombe, Lieut. T.	42d Regt. N. I. -	2,120 7 7	- -	- -	Ditto - - - -	- - -	- - 2,000 Less *Rs.* 163. 11. 4., due to the administrator.			—
Torrens, Henry W.	Civil service - -	15,788 12 6	- -	- -	Ditto, family - -	273 6 2	5,000	5,000		—
Tosh, James	Builder - - -	1,715 - -	4,200	28,900	Legatees - - -	—				
„ Legacy, Mrs. M. Vortoring.	- - - -	1,095 - -	- -	10,000	Charges, testamentary expenses.	36 12 8	- -	10,000	Payable to Legatee -	—
„ *S/a* Eliza Mary Tosh	- - - -	979 3 10	1,400	5,000	Education - - -	337 6 6	- -	6,500	- ditto.	—
„ J. Tosh, jun.	- - - -	954 3 10	1,400	5,000	Ditto - - - -	246 14 5	- -	6,500	- ditto.	—
„ Louisa Tosh	- - - -	1,019 - 3	1,400	5,000	Ditto - - - -	586 2 6	- -	6,500	- ditto.	—
Tredgold, Thomas	Government service	1,215 6 1	- -	1,500	Funeral and testamentary expenses, &c.	596 6 -	- -	1,500	—	
Trimmer, Major Francis	50th Regt. N. I. -	1,749 13 9	- -	- -	Creditors, widow -	46 - -	—	—		
Travers, Ensign J. O.	54th N. I. - -	637 7 9	- -	- -	Ditto - - - -	88 12 4	—	—		
Treston, Mrs. E.	Of Dayrah Doom -	8,708 1 9	- -	2,000	Next of kin - -	3 - 9	—	—		
			31 Delhi } Bank 46 Agra } Shares. 50 W. S. Life Insurance Company's Shares.							
Troup, Major Wm. A.	15th Regt. N. I. -	2,925 12 4	- -	- -	Creditors - - -	150 12 8	—	—		
Trood, Charles	Of Lahore - -	15,190 10 1	- -	- -	Ditto, next of kin -	- - -	11,100 Less *Rs.* 1,053. 10. 1., due to the administrator.	2,600	Applied for the support and maintenance of the deceased's sister.	—
Tronson, E.	Government clerk -	643 12 -	- -	- -	Creditors - - -	284 2 3	—	—		
Trueman, Sergeant	Of Gazeepore - -	45 - 6	- -	- -	Charges, testamentary expenses.	22 15 9	—	—		
Tullock, Lieut. C. B.	12th Regt. N. I. -	1,838 6 4	- -	- -	Creditors, father -	176 12 2	—	—		
Turnbull, W. H.	Sub-assistant surveyor.	969 1 2	- -	- -	Charges, testamentary expenses.	- - -	- - 1,000 Less *Rs.* 65. 12. 4., due to the administrator.			—

(continued)

No. 2.—SCHEDULE of ESTATES Administered to by the Registrar of the Supreme Court of *Calcutta*, from the 25th February 1848 to the 30th June 1854—*continued*.

NAMES OF DECEASED.	Occupation.	Amount in Cash.	Received in Securities.		TO WHOM PAID.	Remaining Balance, and how Invested.			Interest, how Disposed of.	Balance of Interest on each Estate.	If Claimed.	If under Litigation.
						In Cash.	In Securities.					
		Co.'s Rs. a. p.	*Sa. Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*		*Co.'s Rs. a. p.*	*Sa. Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*				
Turner, Edward		2,260 4 —	—	—	Son	—						
„ Mrs. Ann		778 5 4	—	—	Creditors	281 15 1	—	—				
„ Mrs. F.		610 9 11	4,100	—	Creditors, next of kin	4 3 —	—	—				
Turner, Captain J.	51st Regt., N. I.	13,153 4 8	—	2,000	Creditors	—	500	—				
							Less *Rs.* 146. 11. 11., due to the Administrator.					
„ William	Hardware shopkeeper	8,429 12 5	9,700	1,000	Ditto, trustees, legatee	—	1,000	5,600	—			
							Less *Rs.* 1,319. 14. 8., due to the administrator.					
Twentyman, H. P.	Of Moulmein	42 3 2	—	—	Charges, testamentary expenses.	15 4 4	—	—				
Tyler, Conductor S.		633 3 3	1 Delhi Bank Share		Creditors	104 10 9	—	500	—			
Van Gricken, Paul	Assistant Mess. Braddon & Co.	779 12 9	—	—	Ditto	4 7 5	—	—				
Vanrenen, Lieut. A. J.	Service of Honourable Company.	2,532 6 4	—	—	Ditto	127 7 2	—	500	—			
Vans, Agnew P. A.	Civil service	401 8 —	—	—	Ditto	324 3 7	—	—				
Vauqulin, John	Stable-keeper	9,451 1 10	—	—	Ditto, legatees	108 12 8	—	3,000	—			
Veal, Dr. William	Service of E. I. Company.	4,550 13 5	—	—	Ditto	—	—	2,000	—			
							Less *Rs.* 350. 5. 9., due to the administrator.					
Verlie, Jean X.		737 12 1	—	—	Charges, testamentary expenses.	52 2 8	—	500	—			
Wade, Miss E. M.		—	31,500	—	Next of kin	5 4 —	—	—				
„ James	Branch pilot	3,093 4 5	—	—	Funeral and testamentary expenses, &c.	147 10 11	—	2,600	—			
Wainwright, Sergt.-major E.	Loodianah Regt.	745 6 6	—	500	Widow and children	—						
Warde, Lieut. Wm. W.	56th N. I.	1,710 15 —	—	—	Creditors	441 7 4	—	—				
„ T. C. B.	Railway Contractor	2,530 9 11	—	—	Ditto	344 3 —	—	—				
Waller, Mrs. Sophia M.	Of Lucknow	1,718 14 5	—	11,400	The Crown	—						
Wallis, William	Tailor	10,786 13 8	1,07,000	87,400	Creditors and legatees	—						
„ *S/a* Mrs. F. Wallis	Widow	2,486 14 4	26,600	15,600	Herself	—						
Life Interest, Mrs. A. Preston.		3,773 10 10	26,600	15,600	Charges, testamentary expenses.	536 8 —	28,200	15,600	Payable to legatee.	—		
„ Mrs. L. Tweedie		3,630 11 11	26,600	15,600	Ditto - ditto	530 10 9	28,200	15,600	- Ditto.	—		
„ John Wallis		3,253 6 7	26,600	15,600	Ditto - ditto	—	28,200	15,600	- Ditto.	—		
							Less, *Rs.* 337. 5. 3., due to the administrator.					
„ Legacy, Wm. Jas. Ross.		2,032 8 —	—	13,000	Ditto - ditto	2,326 4 1	—	13,000	- Ditto.	—		

Walker, Lieut. R. J.		2,063 5 7		1,000	Creditors, next of kin, and Government, per letter of 8th October 1852.	—				
Wallace, Lieut. F.	Invalids	140 1 —			Charges; testamentary expenses.	108 14 11	—	—		
Walsh, Corporal John		3 4 6			Ditto.	—				
„ Pension, Sergeant J.	Pensioner	578 14 —		500	Ditto	453 1 10		500	—	
Warne, Captain G. F.	Mariner	1,151 5 11			Creditors	78 5 6	—			
Watson, J.	Assistant indigo planter.				Postages		6*a.* due to the Administrator.		—	
„ Lieut. H.	17th N. I.	1,996 11 —	10 North Western Bank Shares.		Creditors.	—				
„ Dr. W.	Service of E. I. Company.	22,319 4 2	54 Agra Bank Shares, 52 W. S. Life Insurance Shares.		Ditto, legatees	275 7 7	—	—		
Weaver, John	Undertaker	13,676 12 5			Ditto			4,000	—	
							Less *Rs.* 1,280. 1. 3. due to the Administrator.			
„ Mrs. Emily A. L. M.	Widow	281 11 6			Ditto.	—				
Weafer, Pension Sergeant P.	Assistant overseer	753 15 9		500	Next of kin	4 — 4	—			
Wealins, James	Of Hooghly	511 6 5			Charges, testamentary expenses.	426 — —	—			
Webb, Edward	Assistant in the Office of the Secretary to Government, N. W. Provinces.	383 6 —			Creditors	—				
Webster, Robert	Merchant	10,909 — —			Executrix.	—				
Welland, Captain W. P.	55th Regt. N. I.	1,510 6 7	18,800		Executrix, Government, per letter of 8th October 1852; testamentary expenses.	—				
Wellard, John D.	Of Arracan	172 1 —			Towards testamentary expenses, &c.	137 1 4			Unclaimed.	—
„ Edward	Sailor's Home	870 7 4			Creditors and legatee	—				
Wemyss, James	Civil service	No assets —			Charges, *C. Rs.* 111. 12. 6. carried to Administrator-general's debit.	—				
Wharton, Dr. E. H.	Of Bhugulpore	79 10 3			Widow.	—				
Whish, Major-Gen. Sir W. S., K.C.B.	6th B. F. Artillery	7,258 15 6		1,25,000	Legatees			1,00,000	Payable to widow.	—
							Less *Rs.* 2,382. 15. 4. due to the administrator.			
„ *S/a* Charlotte J. Whish		333 5 4		5,000		99 5 6		5,000	—	
„ George P. Whish		333 5 4		5,000		99 5 6		5,000	—	
„ John C. Whish		333 5 4		5,000		99 5 6		5,000	—	
„ C. B. Whish		116 10 8		2,500		47 8 11		2,500	—	
„ H. E. Whish		116 10 8		2,500		47 8 11		2,500	—	
Whistler, Captain G. H.	Invalids	842 10 6			Creditors	86 3 4	—	—		
White, Lieut.-col. H. J.	50th N. I.	*9,354 3 9	9,500		Family			53,000	Payable for children's education.	—
			8 Agra Bank Shares. 10 W. S. Life Insurance Shares.				Less *Rs.* 159. 10. 11. due to the administrator.			

(*continued*)

No. 2.—SCHEDULE of ESTATES Administered to by the Registrar of the Supreme Court of *Calcutta*, from the 25th February 1848 to the 30th June 1854—*continued*.

NAMES OF DECEASED.	Occupation.	Amount in Cash.	Received in Securities.		TO WHOM PAID.	Remaining Balance, and how Invested.			Interest, how Disposed of.	Balance of Interest on each Estate.	If Claimed.	If under Litigation.
						In Cash.	In Securities.					
		Co.'s Rs. a. p.	*Sa. Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*		*Co.'s Rs. a. p.*	*Sa. Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*				
White, *S/a* Mrs. E. J. White		188 14 1	3,000	22,500	Herself	—						
„ G. G.		1,438 8 —	—	—	Charges, testamentary expenses.	68 8 —	—	1,200	—			
„ Ensign R. T.		1,551 4 —	—	—	Father, Government, per letter of 8 Oct. 1852.	—						
West, Robert	Jockey and groom	18 — 9	—	—	Creditors	—						
Wiesner, A. W.	Artillery	1,473 4 1	—	—	Legatee	—						
Wigney, Lieut. C. W.	58th N. I.	1,052 — —	—	—	Creditors	253 4 3	—	—				
Wilcox, Richard		1,051 6 2	—	—	Charges, testamentary expenses.	49 2 10	—	800	—			
Williams, Thomas	Riding-master	1,129 6 —	—	—	Creditors	313 5 1	—	—				
„ Captain W. H.	67th Regt. N. I.	3,317 8 8	—	3,800	Ditto	898 11 —	1,400	4,600	—			
„ Lieut. C. F.	38th Regt. Light Infantry.	2,603 — 6	—	—	Ditto, next of kin	—						
Wilson, Captain C. H.	32d Regt. Madras N. I.	3,550 2 3	—	—	Ditto, executor	—						
Windus, George	Of Moulmein	22 8 —	—	—	Charges, testamentary expenses.	12 12 6	—	—				
Wollaston, Chas. R.	Printer	146 14 2	—	—	Creditors	—						
Worseley, Major H. N.	74th N. I.	4,357 12 8	—	—	Ditto, son	—	—	1,600	—			
							Less, *Rs.* 47. 4. 4., due to the administrator.					
Wray, Dr. C. W.	H. M. 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers.	197 8 2	—	—	Charges, testamentary expenses.	150 7 6	—	—				
Wright, George	Preventive officer	358 12 11	—	—	Executor	—						
Young, J. W.	Assistant overseer	123 — —	—	—	Charges, testamentary expenses.	109 1 7	—	—				
„ Lieut. William	7th Regt. Light Cavalry.	1,177 4 11	—	—	Creditors	99 1 5	—	—				
„ Dr. John	28th Regt. N. I.	5,586 5 7	—	1,500	Executor	78 — 9	—	—				
„ Joseph	Printer	394 14 9	—	—	Creditor	—						
„ Mrs. E.	Widow	149 7 6	—	500	Next of kin	4 5 —	—	—				
„ Major T.	2d N. I.	2,881 11 4	—	—	Charges, testamentary expenses.	—	—	2,800	—			
							Less, *Rs.* 386. 12. 9., due to the administrator.					
Zaida, Sarah	Widow	272 11 11	—	1,000	The Crown	—						

N.B.—No interest has accrued in any Estate the Assets of which are less than *Rs.* 500, as a smaller sum cannot be invested in Government Securities. The interest which has accrued in each Estate has been added to the principal, except in those Estates in which it is stated to have been paid away. The interest which has accrued has been either added to the principal or paid away, so that there is no separate balance of interest in hand. All Estates are claimed, except where the contrary is stated. Testamentary Expenses include the Administrator's commission, the costs of obtaining letters of administration, of auditing the accounts current, and publishing the half-yearly schedules, filing account in Court, postages, and other petty charges.

— No. 3. —

ACCOUNT of all MONIES belonging to Parties to whom the REGISTRAR has Administered, and in the hands of the ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, showing how the same is Invested, the Interest received, and how Disposed of.

	Co.'s Rs.	a.	p.
W. Aberdeen	27	5	7
R. H. Aitchison	111	6	7
John Alexander	115	1	8
James Anderson	44	3	5
Rev. Richard Arnold	262	5	4
Captain Charles Auber	14	9	10
C. P. Auslan	68	7	8
Lieutenant James Awdry	9	3	8
H. Babonan	79	3	1
Brevet-major W. Bacon	107	3	6
D. Bannerman	62	10	7
George Barron	77	14	6
Mrs. A. M. Barwell	177	8	10
J. W. Bateman	55	3	11
Kottoo Bebee	9	2	4
James Bell	6	15	5
Lieutenant-colonel D. H. Bellassis	212	–	3
W. B. Bellringers	9	12	10
Francis Bennett, late of Colgong concern	31	13	1
Mrs. Isabella Binny	12	3	10
Captain William Block	18	–	7
W. Blackburne	126	11	1
Captain B. Blake	196	9	9
Miss S. E. Boucheer, representative to the estate of Captain W. W. West	239	–	11
J. H. Brandt	228	15	2
James Breen	53	2	10
Major A. Brenan	88	9	–
Captain W. Broadfoot	89	5	6
Brigadier-general C. Brown	121	3	7
Mrs. Catherine Burgess	60	5	10
Lieutenant-colonel H. Burney	209	6	9
T. Burt	47	1	4
Thomas Burton	14	15	5
Apothecary John Byron	226	10	4
Surgeon William Cameron	26	7	9
E. Campbell	6	10	7
John Campbell	68	3	5
Lieutenant-colonel J. Campbell	192	6	6
John Canning, 1st.	208	11	2
E. E. Capes	82	1	1
J. Casement	43	12	3
Master Pilot W. W. Cearns	28	6	11
Samuel Thomas Chapman	252	8	4
Lieutenant John Clark	30	10	9
Richard Cleaver	35	7	6
G. T. Collins	387	8	10
Lieutenant W. C. P. Collinson	107	8	7
A. Colquhoun	73	14	7
Dr. T. Compton	78	4	4
Lieutenant C. G. Constable	159	5	1
John Corbett	12	9	11
Dr. John Cormick	95	6	1
Dr. J. Edge	315	9	2
Lieutenant G. C. Crispin	290	12	7
William Currie	429	11	–
F. Dallas	23	–	8
J. Dalzell	78	6	–
Dr. R. O. Davidson	31	3	3
Monsieur Charles De Bast	232	2	7
Lieutenant-colonel W. C. Denby	65	11	4
Mrs. Francis De Rozario	125	3	8
Mrs. Dickson	29	–	3
Lieutenant-colonel W. Dickson	44	8	9
Dr. H. D. Donaldson	80	5	5
Lieutenant-colonel D. Dowie	35	13	5
Honourable F. Drummond	32	5	3
Dr. W. Duff	43	2	5
William Dunlop	109	14	2
S. M. Duntze	73	5	6
Lieutenant A. L. Durie	18	5	8
Colonel G. A. D. Dyce	100	12	7
N. B. Edmonstone	175	11	3
Sir John Drummond Erskine	56	7	9
Lieutenant W. L. R. Fathful	162	3	7
Robert Cutler Fergusson	9	1	8
W. Fewell	48	3	6
Lieutenant H. FitzClarence	10	8	9
F. W. Fitzroy, Cornet	177	10	1
Lieutenant P. J. Fleming	159	7	9
Mrs. E. Foley	200	3	6
Captain W. W. Frost	58	7	5
Ensign R. G. George	19	–	11
James Gilbert	44	4	7
Dr. F. Gildars	120	1	8
Lieutenant G. W. Golding	166	–	4
Lieutenant-colonel A. Grant	161	12	1
Lieutenant-colonel Sir J. P. Grant	149	14	–
Lieutenant-colonel W. A. Grant	64	9	5
Mrs. T. A. Gregory	304	14	7
H. Hall	8	7	9
Lieutenant-colonel W. Hurper	343	3	8
Captain and Brevet-major S. Hart	28	4	7
Mrs. E. Hartley	174	13	4
Captain J. Hay (Mariner)	73	4	2
W. J. Heard	54	9	–
G. H. Henderson	111	–	11
Edward Henley	350	11	10
Lieutenant L. Hill	33	4	1
James Holgate	78	12	8
Captain S. M. Horseburgh	159	7	7
Narees Hossannah	22	11	9
R. H. Huet	167	4	3
Mr. John Hughes	43	3	7
Major J. Johnon	145	11	8
Colonel J. M. Johnson	225	14	1
Andrew Seton Karr	60	10	2
Cornet W. N. Kellett	158	3	3
D. Henderdine	18	11	4
Sergeant D. Kennedy	9	13	6
Major-general P. Le Ferri	235	1	6
Mr. James Lewis	59	7	6
Ensign R. D. Lockhart	30	15	10
Lieutenant W. Lowder	162	11	1
W. T. Mabert	153	7	11
Alexander Macdonald	46	7	2
Major R. C. Macdonald	193	9	8
Captain James M'Harg	221	4	7
Alexander Mackenzie	29	14	9
Captain George Mackenzie	12	9	2
Lieutenant G. S. Mackenzie	10	11	8
C. Mackinnon	139	2	7
A. Mackintosh	23	10	3
Captain J. Mackintosh	157	10	2
Lieutenant F. S. M'Mullen	440	3	6
Mrs. C. Madden	29	3	1
Mrs. Catherine Maghoo	9	2	9

	Co.'s Rs.	a.	p.
James Mansfield	77	11	3
Gavork Manuk	479	8	10
Ensign T. T. M. Matheson	13	–	4
Captain G. Mavor	46	5	6
Dr. Charles Maxwell	7	2	4
John Middleton	77	4	1
P. S. Mitchell	114	6	10
Robert Mitford	294	–	8
Thomas Morton	7	5	8
Robert C. S. Neave	75	1	4
Assistant-surgeon C. Newton	11	10	11
Captain R. Newton	158	15	6
Major-general Sir William Nott	11	4	3
Lieutenant A. B. Ogilvey	7	11	11
Captain James Oliver	75	15	11
Surgeon J. Ovington	342	13	4
Major J. Owen	338	11	8
Charles Paterson	341	10	7
Dr. J. J. Paterson	39	12	1
Charles Pattenson	32	14	4
John Pattenson	66	8	9
Mrs. Ann Paul	55	1	7
D. Pearson	120	4	11
Mrs. Margaret Penny	44	3	2
Captain R. H. Phillips	8	7	7
Lieutenant W. T. Phipps	14	1	9
Mrs. E. C. Poner	288	–	1
Captain Pringle	159	5	8
Lieutenant A. T. Pyne	50	7	11
C. Queros	46	–	11
William Roggett	124	15	11
George Reives	13	9	5
Captain George Reid	177	–	1
Conductor D. Richmond, of Ordnance	38	8	3
Captain C. Robertson (Mariner)	14	14	1
Colonel J. Robertson	12	10	5
George Robinson	9	7	9
Captain G. M. Robinson	64	6	8
George Rogers	40	12	2
Lieutenant-colonel H. Ross	44	10	3
Assistant-surgeon J. M. Rothney	13	9	11
Ruggubally Khansumah	74	4	3
Major C. Ryder	89	2	1
T. C. Ryder	100	7	11
Captain J. Sadler	10	3	8
Lieutenant T. E. Sage	270	4	10
E. M. Sandford	14	15	6
Captain Richard Sargant	54	2	8
Captain J. Sanders	134	8	7
Dr. W. Scott	14	5	–
Sally Seagrove	25	15	4
William, *alias* W. D. Seanor	64	8	5
Lieutenant C. M. Shairp	368	15	8
Captain William Shortreed	20	1	5
J. D. M. Sinaes	23	–	2
Lieutenant-colonel E. J. Smith	427	13	8
J. T. Smith (Mariner)	198	14	2
Robert Smith	49	7	2
W. B. Smith	20	3	2
William T. Smith	75	4	3
Mrs. Mary Sparks	19	13	6
Captain R. Spence	49	15	11
Dr. T. K. Spencer	7	2	8
James Stuart	13	12	7
Captain Fredk. St. John Sturt	324	8	11
Lieutenant John L. D. Sturt	121	9	–
John Thomas	32	15	7
Major L. Thomas	400	13	3
J. O. Tod	321	1	2
Michael Torrick	114	3	3
C. W. Transcott	39	14	–
Dr. David Turnbull	362	8	10
Lieutenant C. W. Turner	172	3	10
Lieutenant E. T. Turner	159	2	–
Rev. W. Tweddle	21	7	8
Lieutenant A. F. Tytler	32	1	10
Lieutenant Lewis Vansandam	165	8	2
Francis Vrignon	32	3	10
Lieutenant R. J. Walker	130	1	5
Captain W. P. Welland	20	8	2
Captain G. E. Westmacott, 37th N. I.	8	15	6
Ensign R. T. White	14	9	11
C. Whitemore	10	4	3
E. Whittington	11	15	9
John Williams	175	10	5
Samuel Williamson	248	9	10
Lieutenant Wm. Thomas Wilson	397	3	8
Lieutenant-colonel G. Wilton	159	4	1
Captain D. P. Wood	8	3	2
A. Wright	14	5	10
R. O. Wyne	194	6	9
T. B. Wyse	86	11	1
Captain M. Young	13	14	1
Lieutenant-general H. C. Calcroft	17	9	7
W. Cormick	86	7	11
J. A. Irwin	279	14	8
W. D. Kerr	12	14	2
Mrs. Mary Ann Mahon	28	9	–
Dr. W. H. Rogers	14	2	9
Captain W. Sargent	266	10	1
Colonel B. Stewart	164	15	4
Lieutenant-colonel Arthur Ward	93	9	6
Gerald Wellesley	361	1	–
Lieutenant-colonel S. Wood	31	15	8
James Breen	30	2	7
Lieutenant-colonel J. Campbell	17	8	–
John Corbett	8	6	5
Lieutenant-colonel W. C. Danby	38	7	3
Dr. W. Duff	12	9	7
Captain W. W. Frost	12	2	9
Lieutenant G. W. Golding	33	12	–
John Middleton	19	1	–
Captain R. H. Phillips	5	14	9
Major L. Thomas	95	6	1
C. W. Truscott	25	6	4
Captain W. P. Welland	3	11	6
Captain D. P. Wood	5	12	1
A. Wright	9	8	3
T. R. Wyse	3	15	10
Co.'s Rs.	25,138	15	–

(Errors excepted.)

Fort William,
Office of Accountant-General's Department,
22 November 1854.

(signed) *Edm. Drummond,*
Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal.

— No. 4. —

ACCOUNT of the AMOUNTS PAID, and to whom, out of the UNCLAIMED ESTATES, in conformity with the Recommendation of the Committee on Sir *Thomas Turton's* DEFALCATIONS.

Payments under Section 3, Act V. of 1851.

DATE.	NAMES OF ESTATES.		AMOUNT.	TO WHOM PAID.
		Co.'s Rs. a. p.	*Co.'s Rs. a. p.*	
1851:				
August - - S. A.	Martin Blake - - -	4,220 5 4	- - -	To Administrator-general for distribution among creditors.
	Major George Broadfoot -	12,223 5 –	- - -	Ditto - ditto.
	Major Patrick Craige - -	1,909 – 5	- - -	Ditto - ditto.
	E. V. Irwin - - -	1,118 13 9	- - -	Ditto, for payment to executrix in England.
	Henry Kellner - - -	3,460 3 7	- - -	Ditto - payment to the mother of deceased.
	Dr. J. Menzies - - -	8,833 1 9	- - -	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	Lieut.-colonel G. H. Ralean -	591 8 –	- - -	Ditto - payment to the residuary legatee of deceased.
			32,356 5 10	
September - S. A.	Assistant-surgeon W. H. Dr. Poute.	500 2 1	- - -	Ditto - payment to Miss E. J. Tucker.
	Lieutenant John Jacob -	579 7 –	- - -	Ditto - payment to Solicitor of Her Majesty's Treasury.
	Major-general R. Patton -	388 4 1	- - -	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	Captain George Reid - -	1,391 13 4	- - -	Ditto - payment to the next of kin.
	Conductor Henry Taffe -	7,523 15 2	- - -	Ditto - payment to the father of deceased.
	Captain H. C. Mackenly -	1,909 3 11	- - -	Ditto - distribution among creditors.
	Lieutenant T. E. Sage - -	281 7 1	- - -	Ditto - payment to sub-treasurer under Financial Secretary's letter of 8th October 1852.
	Dr. R. O. Davidson - -	85 6 9	- - -	
	Lieutenant Robert Inglis -	68 – 5	- - -	Ditto - payment to the Bengal Military Fund.
	Major-general Sir Wm. Croxton.	3,768 9 8	- - -	Ditto - payment to the assignee of the deceased.
	Charles Dubordieux - -	1,145 3 10	- - -	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	Lieutenant F. Shuttleworth -	4,648 14 4	- - -	Ditto - payment of debts and balance to executrix in England.
	Lieutenant-colonel Edward James Smith.	26,156 8 10	- - -	Ditto - payment to the administrator in England.
	Captain H. D. Vanhomrigh -	4,177 15 9	- - -	Ditto - payment to the widow of the deceased.
	Mrs. E. Sookeas Gasper -	510 1 9	- - -	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	Lieutenant Maresey Staples	736 14 1	- - -	Ditto - payment of debts.
	Conductor David Richmond	493 7 –	- - -	Ditto - payment to legatees and balance to sub-treasurer.
	Assist.-surgeon Wm. Pringle	852 13 6	- - -	Ditto - payment of debts.
	Lieut.-col. Wm. Henry Earle	3,286 8 2	- - -	Ditto - ditto.
	James Perry - - -	915 8 11	- - -	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	Lieut.-col. Thomas Worseley	853 3 4	- - -	Ditto - payment of debts.
	Captain Wm. Moultrie -	2,814 13 11	- - -	Ditto - ditto.
	John Sutherland (merchant)	2,260 12 4	- - -	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
			65,349 3 3	
October - - S. B.	Wm. Johnson Heard (merchant).	8,584 – –	- - -	Ditto - payment to the executor in England.
	Francis Patrick (master mariner).	18,508 5 11	- - -	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	Charles Henry West (mariner).	1,436 5 –	- - -	Ditto - payment to the son and surviving legatees.
	John Athanass - - -	7,118 2 2	- - -	Ditto - payment of stipendiary allowances under will of the deceased.
			35,646 13 1	
December - S. A.	Lieutenant W. S. Dodgson -	1,219 5 9	- - -	Ditto - payment of father and administrator in England.
	Captain R. F. Dongan -	122 15 5	- - -	Ditto - payment to the sole legatee of deceased.
	Captain Wm. Dudley - -	2,133 9 1	- - -	Ditto - payment to the father of deceased.

DATE.	NAMES OF ESTATES.	———	AMOUNT.	TO WHOM PAID.
		Co.'s Rs. a. p.	*Co.'s Rs. a. p.*	
1851 : December S. A.	Cachature Galastun - -	14,869 15 6	- - -	To Administrator-general for payment to the executor, estate George Lucas.
	Major John Ferrier Gleeson -	488 8 11	- - -	Ditto - payment to the administrator in England.
	Lieutenant G. T. Hamilton -	704 14 4	- - -	Ditto - payment to the father of deceased.
	Lieutenant R. Hay - -	14,354 - 4	- - -	Ditto - payment of debts.
	Edward Henley - - -	3,898 11 11	- - -	Ditto - payment to daughter and executrix in England.
	Captain R. A. Humphreys -	3,341 2 3	- - -	Ditto - payment to Dr. M'Donald.
	Paul, Rev. Lemrick - -	5,910 1 4	- - -	Ditto - payment to sundry legatees.
	Captain Frederick Mullins -	733 - 1	- - -	Ditto - payment of debts, and share of sister.
	Captain W. S. Prole - -	1,314 - -	- - -	Ditto - and balance to widow and administrator of deceased.
	Captain A. S. Singer - -	1,492 9 8	- - -	Ditto - payment to widow and executrix in England.
	Lieutenant T. Jas. Smallpage	5,278 4 3	- - -	Ditto - payment of debts and balance to legatee of deceased.
	Lieutenant-col. James Todd -	10 12 2	- - -	Ditto - payment to E. W. Blunt.
	Captain James Woodburne -	1,454 5 9	- - -	Ditto - payment to the administrator in England.
	William Gordon - - -	81 10 2	- - -	Ditto - payment to sub-treasurer under Act V. of 1851.
	William Griggs - - -	1,260 8 6	- - -	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	Lieutenant G. S. Mackenzie -	2,076 13 7	- - -	Ditto - payment to the mother of deceased, and administrator in England.
	Captain Frederick St. J. Sturt.	268 12 11	- - -	Ditto - payment to sub-treasurer under Financial Secretary's letter of 8th October 1852.
	Lieutenant John L. D. Sturt	65 13 -	- - -	Ditto - ditto.
	Aviet Agabeg - - -	1,520 13 8	- - -	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	Richard Ahmuty (C. S.) -	629 5 9	- - -	Ditto - payment of Becher Ahmuty's pension.
	John Fredk. Aigeldanger -	446 10 2	- - -	Ditto - payment to father of the deceased.
	Captain J. R. Aire - -	323 5 6	- - -	Ditto - payment of debts.
	Captain Richard Ponsenby Alcock.	1,691 14 10	- - -	Ditto - ditto.
	Ensign G. W. Alexander -	224 10 -	- - -	Ditto - ditto.
	Ensign W. F. Alexander -	503 3 6	- - -	Ditto - ditto.
	Lieutenant John Staples Alexander.	467 10 10	- - -	Ditto - ditto.
	Lieutenant J. G. Allardyce -	408 2 7	- - -	Ditto - ditto.
	Joseph Atteras (merchant) -	858 6 4	- - -	Ditto - ditto.
	J. R. A. Ammon - -	586 10 11	- - -	Ditto - ditto.
	Cornet Robert Anderson -	1,517 10 6	- - -	Ditto - ditto.
	Charles Anderson (indigo planter).	3,133 8 10	- - -	Ditto - balance to sister and sole next of kin.
	Wm. Andrews (overseer) -	215 12 -	- - -	Ditto - repairs of house, No. 41, Circular-road.
	Rev. R. Arnold - - -	273 7 4	- - -	Ditto - payment to sub-treasurer, under Financial Secretary's letter of 8th October 1852.
	Carripiet Arrakil, legacy of Hossannah Narees.	192 2 1	- -	Ditto - payment to the legatee of the deceased.
	Manuel Joshua Athanass -	6,491 2 4	- - -	Ditto - ditto.
	Clemonts Augustin, sen. -	1,350 1 6	- - -	Ditto - payment to sundry legatees.
	Lieutenant James Awdry -	20 13 9	- - -	Ditto - payment to sub-treasurer, under Financial Secretary's letter of 8th October 1852.
	Wm. Brodie - - -	383 15 9	- - -	Ditto - payment to widow and executrix in England.
	Lieutenant-colonel L. Bruce -	8,430 7 2	- - -	Ditto - payment of debts and balance to widow.

DATE.	NAMES OF ESTATES.				AMOUNT.			TO WHOM PAID.
		Co.'s Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	
1851: December - S. A.	W. W. Cockerell - -	211	3	3	-	-	-	To Administrator-general for payment to the son of deceased.
	Lieut.-Colonel John Craige -	2,922	9	7	-	-	-	Ditto - to administrator in England.
	Sergeant E. Dean - -	774	2	6	-	-	-	Ditto - to pay debts.
	Major-general H. Grace -	1,838	3	–	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to administrator in England.
	R. C. Halket - - -	3,631	1	3	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of debts.
	Lieut. F. W. A. Hamilton -	2,539	14	1	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	Lieut. William Hooper -	480	2	6	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	Captain Robert M. Hunter -	778	2	11	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	John Montague Ruddock -	424	–	6	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of debts.
	Captain Wm. Shortreed -	1,343	4	1	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to administrator in England.
	T. L. N. Sturt - - -	19	6	–	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to relatives of deceased.
	Lazar Agabeg (sugar-merchant).	2,611	15	1	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	R. H. Aitchison (merchant and agent).	122	8	7	-	-	-	Ditto - sub-treasurer Financial Secretary's letter, 8 October 1852.
	Lieutenant Walter Alcock -	141	7	9	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of the legatees.
	General Jean Francis Allard	1,518	–	10	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	Major C. D'Oyly Aplin -	219	13	10	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	Mr. B. C. Arrakil - -	224	12	11	-	-	-	Ditto - S. J. Sarkies, a creditor.
					1,10,570	10	11	
1852: January - - S. A.	S. P. Bagram - - -	-	-	-	2,837	2	5	Ditto - to derivative executor.
February - S. A. & C.	Charles Coles - - -	3,854	13	6	-	-	-	Ditto - for transfer to estate E. C. Kemp.
	Rev. Charles Ackland -	65	–	10	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of debts.
	Major Phillip Cortland Anderson.	62	3	2	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	Gentloon Aviet - - -	10	13	–	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	Thomas Bartlett (master pilot)	141	1	1	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of debts.
	J. R. Barwell, (C. S.) -	27	9	3	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	Lieutenant D. C. T. Beatson	1,631	5	8	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of debts.
	Frederick Bedford - -	9	15	4	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	Henry Wm. Benton - -	52	15	1	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of debts.
	R. L. Besnard - - -	68	6	6	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	Miring Agnew Bignell, (pleader).	134	12	–	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	Alexander Colvin Benny -	12	–	5	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	Assistant-surgeon James Plackwood.	85	7	3	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of debts.
	Lieutenant Thomas Blayds -	531	9	6	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	Captain C. H. Boisragon -	59	15	9	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	J. H. Brandt (wine-merchant)	237	6	4	-	-	-	Ditto - sub-treasurer, under Financial Secretary's letter of 8 October 1852.
	George Buckland - -	614	11	4	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of debts.
	Captain John Bunce - -	1,032	1	–	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	Captain C. J. F. Barnett -	2,596	3	3	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of debts.
	Captain R. L. Burnett -	209	–	10	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the administrator in England.
	Surgeon Wm. Cameron -	141	6	5	-	-	-	Ditto - cost of administration, and balance to sub-treasurer.
	John Campbell - - -	76	10	7	-	-	-	Ditto - sub-treasurer, under Financial Secretary's letter of 8th October 1852.
	John Canning (first account)	217	2	4	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	„ „ (second ditto)	186	9	2	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	Lieutenant Charles Carlyon	59	14	8	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of debts.
	Robert Cathcart - -	95	12	5	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	David Clark - - -	3,914	15	6	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.

DATE.	NAMES OF ESTATES.				AMOUNT.			TO WHOM PAID.
		Co.'s Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	
1852:								
February - S. A. & C.	James Clark - - -	95	13	3	-	-	-	To Administrator-general for payment of debts.
	Lieutenant John Clark -	39	2	–	-	-	-	Ditto - sub-treasurer, under Financial Secretary's letter of 8 October 1852.
	Mrs. Emma Cock - -	2,298	13	11	-	-	-	Ditto - for payment to C. J. Cock, and Mrs. Sparling, late Miss Cock.
	Richard Coleman - -	492	1	5	-	-	-	Ditto - for payment to Landor and Morland.
	James Curtis (indigo planter)	9	14	–	-	-	-	Ditto - to the legatees.
	F. Dallas - - - - -	31	7	11	-	-	-	Ditto - sub-treasurer, under Financial secretary's letter of 8 October 1852.
	Lieutenant Gordon Hugh Davidson.	1,673	5	7	-	-	-	Ditto - for payment of debts, and balance to father of deceased.
	Major Henry Delafosse -	1,287	3	4	-	-	-	Ditto - distribution among creditors.
	Captain Charles Dallas -	271	1	10	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	Alexander Duncan - -	745	1	9	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	Captain George Hart Dyke	1,396	7	5	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto, and balance to executor of deceased.
	Lieut. James Fred. Elsegood	56	6	2	-	-	-	Ditto - distribution among creditors.
	Richard Evans - - -	170	13	10	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	Captain John Fisher - -	4,284	6	9	-	-	-	Ditto - distribution among creditors.
	Mrs. Catherine Ham - -	31	3	2	-	-	-	Ditto - sub-treasurer, under Financial Secretary's letter of 8 October 1852.
	Major Harry Hewet - -	98	7	–	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of debts, and balance to ditto, under Act V. of 1851.
	Mrs. J. C. Jones - -	838	7	4	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	Lieutenant Thos. Tynte King	169	14	7	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	Lieutenant John Lambert -	3,282	3	4	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of debts.
	Mr. James Lewis - -	71	14	10	-	-	-	Ditto - sub-treasurer, under Financial Secretary's letter of 8 October 1852.
	James Lewis - - -	692	3	9	-	-	-	Ditto - for payment to daughter of deceased.
	William Liddell (merchant) -	7,036	15	11	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of debts.
	M. J. Malchus - - -	978	15	5	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	Captain John Munro - -	2,655	3	6	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of debts.
	Captain Charles Ralfe -	214	5	11	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	John Stewart - - -	270	5	1	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	Captain R. Walker - -	1,152	8	7	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of debts.
	James Webster - - -	748	8	11	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to administrator of the estate.
	Ather A. Simon White -	4,983	10	3	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of debts, and balance to widow of deceased.
	Brevet Captain Fred. Baker	666	4	6	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	Charles Becher - - -	294	2	6	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to Palmer, France, & Co.
	John Bell (superintendent of Customs).	4	14	5	-	-	-	Ditto - charges for half-yearly schedule.
	Lieut. A. Cardew - -	60	1	8	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of debt.
	Brevet Capt. E. B. Conolley	1,898	13	10	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	H. J. Barchard - - -	58	6	3	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of debts.
	Mrs. E. M. Dixon - -	269	12	–	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to next of kin of deceased.
	William Durie - - -	25	10	6	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	Thomas Pickett - -	77	11	5	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to widow of deceased.
	Robert Fathum - - -	420	14	7	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of debts.
	Thomas White - - -	346	6	5	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the legatees.

DATE.	NAMES OF ESTATES.				AMOUNT.			TO WHOM PAID.
1852:		*Co'sRs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*C.o'sRs.*	*a.*	*p.*	
February - S. A. & C.	Joseph Ter Andreans - -	3,198	4	11	-	-	-	To Administrator-general, for payment to brother and sister of deceased.
	Conductor A. H. Butlers -	747	4	10	-	-	-	Ditto - distribution among creditors.
	Lieutenant Charles Darke -	11,670	11	5	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to administrators of two estates, C. Darke, uncle and nephew of deceased.
	Lieutenant W. L. Mackeson -	237	6	5	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to brother and legatee of deceased.
	Lieutenant-colonel Anthony Pohleman.	2,943	2	3	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to next of kin of deceased.
	John Roleson - - -	815	15	11	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of debts.
	Cornet M. B. Stone - -	468	9	–	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of the legatees.
	Dn. Peter Breton - -	3,754	15	1	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	L. and E. Fraser - -	270	6	7	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	John Williamson Fulton -	2,423	15	7	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	Miss Gole - - - -	800	3	2	-	-	-	Ditto - distribution among creditors.
	Margaret Girling - -	226	–	8	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	E. Nosky - - - -	766	15	3	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	Bagram Johannes Lukeas -	2,120	9	4	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	J. C. C. Sutherland - -	701	6	3	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to executor of deceased.
	Mr. Thomas Yorke and Anna Yorke.	892	13	5	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to W. D. Rozario.
					32,038	12	1	
1852–53:								
May 1852 - S. A.	Thomas Blackall (deputy Collector).	156	4	11	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of debts.
	Manuel Cacho - - -	21,130	13	2	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	John Carty - - -	2,981	7	9	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of debts.
	William Duncan - -	296	–	6	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the son and mother of deceased.
	W. Forrest (indigo planter) -	231	12	3	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to mother of deceased.
	Lydia Tulton - - -	4,787	8	2	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	Mrs. M. S. Glomier - -	197	–	8	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to next of kin of deceased.
	William Gonsalves - -	139	10	7	-	-	-	Ditto - Mrs. M. A. Gonsalves, in full of J. B. Filson's claim of 300 rupees against the estate.
	Lieut.-colonel Thomas Gough	7,156	11	4	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	William Greaves - -	1,286	10	7	-	-	-	Ditto - distribution among creditors.
	Lieut. Robert Trotter Knox -	1,179	15	5	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	Lieutenant P. C. Lambert -	3,341	3	10	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to father of deceased, and administrator in England.
	John Lawrence - - -	35	4	3	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to Mrs. H. Preston.
	Captain Wm. Locklan Mackintosh.	2,953	9	6	-	-	-	Ditto - distribution among creditors.
	Gavork Manuk - - -	488	–	2	-	-	-	Ditto - sub-treasurer under Financial Secretary's letter of 8th October 1852.
	Mrs. G. A. Martin - -	583	–	3	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to uncle and guardian of deceased's children.
	Surgeon John M'Grath -	1,977	9	11	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of debts.
	George Medlicott - -	97	5	4	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of debts.
	John Mills - - -	3,067	3	2	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	Stephen Norris (mariner) -	165	3	1	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to Joseph Wells.
	Mrs. Frances Norton - -	487	15	5	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to legatees.
	Mrs. Mary Pickanee - -	186	4	7	-	-	-	Ditto - distribution among creditors.
	Richard Reed - - -	3,314	–	9	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the administrator of deceased.
	Lieutenant James Shaw -	2,746	6	3	-	-	-	Ditto - distribution among creditors.
	Sub-conductor Thos. Tapsell	39	–	8	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to widow and sons of deceased.

(*continued*)

DATE.	NAMES OF ESTATES.	Co.'s Rs.	a.	p.	AMOUNT. Co.'s Rs.	a.	p.	TO WHOM PAID.
1852-53:								
May 1852 - S. A.	Captain F. Trower - -	8,465	5	9	-	-	-	To Administrator-general, for payment of debts.
	Major N. S. Webb - -	813	4	6	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of debts.
	W. N. Whiter - - -	1,499	3	3	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the children of deceased.
	Dr. David Woodburn - -	536	6	–	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of debts.
	Brevet-Major H. W. Bellew	102	–	5	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of debts.
	Captain C. D. Dawkins -	7,293	13	–	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the father of deceased, and administrator in England.
	William Fowles - - -	1,166	6	9	-	-	-	Ditto - balance transferred to the estate of Henry Fowles.
	Major Wm. Hemmings -	8,234	5	4	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	Henry Mackenzie - -	3,238	11	10	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	Capt. Wm. Richd. Maidman	566	5	–	-	-	-	Ditto - distribution among creditors.
	Charles Newton - -	523	6	6	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	Lieut.-colonel R. W. Pogson	415	1	11	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	C. T. Sealy - - -	1,648	1	8	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the son and daughter of deceased.
	Thomas Whiffin - - -	793	15	7	-	-	-	Ditto - distribution among creditors.
					94,323	3	2	
August 1852 - S. A.	Lieutenant G. M. Brodie -	2,732	10	11	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	Richard Burgess - -	364	12	2	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	Lieutenant James Evans -	2,578	3	6	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the father of deceased.
	Assistant-surgeon W. G. Goodridge.	506	13	9	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to ditto, and administrator in England.
	James Hutchinson - -	962	8	–	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to a legatee.
	Capt. Stewart Leith (mariner)	248	15	7	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to next of kin of deceased.
	Lieutenant C. A. Lucas -	440	13	11	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to Presidency Paymaster.
	Lieut.-colonel J. Oliver -	5,805	9	11	-	-	-	Ditto - distribution among creditors.
	George Peters - - -	1,223	12	2	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	Captain J. W. Robertson -	211	14	5	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the administrator of deceased.
	Captain W. Smith - -	24	–	4	-	-	-	Ditto - distribution among creditors.
	Lieutenant G. H. W. Swete	611	13	5	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	Lieutenant John Spence -	3,503	6	4	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto, and balance to father of deceased.
	Lieutenant G. A. Vallings -	1,582	11	4	-	-	-	Ditto - distribution among creditors.
	Lieutenant J. G. Woolen -	2,131	8	8	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	Dr. Octavius Wray - -	437	6	7	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the surviving trustee.
	Dr. G. T. Bayfield - -	318	15	–	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the trustees and administrators in England.
	Sergeant T. B. Brown - -	126	11	3	-	-	-	Ditto - distribution among creditors.
	Robert Bruce - - -	267	10	8	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the son of deceased.
	J. W. Higgins - - -	562	13	10	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	Wm. Melville - - -	118	1	1	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	John Pigou - - -	6,224	15	10	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
					30,986	4	8	
October 1852 - S. A.	J. G. W. Bruce - - -	63	15	2	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of debts.
	Joseph Chaplain - -	1,503	7	11	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	Samuel Thomas Chapman -	258	3	1	-	-	-	Ditto - sub-treasurer, under Financial Secretary's letter of 8th October 1852.
	Brevet-Capt. A. C. Campbell	59	12	6	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of debts.
	Lieutenant R. Ferrie - -	52	5	4	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the East India Company.

AMOUNT.	NAMES OF ESTATES.	Co.'s Rs.	a.	p.	AMOUNT. Co.'s Rs.	a.	p.	TO WHOM PAID.
1852–53:								
October 1852 - S. A.	Captain A. J. Fraser - -	966	14	8	- - -			- - To Administrator-general, for payment of debts.
	Lieutenant William Gother -	90	5	4	- - -			Ditto - ditto.
	Lieutenant R. C. Hatch -	758	15	5	- - -			Ditto - ditto.
	Lieut. and Brevet-capt. J. H. Hatchell.	561	5	8	- - -			Ditto - ditto.
	Captain Thomas Hickman -	840	2	3	- - -			Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	Charles Humbert - -	2,877	4	2	- - -			Ditto - distribution among creditors.
	J. W. Jones - - -	1,608	8	6	- - -			Ditto - ditto - ditto.
	James Heymer - - -	369	1	5	- - -			Ditto - payment to executors, and executor of deceased in England.
	Dr. J. C. M'Donald - -	3,687	12	3	- - -			Ditto - distribution among creditors.
	Brevet-captain A. N.M. Macgregor.	828	13	7	- - -			Ditto - ditto.
	Lieutenant C. R. Maling -	183	12	9	- - -			Ditto - ditto.
	Malcolm J. Manock - -	177	4	5	- - -			Ditto - ditto.
	Captain James Marshall -	222	13	4	- - -			Ditto - ditto.
	Lieutenant Edward K. Money	601	2	10	- - -			Ditto - payment to the next of kin of deceased.
	Lieutenant J. P. Oatley -	1,403	6	11	- - -			Ditto - distribution among creditors.
	Surgeon W. E. Pollard -	1,039	3	7	- - -			Ditto - ditto.
	Lieutenant Samuel Pond -	161	15	1	- - -			Ditto - ditto.
	W. Quinon - - -	102	2	–	- - -			Ditto - ditto.
	Wm. Charles Frs. Rowlins -	197	8	3	- - -			Ditto - ditto.
	Lieutenant Henry Reid -	1,106	6	9	- - -			Ditto - ditto.
	Lieutenant D. F. Reid -	1,015	4	7	- - -			Ditto - ditto.
	Lieutenant and Brevet-captain James Remington.	195	–	2	- - -			Ditto - ditto.
	Captain H. C. Reynolds -	473	10	11	- - -			Ditto - ditto.
	Fred. Sloane (indigo planter)	1,218	13	1	- - -			Ditto - ditto.
	Ensign John Weston Smith	1,247	7	–	- - -			Ditto - ditto.
	Samuel Williamson - -	254	4	8	- - -			Ditto - sub-treasurer, under Financial Secretary's letter of 8th October 1852.
	George Willis - - -	179	9	8	- - -			Ditto - payment of debts.
	Lieutenant Thos. Wm. Wilson	402	14	6	- - -			Ditto - sub treasurer, under Financial Secretary's letter of 8th October 1852.
	Charles Burdon - - -	44	12	7	- - -			Ditto - payment of debts.
	Major-general Henry Faithful.	1,668	4	5	- - -			Ditto - ditto.
	Lieutenant and Adjutant J. R. Graham.	1,357	2	4	- - -			Ditto - ditto.
	Mrs. Dixon - - -	133	14	7	- - -			Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	Lieutenant R. W. S. Tulloch	88	13	9	- - -			Ditto - payment of debts.
					28,002	11	5	
December 1852 - S. A. & C.	Brevet-captain and Lieutenant Thos. Bell.	94	4	10	- - -			Ditto - ditto.
	Edwd. Michael Betts - -	411	–	5	- - -			Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	William Henry Biden (master mariner).	3,619	14	1	- - -			Ditto - payment to the sister of deceased.
	Augustus W. Bodeman -	391	14	6	- - -			Ditto - payment to the father of deceased.
	Captain Wm. Bredfoot -	281	3	3	- - -			Ditto - payment of debts.
	R. W. Bruce (deputy postmaster).	313	14	3	- - -			Ditto - ditto.
	Captain Thos. Boyles - -	5,522	6	2	- - -			Ditto - ditto.
	Captain C. R. H. Christie -	419	9	9	- - -			Ditto - ditto.

DATE.	NAMES OF ESTATES.				AMOUNT.			TO WHOM PAID.
1852-53:		*Co.'s Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	
December 1852 S. A. & C.	Ensign R. Dunlop	805	3	7	-	-	-	- - To Administrator-general, for payment of debts.
	Ensign W. F. Fawcett	1,368	14	9	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	J. W. Higgins (branch pilot)	262	7	6	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	Kenneth M'Queen	1,289	7	–	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	Lieutenant H. Mainwaring	639	9	1	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of debts.
	Rev. Henry Prott	1,032	15	1	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	Band-master J. H. Price	145	8	5	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	Edward Rivett (pensioned sergeant).	1,016	–	11	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	Donald Rose	194	11	5	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	George H. Stonehouse (indigo planter).	1,371	–	3	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	Captain H. Fimings	54	4	8	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	John Walsh, *alias* Thos. Walsh	332	5	5	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto, and balance to next of kin of deceased.
	Richard Edward West	577	2	1	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of debts.
	C. F. Young	650	–	5	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	Henry Cock	525	10	3	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	W. Parlebean	32	7	6	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
					21,351	15	7	
January 1853 - S. A.	Alexander Abbestie	613	6	5	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto, to the legatees of deceased.
	Captain John Sutherland	4,174	11	–	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto, to D. Cowie.
					4,788	1	5	
February 1853 S. A. & C.	Alexander Botelho	180	10	10	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto, to the children of deceased.
	W. H. Field	421	13	–	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of debts.
	Captain A. Gillet	1,564	3	5	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	Lieutenant John Henry Gregg	1,576	15	4	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	J. H. Haines (indigo planter)	1,122	13	11	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	George Hardie (ditto)	629	10	1	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto
	Captain T. T. Harrington	612	10	9	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	Captain W. Hone	637	3	1	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	N. J. Hudson (merchant)	1,053	3	9	-	-	-	Ditto - balance transferred to the estate of N. Hudson.
	Lieutenant John Hunter	976	8	6	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of debt.
	Captain A. R. Macdonald	3,044	4	11	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	Captain A. M. D. L. Maclean	1,470	–	6	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	Alexander Ronald	1,988	4	11	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of debts.
	Samuel Webbs (stable-keeper)	2,158	12	11	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	W. A. Brooke (trust account of a Mahomed woman).	363	13	1	-	-	-	Ditto - remittance to Moulvie Mehdi Alee Khan.
	R. B. Middleton	1,048	3	1	-	-	-	Ditto - payment of debts.
	Captain Francis Thomas	525	15	7	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto.
	Captain G. A. W. Wallace	975	13	3	-	-	-	Ditto - balance transferred to the share account of the daughter of deceased.
	A. Pole	77	11	5	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	George Collins	1,857	2	5	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the son and administrator to the estate of B.
					22,285	14	9	
March 1853 - S. C.	Mrs. M. Legh	-	-	-	132	6	7	Ditto - payment to one of the sons of deceased.
April 1853 - S. A.	Sergeant F. Neyna	261	11	3	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the daughter of deceased.
	W. J. Baldwin	828	11	3	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the son of deceased.
	Joseph Ireland	532	2	8	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	Mrs. H. Macarthy	235	6	1	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to the daughter of deceased.
	Alexander M'Neil	441	1	–	-	-	-	Ditto - payment to Lieutenant D. M'Neil.
					2,299	–	3	

DATE.	NAMES OF ESTATES.	Co.'s Rs. a. p.	AMOUNT. Co.'s Rs. a. p.	TO WHOM PAID.
1853–1854:				
May 1853 - S. A.	E. C. Lawrence - - -	- - -	184 8 4	To Administrator-general for payment to the executor of deceased in England.
June 1853 - S. A.	Lieutenant Frederick S. M'Mullin.	306 2 6	- - -	Ditto - payment of debts and balance to sub-treasurer, under Financial Secretary's letter of 8th October 1852.
	Lieut.-colonel G. J. Shadwell.	45 8 7	- - -	Ditto - sub-treasurer, in part payment of *Co.'s Rs.* 226. 7. 1. stated to be due from the deceased to Government.
	James Solitude (Inspector) -	67 13 –	- - -	Ditto - payment to daughter and next of kin of deceased.
	D. Wallace - - -	37 1 1	- - -	Ditto - payment to widow and legal representative of deceased.
	Captain Thomas Woodley -	290 12 11	- - -	Ditto - payment to son of the deceased.
	Captain Thomas Woodley (trust account for the Children).	509 15 3	- - -	Ditto - ditto.
			1,257 5 4	
July 1853 - S. A.	Lieutenant C. H. Jenkins -	104 15 4	- - -	Ditto - payment of debts.
	Captain J. Matheas - -	636 5 8	- - -	Ditto - ditto.
	Major William Mealy - -	612 8 8	- - -	Ditto - payment to son of deceased, and administrator in England.
	John Wheatall - - -	1,149 15 5	- - -	Ditto - payment to administrator to this estate.
			2,505 13 1	
September 1853 S. A.	Mrs. Eliza Hartley - -	155 6 5	- - -	Ditto - payment to sub-treasurer under Financial Secretary's letter, 8th October 1852.
	Alexander William Law, (C.S.)	133 1 11	- - -	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	John Maxwell - - -	1,668 13 3	- - -	Ditto - payment to administrator to the estate of deceased.
	David Ovenstone (master mariner).	117 12 3	- - -	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	Captain Joseph Whiteford -	155 3 7	- - -	Ditto - ditto.
			2,230 5 5	
October 1853 - S. A.	Mrs. E. C. Power - -	309 12 11	- - -	Ditto - payment of debts and balance to sub-treasurer, under Financial Secretary's letter of 8th October 1852.
	D. W. H. Speed - -	31 – 10	- - -	Ditto - payment of debts.
	Lieutenant R. Tapley - -	50 15 4	- - -	Ditto - ditto.
			391 13 1	
November 1853 S. A.	James Henry Wallace Read	221 6 11	- - -	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	Mr. M. E. De Souza, on account of money deposited with Mr. T. Turton, as Registrar of the Admiralty Court, under instructions from Government Financial Department, dated 4th, and letter from the Officiating Accountant-general Department, dated 7th instant.	3,847 12 8	—	
			4,069 3 7	
December 1853 S. A.	Lieut. and Brevet-captain E. Garret.	1,673 9 9	- -	Ditto - payment to a brother of deceased for distribution among relatives and next of kin of deceased.
	Surgeon John Kelly (trust account for Mrs. E. Kelly and Children).	228 – 7	- - -	Ditto - balance transferred to the share account of Mr. J. Kelly and Miss S. Kelly.
	Surgeon John Kelly (share account of Mr. J. Kelly).	23 9 4	- - -	Ditto - remittance to J. P. Kelly.
	Surgeon John Kelly (share account of Miss S. Kelly).	25 7 7	- - -	Ditto - payment to the legatees.

DATE.	NAMES OF ESTATES.		AMOUNT.	TO WHOM PAID.
1853–54:		*Co.'s Rs.* a. p.	*Co.'s Rs.* a. p.	
December 1853 S. A.	A. C. M. Manick - -	3,662 12 8	- - -	To Administrator-general for payment to the legatees.
	J. T. Welcox - - -	129 5 5	- - -	Ditto - payment of debts.
			5,742 13 4	
March 185 4 S. A.	Thomas Cottrell - -	93 14 6	- - -	Ditto - payment to the Solicitor of Her Majesty's Treasury, London.
	Conductor George Grainger -	189 2 5	- - -	Ditto - payment to daughter of deceased.
	E. Toulmeins - - -	786 9 –	- - -	Ditto - distribution among creditors.
			1,069 9 11	
April 1854 - S. A.	Conductor W. Cowan (pensioned).	- - -	526 15 1	Ditto - payment to W. F. Snell.
May 1854 - S. A.	C. C. Greenway - -	869 13 6	- - -	Ditto - payment to the children of deceased.
	Sir William Hay Macnaghten, Bart.	35 6 4	- - -	Ditto - payment to the widow of the deceased in England.
			905 3 10	
June 1854 - S. A.	Quartermaster-sergeant Wm. Dennis.	514 – 11	- - -	Ditto - payment to Mrs. Mary Anne Rochfort.
	J. M. Wickens - - -	335 3 9	- - -	Ditto - payment to the sister of deceased and one of his next of kin.
	John Bentley - - -	22 11 4	- - -	Ditto - balance transferred to estate of R. H. Bentley.
	Edward Brightman - -	1,408 11 5	- - -	Ditto - distribution among creditors.
	Ramnarain Coondoo - -	1,137 12 9	- - -	Ditto - payment of costs in cause Rakhal Doss Coondoo, and others *v.* Hurrynarain Coondoo and others.
	Captain William Alston -	393 10 6	- - -	Ditto - payment of debts.
	Captain S. T. Donnelly -	780 7 8	- - -	Ditto - payment to the Solicitor of Her Majesty's Treasury.
			4,592 10 4	
July 1854 - S. A.	Captain Thomas Starks, *alias* Lome Starks.	348 12 6	- - -	Ditto - payment to the legatees.
	Colonel H. Starks - -	190 10 7	- - -	Ditto - balance transferred to the estate of Capt. Thomas Starks, *alias* Lome Starks.
	Martin Hammond - -	1,888 7 10	- - -	Ditto - payment to the administrator in England, and next of kin.
			2,427 14 11	
August 1854 - S. A.	Rosalie Baretto (widow) -	59 10 9	- - -	Ditto - payment to legatees.
	Mrs. H. H. Murooth - -	12,984 11 1	- - -	Ditto - payment to next of kin.
	Alexander Symers - -	356 13 6	- - -	Not yet paid away.
	Mrs. Rosalia Ferrao - -	804 9 2	- - -	To pay the interest for life to son, as directed by will.
			14,205 12 6	
		Co.'s Rs.	5,79,406 13 2	

(Errors excepted.)

Fort William,
Office of Accountant-General's Department,
22 November 1854.

(signed) *Edmd. Drummond,*
Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal.

(No. 1531.)

FROM the Hon. *E. Drummond*, Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal, to *C. H. Lushington*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

Financial Department.

Sir,

1. WITH reference to your letter, No, 2523, dated 18 July last, I have the honour to submit for transmission to the home authorities, the statements noted in the margin*, required by the Honourable the House of Commons.

2. It will be seen that these statements do not give the precise information ordered by the Honourable House. The first statement is as required, an account of monies belonging to parties to whom the Registrar has administered, and which were subsequently paid into the General Treasury, under orders from your Department, dated the 8th October 1852. But these sums have not been invested in Government securities, because the amount belonging to each estate falls short of (500) five hundred rupees, they have however been retained in the Treasury as deposits, bearing interest at four per cent. per annum, to be repaid if claimed, or otherwise to lapse to Government at the end of 15 years, under the provisions of Act V. of 1851.

3. The second statement is an account of the amounts paid from the General Treasury, under sect. 3 of the aforesaid Act, to the Administrator-general, for payment to parties entitled to them. These payments, I beg to observe, are not made from the unclaimed estates, but in pursuance of the section of the Act quoted, from "The monies of the East India Company."

* 3. Account of all monies belonging to parties to whom the Registrar has administered, and in the hands of the Accountant-general, showing how the same is invested, the interest received, and how disposed of.

4. Account of the amounts paid and to whom, out of the unclaimed estates, in conformity with the recommendation of the Committee of Sir Thomas Turton's defalcation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edmd. Drummond*,
Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal.

Fort William,
22 November 1854.

SUPREME COURT OF CALCUTTA.

RETURNS of Estates to which the Registrars of the Supreme Court of Calcutta have Administered, of which the whole or any part remain Unclaimed; of Estates Administered to by the Registrar from 25 February 1848 to 30 June 1854; of all Monies belonging to Parties to whom the Registrar has Administered in the hand of the Accountant-General; and of the Amounts paid, and to whom, out of the Unclaimed Estates, in pursuance of the Recommendation of the Committee on Sir *T. Turton's* Defalcations.

(*Mr. Roebuck.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
17 *May* 1855.

248.

Under 8 *oz.*

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPHS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 30 March 1855;—*for*,

COPIES "of REPORTS from *India*, and LAWS or DECREES passed, respecting TELEGRAPHS; and of any Despatches from the Court of Directors regarding the Establishment of ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS in *India*."

East India House,
4 May 1855.

JAMES C. MELVILL.

(*Sir Joshua Walmsley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed.*
16 *May* 1855.

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COPIES of REPORTS from *India*, and LAWS or DECREES passed, respecting TELEGRAPHS; and of any Despatches from the Court of Directors regarding the Establishment of ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS in *India*.

IN a despatch to the Government of India, dated 26th September 1849, after referring to certain experiments on Electric Telegraph lines which had been made by Dr. O'Shaughnessy in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, so far back as the year 1839, the Court of Directors of the East India Company went on to say—

"The subject of establishing Electric Telegraphs in India is one of great importance, and though it appears to us that such a means of communication would be highly advantageous to the state and to the community, many serious considerations are involved in the question.

"We are desirous of receiving your opinion as to the expediency of establishing a system of Electric Telegraphs, independently of those which may be made simultaneously with the construction of each railroad, and in the event of your taking a favourable view of the subject, we should wish to be informed of the means which in your opinion could be best employed for carrying it out."

No. 22 of 1852.—Home Department.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

WE have the honour to transmit the accompanying Report from the Government of Bengal, announcing the completion, by Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, of the line of electric telegraph from Calcutta to Kedgeree, together with a Minute recorded by the most Noble the Governor of Bengal, recommending that, in acknowledgment of the merits and services of this officer, a reward of *Rs.* 20,000 should be assigned to him. That, with reference to the success which has attended this experimental line, your Honourable Court should be solicited to authorise the immediate commencement of a line or lines from Calcutta to Agra, Bombay, Peshawur, and Madras, either simultaneously, or in the order set forth, and that, to expedite and facilitate this object, Dr. O'Shaughnessy should be specially deputed to England, in order that he may lay before your Honourable Court every information that may be needed, and at the same time have an opportunity of making himself acquainted with the systems prevailing in England, on the Continent, and, if thought advisable, in America also.

2. We concur in the views and approve of the suggestions made by the most Noble the Governor of Bengal, and have authorised the payment to Dr. O'Shaughnessy of the sum of *Rs.* 20,000, as a reward for his services in conducting this important experiment, those services having been rendered gratuitously. As, from the eminent skill, care, and economy evinced by Dr. O'Shaughnessy, we consider him to be better qualified than any other person to be entrusted with the superintendence of the electric telegraph operations in India, we have communicated our entire approval of the proposition to direct that officer to proceed immediately to England, for the purposes explained in his Lordship's Minute; and we feel confident that your Honourable Court will protect Dr. O'Shaughnessy from all pecuniary loss, by the necessity which the rules of the service impose for his vacating his present appointments of Deputy Assay Master and Chemical Examiner.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Dalhousie.*
F. Currie.
J. Lowis.

Fort William, 23 April 1852.

From Dr. *W. B. O'Shaughnessy*, Superintendent Electric Telegraph, to *J. P. Grant*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

In obedience to the wishes of the most Noble the Governor of Bengal, I have the honour to submit the following Report, showing the present state of the lines of electric telegraph now constructed and in operation, the working and results of the system of correspondence in use since the offices have been opened for actual business, the expenses incurred in all branches of the undertaking, and the bearings of our present experience and information on the construction of lines to the North-western Provinces, Bombay and Madras.

2. The lines now in actual use for public business are—

1. Calcutta to Diamond Harbour, direction N. and S. -	30 miles.
2. Bishtopore to Moyapore, meeting No. 1 half way, direction E. and W. - - - - - -	11 „
3. Kookroohattee to Kedgeree, including the Huldee River, 4,200 feet broad - - - - -	25 „
	66 miles.

The lines ready for use,* when the crossing of the River Hooghly has been permanently effected, are—

4. Diamond Harbour to Kholakbah - - - -	3 ¾ miles.
5. Buffaloe Point to Kookroohattee - - - -	1 „
6. Tarapooka extension line on Kedgeree side - -	10 „
7. Hooghly River - - - - - - - -	1 ¼ „
	16 miles.
Total Lines -	82 miles.

Description.

Description of lines.

3. The Calcutta and Diamond Harbour line runs from Chand Pal Ghaut, Calcutta, to the Post-office and Semaphore building at Diamond Harbour.

Under-ground.

4. There is one conductor of ⅜-inch iron laid under-ground, in a cement of melted rosin and sand (in the manner minutely described in a former Report), from Chand Pal Ghaut, by the course, across the Meidra, over Alipore Bridge, through the populous bazaars and suburbs of Alipore, Bursia, and Beyla, through the mission station of Thakoorpookur to Rajmoolla Chuck, a village on the causeway, where the over-ground system commences. The iron rod is thence extended through Kurreebarra, Bistopore, Rajhat, and Sursya, to Diamond Harbour, on bamboo poles 15 feet high, coated with coal-tar and pitch, and strengthened at variable distances by posts of saul wood, teak, and iron wood from Arracan—all under observation, with reference to the comparative effects of the weather, wet earth, insects, &c., on the several kinds of timber employed. To these posts the iron rod is screwed by powerful iron clamps.

Over-ground.

Moyapore line.

5. At Bishtopore, half way, this line is divided at a central bungalow, where the Moyapore † branch meets that from Calcutta at a right angle. The line to Moyapore is constructed over-ground in the same manner as that just described; but there being no road, it runs on the footpaths in use between the island villages, and crosses for some miles through rice swamps, jeels, and creeks, on which no road or embankment or bridge exists. Much of this line was constructed during the rains, the welding of the iron rods having been done in canoes.

6. The

* Now open (29th March 1852.)—(Signed) *W. B. O'S.*

† Moyapore, a corresponding station on the river side, a frequented anchorage, powder magazine, &c., and close to the place where the Bombay mails cross the river.

6. The country between the two stations is, in fact, a lake from June to December. I purposely selected this troublesome and objectionable line, on the principle which I have all through this undertaking been guided by, that of encountering the greatest difficulties first, so as to know the worst at once. Expense and labour thus incurred lead clearly to economy and facility in the construction of other and more important lines.

Led across swamps and rice-fields.

7. The lines of conductor from Diamond Harbour to Kola Khali, Buffaloe Point to Kookroohattee, Kookroohattee to Kedgeree, and the extension by Tara-pooka Ghaut, are all over-ground, on bamboos, with eight to ten substantial saul, teak, or iron-wood posts to the mile; these provided with strong binding screws. These lines are all erected on the pathways provided for the dawk runners, or on the banks of the rivers. The Huldee River crosses the Kedgeree line half way, varying in breadth from 4,200 to 5,800 feet, according to the season. A gutta percha covered wire, secured in the angles of a chain cable, is laid across and under this river. The chain cable is found to afford perfect protection against the grapnels of the heavy native boats which incessantly pass up and down, and which, owing to the violence of the currents and the danger of the quick-sands, are compelled to drag their anchors when they move at particular times of the tide.

Diamond Harbour to Kedgeree.

Crosses Huldee River at Kedgeree side.

8. The over-ground lines above specified differ totally from those in use in England, America, or any other country, in the following most important points: no wire is used; instead of wire, I employ a thick iron rod $\frac{3}{8}$-inch diameter, weighing one ton to the mile (the heaviest wire used elsewhere is 1 cwt. to the mile). The use of these iron rods presents the following great advantages over wire:—

No wires used on our lines.

1st. Immunity from damage, or fracture by gusts of wind or ordinary mechanical violence. In the hurricane of the 23d and 24th October, last year, not one of these rods was broken; while, in my own experimental line of wire constructed in 1839, every north-wester broke many of the wires.

Advantages in using thick iron rods; shown by hurricane of 23d and 24th October last.

2d. If accidentally thrown down by the sliding of an embankment or any other cause, these rods are not injured, although passengers, bullocks, buffaloes, and elephants trample on them as they pass.

3d. They cannot be broken or bent without giving great trouble, and requiring the use of smiths' tools, so that mere idlers do not meddle with them.

4th. By their mass of metal they give so free a passage to our electric currents, that no insulation is required. We attach the rods to our bamboos, posts, &c., without employing glass, porcelain, or any other non-conductor; yet through these lines we work without interruption, during tropical deluges of rain, with miniature batteries, consisting of a dozen cells of platinum wires and zinc. This non-necessity for electric insulation further gives us great protection against lightning. The moment rain falls we are almost safe, as the lightning which strikes the line escapes by the wet posts to the ground.

5th. Again, our system differs from that adopted elsewhere by the rods being placed on the supports, without occasion for the straining and winding apparatus which must be employed with wires. This tension renders wire incessantly liable to fracture, and occasions much expense in construction, and much difficulty in repairs. Avoiding this strain enables us to use bamboos as our principal supports, which has special advantages, subsequently pointed out.

No tension required on our lines.

6th. The thick rods admit of rusting to take place to an extent which would be fatal to a wire line unless coated with zinc, a process which weakens the wire, and adds much to its cost.

7th. In point of expense there is no objection to the use of rods; if imported direct, they would not cost more than 10*l.*, say 100 rupees per mile. The cost of welding is one quarter more; that of carriage or transit is doubtless greater than for the lighter wire; but all this included falls far below what would be expended on the winders, insulators, zincing, and straining posts absolutely necessary on a wire line.

Rods not more costly than thin wires.

9. That the welding of the lines of iron rods presents no practical difficulty is shown by our experience; we have on several occasions, with one village forge, carried

Welding of rods no difficulty.

carried by two coolies, welded up a mile of rods in a working day. The rods are previously prepared, in 200 feet lengths of a central depôt.

10. I have enumerated these facts in detail because I attach great importance to the iron-rod system, as different from that of wires, and most especially with reference to its value in India. If we have to construct lines for general communication, our track will often run through a "howling wilderness," tenanted only by wild beasts, or mere savages in human form; while on our best roads, even if we entertain a police establishment, we may rest assured they will take but slight troubles on their duties. The lines must protect themselves, or incessant interruptions will take place.

Rods not injured by birds or monkeys.

11. I pass over with slight remark the damage done to wires, in my experiments in 1839, by birds and monkeys; whole swarms of crows, kites, and fishing eagles may now be seen daily enjoying themselves on our lines through the swamps of the Diamond Harbour road; they cause us no harm, and we do not molest them; our correspondence flies through their claws without interception; but it has happened on one occasion that a flash of lightning struck the wet rod, and killed some scores of its harmless incumbents.

Use of bamboos.

12. The use of the bamboo for supporting posts demands especial notice; at first I only tried it as scaffolding, to be replaced by teak or saul posts; I did not suppose it possessed of sufficient strength or durability to be permanently employed; but the hurricane of the 23d and 24th October exposed our lines to an ordeal I never expected they could go through unharmed: while trees, the growth of centuries, were uprooted, houses of solid masonry levelled with the ground, the country inundated, the "Precursor" and "Powerful" steamers driven ashore, a fleet of ships and innumerable native craft wrecked or dismasted, not one of our posts was broken. It was the realization of the fable of the bulrush and the oak: the bamboo bent slightly to the hurricane, and rose erect when its violence had ceased.

Bamboos resist storms which destroy timber posts.

13. In point of durability, the bamboo may be open to objection; but this must be viewed with reference to prime cost, abundance and facility of supply, and degree of labour in construction, whatever timber be employed; now 100 bamboos cost, carriage included, say *Rs.* 16; 100 saul posts of equal length, *Rs.* 300. The saul posts must be renewed in eight years, as shown by the present state and history of the palisades of Fort William.

Cheapness of bamboos.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Bamboos, 200 per mile -	32	–	–
Renewed, say in every two years in eight years -	128	–	–
Cost of saul posts, 200 at 3 rupees - - -	600	–	–
Difference in favour of bamboos in one mile - -	472	–	–

14. Thus the comparative cost in eight years would be, as shown in the margin, *Rs.* 472 per mile in favour of the bamboo. It should be added, that the lightness of this kind of posts, the abundance and ubiquity of its supply, the ease with which it is worked, and the rapidity with which it is placed, are all practical advantages of such real value that I am persuaded that were bamboos available in Europe, no other supports would be employed.

Objections to European over-ground system still maintained.

15. While the over-ground system, on the plan I have followed, presents the great advantages of rapidity in construction, exceeding cheapness, and immunity from accident, from storms, lightning, and wanton injury, to a degree I could scarcely have anticipated, I am bound to say that the objections I recorded in 1850, in my Report to Government, to the European and American over-ground system, as advocated by Colonel Forbes, remain totally unaffected by the results now attained and described; but, were this otherwise, had it been that my former views were erroneous, it seemed to me that the moment I was entrusted with the construction of an experimental line, it became my paramount duty to dismiss every preconceived or controversial opinion, and apply myself to ascertain the method which would afford the cheapest, safest, and quickest means for accomplishing the all-important object of telegraphic communication, totally leaving aside how far the results might establish or refute my previous opinions.

Subterranean system indispensable in certain localities;

and affords great protection from lightning.

16. But, notwithstanding the advantages thus set forth, there are many localities where the subterranean or subaqueous plan is indispensable; for instance, through all populous towns and markets, across rivers too broad to be spanned from masts, and in the immediate vicinity of each corresponding station, where the subterranean position of a portion of the line constitutes the best of all protections from the appalling dangers of the thunder-storms, so incessant and terrific

terrific for several months of the year in this country: the experience of the month now ending has afforded such evidence as places this fact in the clearest light.

17. Thunder-storms have been more frequent and more violent from the 1st to 26th of March this year than has been the case in any three months for the last 15 years. During these storms, flashes of lightning have repeatedly entered our offices; but no injury has been caused to any individual, and but one instrument has been rendered unserviceable. Unusual frequency and severity of thunder-storms this month.

18. In thus describing, however, the immunity we have enjoyed, I by no means wish to assert that all risk has been obviated. The occupation of a signaller has its perils; so has that of the soldier and sailor; all we can do is to use every precaution which science and experience teach us to adopt.

River-crossing.

19. In paragraph 7 I have described the method by which the Huldee River, 4,200 feet wide, has been successfully crossed, and which is now in course of application to the Hooghly River, 6,200 feet wide, above Diamond Harbour. River-crossings:

20. I have already, in several previous Reports, referred to a great number of experiments made by my assistants and myself on this very important point. Without entering into details too fatiguing for a general reader, I have to state the following facts.

21. The system alluded to in my Report to the Military Board, dated 20th December 1849, consisting in the use of a repeating instrument on each bank of the river, and a naked massive rod across and below the water, was tried with success; but it was found that the repeating instruments required to be attended by skilful and careful assistants, and that, in practice, such derangement occurred as caused very frequent interruptions. This plan was accordingly set aside. With a repeating instrument and naked rod, failed.

22. Again, a method of conveying signals across a broad river without any metallic conductor, using the water itself as the sole vehicle of the electric impulses, was tried, at great labour and at considerable expense, and signals were so conveyed across the Hooghly River in the month of May last, for several days, at the line where the chain is now being placed. But it was ascertained that to correspond by this system required an enormous battery, of at least 300 cells, and that the maintenance and working and current expense of this battery would cause such heavy outlay, and call for the application of such labour and skill, as could not be in practice devoted to any river-crossing. The system was accordingly given up, after full and fair trial. Without metallic conductors; not applicable in practice.

23. Innumerable experiments were subsequently made on iron and copper wire ropes, insulated in different modes, protected by spiral and parallel coatings of iron wire and rods. In these experiments so many failures occurred, that it needed some perseverance to arrive at a successful issue. This has been, I conceive, attained; and I shall describe, with all possible brevity, the system I should now follow in future lines. Different kinds of conductors tried.

24. A copper wire, covered with gutta percha (in England) forms the electric conductor. The wire is but $\frac{1}{16}$-inch in diameter, so slight that it may be broken by the fingers; the gutta percha coating so soft that it can be cut through with the nail, and, moreover, liable to be (very slowly) acted upon by water. To use this wire, so as to depend on our correspondence being maintained, we must protect the wire itself from all mechanical strains, and its coating from similar injury, and from the chemical agency of the water in which it has to be placed: this latter object I accomplished by covering the gutta percha with a spiral coating of sheet lead, secured closely and firmly by a spiral of tape, saturated with melted wax, applied hot. Experiments, now conducted for 16 months, show that in that time the gutta percha coating of a wire so prepared experiences no change of weight, and undergoes no chemical action of any appreciable amount. Chain-cable system finally adopted.

25. For the mechanical protection of that line I adopt two systems, according to the nature of the river to be crossed, whether tidal and navigable by large vessels, or such as we have to deal with chiefly towards the North-west, nearly dry for a part of the year, and for the remainder only navigated by small craft, using light anchoring tackle.

Experiments on the Huldee River.

26. The Huldee River is an instance of the first kind across that river. I have laid successively five experimental lines: one, a copper wire insulated with wax and tape; two, an iron wire rope; three, a gutta percha coated wire, undefended; four, a gutta percha covered wire, with defensive coating like that used between Dover and Calais; five, and lastly, a gutta percha covered wire, secured in the angles of a chain cable: of these, the first, second, third, and fourth were cut through by the grapnels of native craft, in periods varying from one to 20 days. The last mode has proved successful. The chain tears away the grapnels which hook it, and the boatmen now give the line a "wide berth."

Four lines cut through by native boats.

27. It is almost unnecessary to say that the failure of the four first trials, made chiefly to ascertain how far a guard-boat could be depended upon for the defence of lines not mechanically or self-protected, caused considerable outlay, and gave me much anxiety, but the result now obtained is, I conceive, well worth the previous cost. For all tidal rivers like the Huldee, navigated by native craft, under 100 tons burthen, I conceive the chain system to be completely efficient.

28. How far the plan is applicable to a great river like the Hooghly, navigated by fleets of shipping of all tonnage, to 1,600 tons and more, and by heavy native craft, not under European officers, especially in the only locality where there is a chance of maintaining the line intact, remains to be decided by actual trial. That trial is now in progress.

Crossing the Hooghly River.

29. A chain of $\frac{3}{8}$-inch iron cable is being laid across, under the able management of Mr. Wickham, the assistant harbour-master, by whom the chain was placed across the Huldee. The bed of the river being soft mud, the chain will, doubtless, sink in many places, so as to be below the reach of anchors when dragged across the line; but in some places it may not settle to this depth; and emergencies will arise in which ships must drag their anchors, and endanger the continuity of the chain.

Precaution used.

30. To guard against this as far as practicable, a boat, under a European officer, is stationed on the line; signal guns are fired from the Kookroohattee, when vessels approach it; beacons have been erected at each side of the river; notices have been issued by the marine authorities to the pilot service, and circulated in Bengalli among the native navigators. A semaphore mast is also being erected to carry on the communication with Diamond Harbour in case of casualty to the chain. Despite of all their precautions, this river-crossing must always be a source of anxiety, and a risk of interruption.

A line to Saugor recommended instead of Kedgeree line.

31. I now very much regret that the marine authorities, when duly consulted prior to our selection of a line to the sea, objected to the route *viâ* Culpie and Saugor to the site of the new lighthouse, which I then wished to follow, and which I believe they would now admit to have very great advantages over the Kedgeree line. It is satisfactory, however, to know, that should the chain fail us, as I believe it will, the whole of the telegraph rods, supports, &c., can be transferred in a few days to the Diamond Harbour side, and may, in a month or six weeks, be erected so as to afford a corresponding station at Culpie, and another at Saugor lighthouse. Culpie is a much-frequented anchorage, is within site of Rungafulla tidal semaphore, in correspondence with which it would transmit reports of great practical value on the depth of water in the critical channels between that station and Kedgeree. An office at Saugor Point would give intelligence of arrivals often two days earlier than Kedgeree, would report vessels in distress, convey orders to outward-bound steamers and shipping, and communicate news and despatches of importance with very much greater facility and certainty than can be accomplished *viâ* Kedgeree, where inward-bound vessels in the south-western monsoon seldom anchor, and scarcely communicate even their names before their arrival at Diamond Harbour.

All materials of Kedgeree line available for one to Saugor.

Great advantage of Saugor line.

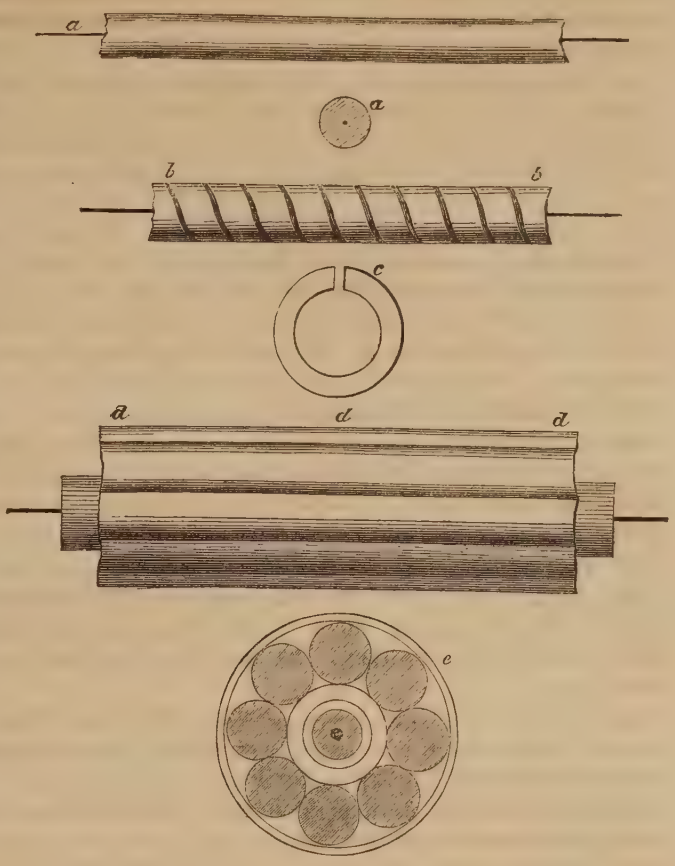
Would be obtained at a saving of *Rs.* 200 a month.

32. All these advantages would be gained at a reduction of our present establishment of the guard-boats and officers now entertained for the Hooghly and Huldee River lines, and amounting to about *Rs.* 200 per month.

33. In the opinion of the best judges, persons familiar with the river and with Saugor, there is no practical difficulty whatever in running the line along the edge of the island. Channel Creek is the only wide water crossing: this is nearly dry at ebb-tide, and is never kedged through. There are several small creeks, but they present no impediment worth dwelling on, as they, as well as Channel

Channel Creek, can be crossed with certainty and ease in the mode I shall now describe.

34. The gutta percha covered wire, *a a*, coated with sheet lead and waxed tape, *b b*, is surrounded transversely with rings cut out of iron wire, as shown in the margin, *c*; parallel to the wire outside the rings are then placed iron rods, each $\frac{3}{8}$-inch diameter, touching each other, so as to form a bundle like the Roman fasces, *ddd*; the length of these rods is rather greater than that of the river or creek to be crossed; the rods are then secured by transverse loops of iron, *e*.



35. An experimental line of this kind has been tested at the Allipore iron bridge yard by every sort of mechanical trial far more severely than by any impact or strain to which it possibly can be subjected in the rivers or creeks referred to, and has most successfully withstood all attempts to injure it; it is as flexible as a wire-rope of the same diameter.

36. This is the plan I would accordingly follow in Channel Creek, or in the rivers between Calcutta and the North-west, such as the Soane, the Ganges, Jumna, &c., across which it can be placed with ease and certainty. In point of expense, it may be estimated at about *Rs.* 3,000 for the mile of river.

37. The working of a line to Saugor *viâ* Culpie might be depended upon the whole year through as certainly as that of the line between Diamond Harbour and Calcutta is at present. Communication with Kedgeree might be maintained, if thought desirable, by semaphore; but the lumbering inefficiency of the semaphore system gives it but a questionable shade of superiority over the dawk itself. I should not conclude the notice of this subject without alluding to the great value the communication with Saugor would prove of in time of war, in the early receipt of intelligence and orders, and in the possible case of the approach of an enemy's cruisers to the mouth of the river.

Advantage of Saugor line in case of war.

38. I now proceed to consider the working and results of the system of correspondence in use since the offices have been opened for actual business.

39. This took place on the 4th of October, when the junction was completed between the experimental station at Allipore and the new office at Chaudpoul Ghaut, Calcutta. Since that day four offices have been regularly in correspondence; namely, Calcutta, Moyapore, and Diamond Harbour, with a reserve station at Bishtopore; and since the 3d February, two offices, Kedgeree and Kookroohattee, have been open on the Kedgeree line.

System of correspondence on the lines.

40. From the 4th of October till the 5th of December the line was worked, and shipping intelligence printed and circulated gratuitously, with the view of satisfying the mercantile community as to the efficiency of the correspondence which could be carried on by its means. This done, the semaphore between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour was abolished on the 5th of December.

Intelligence published four times daily.

 41. From

No interruptions on our lines.

41. From that day till this date I am happy to say no interruption whatever has taken place in our correspondence, a result the more important as such interruptions are of very frequent occurrence and long duration on the European lines, where the weather is often blamed for what I believe to be the fault of the instrument and persons employed in the offices.

Night correspondence.

42. Night correspondence has, in a great number of urgent cases, been carried on with a certainty and rapidity which I did not myself anticipate. The signal-boys sleep in the instrument rooms, where an alarm is set; when thoroughly awakened (not an instantaneous operation with a sleepy schoolboy), correspondence proceeds as if by day. As an instance of what has been done in this way, I may adduce a visit by the Superintendent of Marine, Captain Rogers, to the Calcutta office, about 11 P. M., on the night of the 14th February, to learn if the "Phlegethon" steam-vessel had landed the King of Ava's letter at Diamond Harbour: in four minutes the answer was obtained from that station, although all the signallers were in bed and asleep when Captain Rogers came to the office.

King of Ava's letter.

Confidential messages freely entrusted to our offices.

43. The degree of confidence reposed in the office by the public is such as to surprise us all: messages on banking business, law matters, opium speculations, domestic concerns, &c., many being of a strictly secret nature, have been entrusted to us; and in no case have I had reason to find fault with our employés for any indiscretion.

44. On one occasion two individuals were, on the same day, sending orders to their agents at Kedgeree, one to arrest a ship, the other to despatch it with all possible speed: neither party could obtain any information as to the despatch sent by the other, although the attempt was made by both to penetrate the secret.

Money receipts.

Private messages.*

45. Our pecuniary returns are threefold greater than I anticipated: I stated that *Rs.* 200 a month might be expected; over *Rs.* 600 are now constantly realised; and that this amount will be much increased when either the Kedgeree or Saugor line can be depended upon for continuous correspondence, I think cannot admit of reasonable doubt.

Service messages.†

46. Besides the messages from private individuals, the telegraph is daily had recourse

* December 1851.								*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
Private messages sent and received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	13	–	
Subscriptions for circulars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	429	10	6	
											546 7 6
January 1852.											
Private messages sent and received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	257	12	–	
Subscriptions for circulars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	474	9	3	
											732 5 3
February 1852.											
Private messages sent and received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148	4	–	
Subscriptions for circulars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	488	–	–	
											636 4 –
					TOTAL	-	-	-	*Co.'s Rs.*		1,915 – 9
Average of three months									*Rs.* 638	5	7

† December 1851.								*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
Service messages sent and received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185	15	–	
Circulars at *pro formâ* charge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	–	–	
											281 15 –
January 1852.											
Service messages sent and received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	301	14	–	
Circulars at *pro formâ* charge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	–	–	
											397 14 –
February 1852.											
Service messages sent and received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	–	–	
Circulars at *pro formâ* charge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	–	–	
											546 – –
					TOTAL	-	-	-	*Co.'s Rs.*		1,226 13 –
Average per month									*Rs.* 408	15	–

recourse to for reports and intelligence, and orders to and from the Marine Department for reports to the superintendent of salt chokies and other public authorities; and the aggregate of such communications, charged, *pro formâ*, at the same rate as private messages, shows that the work done by the office is a direct profit to Government, even in this incipient stage of our operations.

47. On the Kedgeree line two stations are maintained, Kookroohattie and Kedgeree; and whenever any despatch of importance is transmitted from Kedgeree, a boat takes it from Kookroohattie to Diamond Harbour. The necessity of this will cease when the chain line is laid across; and it is then more than probable that the Kookroohattie station may be abolished.

48. The establishment entertained to work these lines, with six corresponding offices, required by the exigencies of as many river stations, is composed of the individuals named in the accompanying List (B.), at the salaries specified, in all amounting to *Rs.* 867.

Establishment of signallers required.

49. On this establishment* there are many extra hands and probationers entertained, with reference to the exceeding unhealthiness of some of the out-stations, and to protect the public against interruption by misconduct on the part of the lads themselves. Were they to suppose we could not do without them, as would be the case had we barely the number required, it would need but slight temptation to induce them to desert us at critical times, and to trouble us by importunate demands for increase of allowances. With a few extra hands, I can admonish, fine and punish at discretion, and provide for absence through sickness, thereby ensuring efficiency; while, with a smaller number, I could not venture on the system of discipline I now rigorously adopt, nor supply subsitutes for those disabled by the fevers which prevail at all the out-stations.

Necessity for numerous extra hands on these lines.

Rate of signalling.

50. The proficiency of the youths in correspondence daily improves. Up to this time I prevent the use of abbreviations, and cause each word to be spelt in full, with reference to the youth and inexperience of some of our signallers, and the paramount importance of avoiding mistakes in correspondence; with our senior lads, the rate of signalling and reading now equals that on the English lines; and when I feel myself warranted in permitting the use of abbreviations, our work will equal that of the American offices.

Fallacious statements regarding rates on other lines.

51. I would here advert briefly to certain statements which from time to time astonish the public, respecting the despatch of several hundred words in a minute by means of telegraph machines and electric currents. The thing is possible in two rooms of the same house, or even on an extended line when insulated by absolute dryness of the air, or by the whole of the lines being encased in ice in the depth of an American winter; but the possibility exists only for the work of a few minutes, when these deceitful and complicated instruments are certain to become disordered. We may, I consider, deem ourselves fully efficient if we work in India as well as they do on the great English lines; and this condition I may fairly say we have already attained. I therefore dismiss all considerations of the elaborate toys to which I allude, which, however creditable to the skill of the constructor, are practically but of insignificant value, and most certainly, for reasons to be adduced in another place, can never be made use of on Indian lines.

52. I now proceed to notice, succinctly, the instruments in use in all our stations.

Instruments used on our lines.

53. I had in 1839 ascertained, by experiments on a very large scale, that to maintain electric correspondence in India would require great modifications in the instruments used elsewhere, owing to the prodigious electric excitement of the atmosphere, of such frequent occurrence, and to many other causes which I have detailed in previous Reports.

53 ½. Accordingly,

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
* Establishment for December 1851 - - - - -	829	1	—
Ditto - for January 1852 - - - - -	826	2	3
Ditto - for February 1852 - - - - -	874	10	8
	Rs. 2,529	13	11

Necessity for using simplest possible instruments.

53½. Accordingly, on organising experimental correspondence for our lines, I speedily found that, unless the instruments could be reduced to such a condition of simplicity that when deranged they could be set right by mere schoolboys, and without the aid of a mechanic, regular and sustained correspondence would be totally impracticable.

54. To explain this, it is sufficient to state that, in all our lines running north and south, there is a natural current of electricity continuously flowing; that this current deranges the polarity of our needles, confers permanent polarity on soft iron, and produces chemical stains on prepared tissues: these facts suffice to show to those who have studied this subject, that no matter what instruments we use, whether English, American, or of our own invention, these must be constantly liable to derangement; and this irrespective of the sudden violence of the furious thunder-storms occurring so frequently at particular seasons. It follows, that at each station, if we use complex instruments, we should provide several of them, or at least supply them in duplicate, with a skilful mechanic to take charge of and adjust them, or else we must make instruments of such thoroughly simple forms that our boys can do this for themselves.

55. There being no mechanics out of Calcutta, and here but two skilled in such handicraft, I was driven step by step to discard every screw and lever, and pivot and foot of wire, and frame-work and dial, without which it was practicable to work. I accordingly and successively tried and dismissed the English vertical astatic needle telegraph, the American dotter, and several contrivances of my own invention, most skilfully constructed by Mr. Crible, of Calcutta. Every thunder-storm put the astatic needles *hors de combat*, by deranging the polarity of one or both the needles. The American temporary magnets became permanently polarised, and ceased to actuate the markers. At length, by August 1851, when incessant interruption of this kind had almost driven me to despair, I contrived the little single needle horizontal telegraph, now in use in all our stations, and with which we work in all weathers without danger of interruption. It sometimes becomes disordered, as every instrument must, but it is changed or replaced, or "cured," in a few seconds by the signallers on duty, and if totally destroyed is but the loss of *Rs.* 3, the cost at which the instrument is made by the boys themselves, including their profit on the construction.

Effects of lightning at Bistopore station on 21st March.

56. There is on the table before me, while I write, one of these instruments, which was in use on the evening of the 21st March, Sunday, at the Bistopore station, at half-past 8 P. M., during a terrific north-wester: a flash of lightning struck the line, traversed the instrument, made its wires red-hot, and melted their ends into beads. In less than two minutes, Charles Todd, the signaller on duty, had placed another coil in gear, and reported by telegraph to Calcutta what had taken place in his office.

Alarm apparatus.

57. The same simple apparatus, slightly modified, attached to a "Sam Slick" clock, causes this to ring incessantly by night when an alarm is to be conveyed.

58. The reverser or director, by which the battery currents are transmitted, has equally undergone simplification and improvement in point of solidity and strength, until it now totally differs from any instrument of the kind used elsewhere.

59. A battery of 12 to 20 pieces of platinum wire, with zinc plates, suffices to work our lines and instruments through the heaviest rain and most violent storms.

60. To all our telegraphs and alarms a lightning conductor is attached, of the simplest conceivable construction, by which a flash entering the station will, in nearly all cases, pass off without injury to anything beyond the fusion of the ends of the fine wire of the instrument in use. This lightning conductor is, in principle and construction, totally different from those used elsewhere. I at first employed the kind known as "Walker's" on the English lines, but discarded them as too complex and expensive for use in a country where every thunder-storm would "expend them" in dozens.

Total cost of instruments for one station not *Rs.* 100.

61. In fine, we can now provide all our stations with complete sets of instruments of every kind, battery, reverser, telegraph, and alarm, with a dozen reserve telegraphs, for less than *Rs.* 100. I need say nothing to point out the import-

ance

ance of this fact, when we have to provide for the numerous offices which must before long be organised in this country.

62. I have next to show the total expenses incurred up to this time in the construction of the line, distinguishing this specially from the cost of experiments of the training school for pupils, office-rent, furniture, instruments for meteorological observations, maps, books, clocks, erection of bungalows for some out-stations; also setting aside the value of articles lent from the arsenal and naval stores, such as two chain cables, tents, wax powlins, a brass six-pounder gun for signals, a semaphore mast, some meteorological instruments, telescopes, &c.; lastly, stores in hand are taken credit for at cost price. All this duly considered, the accompanying sketch account shows the cost of construction of 11 miles subterranean and 69 miles over-ground line, independent of river crossings, to have amounted to *Rs.* 36,201. 7. 11., being at the rate of *Rs.* 452. 8. 3. per mile. Total expenditure on lines.

63. The detailed accounts* have been submitted to the Military Board up to 31st December 1851, and to the Accountant Government of Bengal to 31st October 1851, leaving only *Rs.* 6777. 1. 2. unadjusted, of which the accounts are in preparation, and will be sent in as soon as practicable; meanwhile the accompanying statement may be fully depended upon within a margin, which cannot influence any question of importance.

64. It will be remembered that the above result of *Rs.* 452. 8. 3. per mile, although *Rs.* 297. 7. 9. below my estimate of *Rs.* 750 for any line under 100 miles, is still far above what the cost of future single lines will be. Many failures and mistakes have been made and paid for heavily; but they have led to this point, that I am enabled confidently to undertake the construction of future over-ground lines at the rate of *Rs.* 350 per mile for a single, *Rs.* 550 for a double line, river crossings and erection of offices being a separate charge.

65. A single line to the North-west or Madras would amply suffice for the transmission of Government despatches; if led through the valley of the Ganges, with offices at all the large cities, a double line would be required for the wants of the community as well as of Government. Expense of lines to North-west or Madras.

66. From the experience of the home and American systems, I am of opinion that an office or station should be provided at every 100 miles, in order to secure correspondence in all weathers. The cost of each office would average *Rs.* 500 a month rent, and, current expenses included, say *Rs.* 5,000 a month, as the cost of correspondence on a line of 1,000 miles. Offices required in 1,000 miles.

67. I believe that, without clashing with the Government work, the 10 stations thus contemplated would, on the North-west trunk road line, pay a very considerable sum for the transmission of private business, provided the system be adopted of making a low and uniform charge (for each message of 16 words, of two syllables each, one rupee), irrespective of the distance to which the message is sent.

68. With a double line along the valley of the Ganges to Allahabad and *viâ* Agra to Bombay, at a cost of *Rs.* 550 per mile, and embracing 25 stations, I consider it beyond all doubt that not only would every expense be paid, but a large net profit be insured. A double line must yield a large profit.

69. It is not alone the great stations on the line itself, but every place of importance within, say, 100 miles of the line at each side, would be brought within a day's correspondence of all the stations; the two great termini and centre, say Calcutta, Bombay, and Agra, included.

70. On the cost of construction of such great lines, and of providing these with apparatus, the expense of their establishment and working, there can be no uncertainty.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
* Received from the General Treasury - - - -	51,507	1	8
Ditto by sale of materials, &c. - - - -	1,028	3	1
	52,535	4	9
Accounts submitted to the Military Board - -	45,758	3	7
	Rs. 6,777	1	2

uncertainty. The Diamond Harbour and Kedgeree lines have answered every question of this kind. The time required for construction has been rendered equally certain. Allowed eight months for importation and collection of materials, their distribution on the line, and all other preliminary arrangements, three or even five miles a day could be easily constructed from the commencement of operations.

71. But to ensure the economy and despatch above described, iron rods and such material must be procured in the English market, not at the ruinous and extortionate rates which prevail in Calcutta whenever purchases are made on Government account.

72. Having already, in my letters of the 10th and 13th February, adverted to my own position in connexion with the experiments and the construction of the lines now in operation, and referring to these letters for the discussion of many matters with which I am unwilling to encumber this Report, I have, in conclusion, to solicit the indulgent consideration of Government for such imperfections as they may deem to exist in the results of my experiments. I have never been in a telegraph office elsewhere, and I have had no one to refer to here for advice in any doubtful case. Whatever has been done has, moreover, been accomplished in the hours snatched with difficulty from the laborious duties of the Assay Office, in which I well knew that not even the semblance of the slightest remissness would be passed over without severe animadversion by the Mint committee.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. B. O'Shaughnessy,*
Superintendent Electric Telegraph.

Calcutta, Electric Telegraph Office,
30 March 1852.

(True copies.)

(signed) J. W. Dalrymple,
Under-Secretary to Government of Bengal.

MINUTE by the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal.

Electric telegraph in Bengal.

1. DR. W. O'SHAUGHNESSY has submitted his last Report, announcing the completion of the line of electric telegraph from Calcutta to Kedgeree. In all its parts, as well as in that portion of the line which is carried under-ground as in that which is conducted, after the European manner, on posts, its success has been complete. Neither the heat nor the rains, neither the violent atmospheric influences, nor the thunder-storms and hurricanes to which it has been exposed during the past twelvemonth, in a degree which will probably never be exceeded, have interrupted the full and continuous working of the line. Even the more difficult object of carrying the wire in safety across the Hooghly, where it is so liable to injury by the shipping, appears to have been fully accomplished. A mechanism and a system, both admirable for their simplicity, and therefore doubly valuable in India, and under the circumstances in which the telegraph will be worked, have been devised and brought into operation. An establishment of young lads has been trained, and has conducted the duties hitherto with regularity, and to the satisfaction of the Government and of the public.

Financially, the experiment may be regarded as quite successful. The monthly charge amounts to *Rs.* 925, while the receipts from private parties exceed *Rs.* 916; leaving the whole of the Government correspondence conducted almost without charge.

In like manner it appears from Dr. O'Shaughnessy's letters that the entire line, 80 miles in length, has been constructed for a sum lower than the estimate by *Rs.* 13,000.

2. I have visited the line, and, in common with hundreds of others, can bear testimony to the beautiful simplicity of the work, to the regularity of its operations, and to the perfect success of it as a national experiment of the highest

and

and most immediate moment to the interests of India. In truth, the best of all testimony is borne to it by the periodical delivery every three hours during each day of intelligence from each station between Calcutta and Kedgeree, up to the hour at which the intelligence is delivered here in Calcutta.

3. These are admirable and most valuable results; and I believe I am doing no more than expressing the universal opinion of the community when I say, that for them the Government of India is indebted to the ability, the undaunted energy, the perseverance and skill of Dr. W. O'Shaughnessy. He has accomplished the whole, unaided, within a comparatively short time, in the midst of other imperative duties, and without any remuneration whatever.

4. I am of opinion that for these things Dr. O'Shaughnessy deserves the highest approbation and substantial proofs of the gratitude of the Government he has served so well.

If it were in my power, as Governor of Bengal, to confer upon Dr. O'Shaughnessy a reward adequate to his claims, I should hasten to do so at once; but adverting to what I conceive to be the immense value of the success which he has achieved, to the economy with which he has worked, to the anxiety and responsibility of his task, and to the absence of all remuneration since he commenced his labours, I consider him to be entitled to a richer acknowledgment than I am competent to bestow.

I beg leave, therefore, in the most earnest language, to recommend to the Government of India, that it should direct to be paid to Dr. O'Shaughnessy, for what he has already accomplished in the success of the experimental line, the sum of *Rs.* 20,000.

5. The complete success of the experimental line has added intensity to the ardent desire I have entertained, ever since the first report on the subject was submitted, to see the main line of electric telegraph between Calcutta and Peshawur, Bombay and Calcutta, Madras and Calcutta, fairly commenced before I quit India next year.

6. The vast advantages of such a communication, if feasible, are apparent at a glance. The experimental line has shown not only that it is feasible, but that it may be made easy of accomplishment, rapid in execution, cheap of construction, and profitable in its returns.

7. If additional proof of its political value were required, it would be found in recent events, when the existence of an electric telegraph would have gained for us days when even hours were precious, instead of being dependent for the conveyance of a material portion of our orders upon the poor pace of a dâk foot-runner.

8. Since, then, the early establishment of the electric telegraph is all-important alike to the Government and to the community in India; since it has been shown to be practicable, safe, cheap and profitable, I entreat the Government of India to second with all its authority my most urgent solicitation to the Honourable Court of Directors, that they will authorise the immediate construction of a line or lines from Calcutta to Agra, to Bombay, to Peshawur, and to Madras, either simultaneously, or as soon as possible, in the order in which they are placed in my list.

9. Relying confidently on the acquiescence of the Government of India in this request, I would beg to offer some suggestions for expediting the submission of the question to the Court, and for giving effect to its consent, which I am satisfied will not be withheld, so soon as the Court shall be convinced of the correctness of the results we are now about to lay before them.

Everything, all the world over, moves faster now-a-days than it used to do, except the transactions of Indian business.

What with the numbers of functionaries, boards, references, correspondences, and several governments in India; what with the distance, the reference for further information made from England, the fresh correspondences arising from that reference, and the consultations of the several authorities in England, the progress of any great public measure, even when all are equally disposed to promote it, is often discouragingly slow.

10. In the present instance, the inconveniences usually felt in this country have been obviated by causing Dr. O'Shaughnessy to communicate direct with

the Government of Bengal: his Report of the completion of the line has thus been considered by the local government without delay, and I trust it will be speedily forwarded to the Court by the Government of India.

11. I am very desirous of endeavouring to expedite and facilitate its consideration by the authorities in England.

To that end I beg leave respectfully to recommend to the Governor-general in Council, that Dr. O'Shaughnessy should be directed to proceed to England at once, simultaneously with the transmission of the Report.

His presence will enable him to give every information to the Honourable Court respecting the system he has established, and its operation. His accounts will enable the Court to test the estimates for the extension of these lines, by examination of past expenditure. All necessity for references to India will be removed, and the Court will be in a condition to pronounce its decision at once.

12. I have already stated, that I cannot doubt that the decision of the Court will sanction the work. In that case Dr. O'Shaughnessy's presence in England will be of great additional value. With the sanction and under the directions of the Court, he will be able to direct the preparation of materials for the electric line on very favourable terms, and with that speed and in those quantities which alone will lead to a speedy establishment of the whole line. This could not be effected in India.

13. As I cannot doubt that, if the line be carried on, the past services of Dr. O'Shaughnessy will entitle him, in the eyes of the Government, to be selected for the superintendence of the larger work, his visit to England will be further valuable by giving him the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the English, the continental, and even the American systems and modes of construction; for it is not the least part of Dr. O'Shaughnessy's merits that he has never seen an electric telegraph line, though he has so sucessfully constructed one, and contrived its organisation.

14. Dr. O'Shaughnessy, if he be allowed to proceed to England, cannot, by the rules, be permitted to retain his office or his salary; but I trust the Government of India will not hesitate to take upon itself the responsibility of assuring Dr. O'Shaughnessy, that they will use all their efforts to ensure that he will not, during his absence, or on his return, be subjected to any pecuniary loss by his mission.

15. Heartily commending this matter to the favourable consideration of the Governor-general in Council, I trust that it will meet with an early assent.

(signed) *Dalhousie.*

14 April 1852.

(A true copy.)

(signed) J. W. Dalrymple,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Copy PUBLIC LETTER to the Governor-General of India in Council.—No. 26.

LETTER from, in Home Department, No. 22, dated 23 April 1852.

Forwarding a Report from the Government of Bengal, announcing the completion by Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy of the line of electric telegraph from Calcutta to Kedgeree; together with a Minute by the most Honourable the Governor, stating that, in acknowledgment of the services of that officer, he has been presented with the sum of *Rs.* 20,000. That with the view of commencing a scheme of electric telegraphs for India, which the Court are requested to sanction, Dr. O'Shaughnessy, to whom it is proposed to entrust the superintendence, will be directed to proceed to Europe for the purpose of submitting to the Court every information that may be needed, and of making himself acquainted with the various systems which prevail.

Para. 1. WE have observed with much interest the progress of the experimental line of telegraph at your Presidency, and now receive with true satisfaction the account of its successful termination, under the superintendence of W. B. O'Shaughnessy.

2. We entirely approve of the manner in which you have testified your sense of the merits and services of Dr. O'Shaughnessy, who gratuitously devoted much time and attention to the execution of the work, and has now brought it to a successful issue; and of the remuneration of *Rs.* 20,000 which you have assigned to him.

3. Concurring

3. Concurring, also, in your view of the desirableness of commencing lines of electric telegraph to connect the different seats of Government, we shall be prepared, in view to the early accomplishment of that object, to give our serious consideration to the propositions which Dr. O'Shaughnessy may lay before us.

(signed) *J. W. Hogg.* *W. Dent.*
C. Mills. *J. P. Muspratt.*
J. L. Lushington. *H. Shank.*
J. Cotton. *M. T. Smith.*
E. Macnaghten. *H. Willock.*
R. D. Mangles. *W. J. Eastwick.*
W. H. C. Plowden. *J. A. Moore.*
J. H. Astell.

London, 23 June 1852.

Copy PUBLIC LETTER to the Governor-General of India in Council.—No. 38.

Para. 1. WITH reference to our despatch in this department, dated the 23d June 1852, intimating to you our intention to take into consideration the subject of introducing a system of electric telegraph into India, we have to inform you that upon the arrival of Dr. O'Shaughnessy in this country, we maturely considered propositions which, at our request, that officer submitted to us for the purpose.

2. We at once determined to take measures for the immediate provision of the materials required to be sent from this country for the construction of 3,150 miles of electric telegraph in India, to connect the various seats of Government, the three Presidencies, the North Western Provinces, and the Punjab.

3. These materials have been ordered, and in the course of a short time their transmission to India will commence.

4. Having called upon Dr. O'Shaughnessy to state his views as to the measures which should be taken for the distribution of the materials as they arrive in India, we forward for your information copy of his letter upon the subject.

5. We desire that you will take the subject into your immediate consideration, in view to making such preliminary arrangements as you may think proper.

6. The precise route of the lines we leave for your decision.

7. You will communicate to the Governments of Madras and Bombay your determination upon the above questions, in order that no delay may occur in the simultaneous commencement of the work.

8. Measures are in progress for the instruction, under the superintendence of Dr. O'Shaughnessy, of certain of our recruits in the art of constructing and working the electric telegraph.

9. We would direct your attention to the observations of Dr. O'Shaughnessy upon the preservation of the articles as they arrive in India.

We are, &c.

(signed) *J. W. Hogg.* *J. C. Whiteman.*
R. Ellice. *J. Masterman.*
J. Loch. *W. Dent.*
J. L. Lushington. *H. Willock.*
W. B. Bayley. *J. A. Moore.*
E. Macnaghten. *J. Cotton.*
J. H. Astell. *W. J. Eastwick.*

London, 20 October 1852.

Copy Letter in the Home Department, No. 70, of 1852.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, dated the 20th of October last, No. 38, with its enclosure from Dr. O'Shaugnessy, respecting the construction of the electric telegraph in India to connect the various seats of Government and the Punjab, and to forward herewith copy of a Minute which has been recorded on the subject by the Governor-general, together with copies of the communications which have this day been made to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and the North-west Provinces.

Home Cons. 22 December 1852, Nos. 14 to 18.

We have, &c.,
(signed) *Dalhousie.*
F. Currie.
J. Lowis,
W. R. Gilbert.

Fort William, 29 December 1852.

Minute by the Most Noble the Governor-General.

Electric telegraph.

1. The Court of Directors has addressed the Government of India, intimating that materials for 3,150 miles of electric telegraph will shortly be despatched from England, and inclosing a letter from Dr. O'Shaughnessy, regarding the preparations to be at once commenced in India.

A perusal of the letter will show that a determination of the several lines to be formed, is an indispensable preliminary to the commencement of any preparations whatever.

2. In the Minute recorded as Governor of Bengal on 14th April 1852, I advised the immediate construction of "lines from Calcutta to Agra, to Bombay, to Peshawur, and to Madras, either simultaneously or as soon as possible, in the order in which they are placed in my list."

P 8.

The Honourable Court are prepared to construct them simultaneously. It therefore remains only to decide the general direction of the several lines.

3. Rapid communication with the head-quarters of the Supreme Government for public and political purposes from all the presidencies, but most especially from the Presidency of Bengal, where political events are most likely to occur, is manifestly the first consideration for the Government of India. A similar facility of communication for commercial objects is of hardly less moment. It so happens, that upon the principal lines of communication I have named, these two objects can be attained simultaneously.

4. A line of electric telegraph, uniting Calcutta with Benares, Allahabad, Agra, Umballa, Lahore, and Peshawur, will touch every locality in which the occurrence of political events is at all likely. It will enable the Supreme Government to obtain the earliest intelligence of any such occurrence, and within a few hours to make known the orders those events may require at the extremest post of the western frontier. In like manner the several local authorities will be able to act with the same promptitude as if they were upon the spot, and will find their power proportionately increased.

5. The same line that confers these political advantages upon the Governments will enable the mercantile community at Calcutta to correspond with equal facility with all those districts of Hindostan from which the main body of their trade proceeds. As the line will be carried to Benares, the communication would be sufficiently close for all convenience with Mirzapore, the great entrepôt of the trade of the Saugor and Nerbudda provinces; but it will probably be found preferable to carry the line up the right bank of the Ganges through Mirzapore itself; if not, a very short branch will anywhere connect it with the main line. Thence on its way onwards to the several points I have mentioned, it will traverse the plain of Hindostan, touch upon Oude, skirt Rohilcund, and be at no distance anywhere from the principal points towards which the export and import trades now tend.

For

For these reasons I am of opinion that the line I have indicated should receive the earliest and closest attention.

6. The more immediate necessities of the Government and of the community having thus been provided for, I apprehend that the next line of importance would be one from Calcutta to Bombay. By means of it will be secured the earliest information of a political and commercial nature from Europe; and, in like manner, the latest tidings of all events will be given from hence to England.

A very large portion of this line will be supplied by the line first mentioned.

It will be a matter for consideration whether the portion from Bombay should join the other line at Agra, following the present great road through Malwa, or whether it should be carried through the valley of the Nerbudda. As at present advised, I apprehend that the line through the Rajpoot States and the territories of Holkar would be the more advantageous one, both politically and commercially.

7. A third line would still be required for communication with Madras. I am disposed to revise my former opinion, so far as to recommend that, in the first instance at least, there should not be formed a direct line between Calcutta and Madras, but that a line from Bombay to Madras should be substituted for it. Political and commercial information from Europe is of course valuable at Madras, and it would be given by the line I propose. It is true that it could be given (though more slowly) round by Calcutta, if a line were to be made thence to Madras; but by the other line it would be given direct and rapidly, while greater aggregate benefit would be obtained by it. On the course which it would follow between Madras and Calcutta there is not a single place of political or commercial consequence, nor is there one military station of importance.

On the other hand, a line from Madras to Bombay, taking Bangalore, Bellary, Poonah, and perhaps Hyderabad in its course, would not only give rapid communication to Madras with England through Bombay, but would give ready communication both to Madras and Bombay, as well as to the Supreme Government, with the great military stations I have named.

No doubt if Calcutta had to communicate with Madras through Bombay, it would do so less rapidly than by a line direct to Madras. But since the communications of the electric telegraph are measured by minutes instead of by days, the delay thus created between Calcutta and Madras is not of appreciable importance, and certainly should not be allowed to weigh against the advantages, political, military, and commercial, which would accrue, especially to Madras, and the economy which would be obtained by following the plan I have now suggested.

8. With respect to the particular lines to be followed, I conceive there can be no doubt that, as regards the Presidency of Bengal, the electric telegraph should follow the course of the great trunk road from Calcutta to Peshawur, as a general rule.

That road generally forms the shortest line of communication. Its existence will facilitate the conveyance of the materials for the construction of the telegraph. The villages everywhere along it will remove all difficulty as to the supplies for the people employed; and when the line shall be completed, the police with which the trunk road is furnished will protect the line of telegraph while they protect the road, without any additional labour to them, or cost to the State.

A branch line should be taken off from it to the important commercial town of Patna, passing through the large military station of Dinapore on its way.

A branch, in like manner, should be carried to Meerut.

9. The Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces and the Government of Bombay should be consulted regarding the line from Bombay to Bengal.

The Government of Bombay and the Government of Madras should be consulted regarding the line between Madras and Bombay.

Until replies to these references shall be received, I think it would be premature to call for the precise information pointed out by Dr. O'Shaughnessy.

10. If my honourable colleagues concur in these views, I would request the secretary to prepare letters to the Lieutenant-governor, the Government of Bombay, and the Government of Madras.

11. The letter to the Lieutenant-governor should be founded on paras. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 of this minute. His views on the line to be followed in the Bengal Presidency, and the line to be constructed to Bombay in communication with it, should be requested, and his remarks and suggestions invited. An early reply should be solicited.

12. The Government of Bombay should be informed that the Court of Directors having sanctioned the formation of lines of electric telegraph, the several lines are now to be determined. Acquaint them that the Supreme Government proposes to commence at once the construction of a line from Calcutta to the western frontier. A line of communication between Calcutta and Bombay is of great importance, and the Government of India desires to commence it simultaneously with the other. The lower portion of the trunk line will obviously be best made common to both lines. The question for determination is, whether the portion from Bombay should join the trunk line at Agra by way of Indore, &c., or lower down by way of the valley of the Nerbudda.

As at present advised, and having regard to the political and military advantages which would be obtained by carrying the line through Malwa, and along the present great line of road, the Government of India is disposed to prefer the line by Agra. Upon this point the opinion of the Government of Bombay is requested.

It is proposed also to form a line from Bombay to Madras, connecting, if possible, the stations of Poonah, Bellary, and Bangalore in its course.

The Government of Bombay is requested to report, as early as possible, whether this can be effected; whether Hyderabad could be included; and if so, whether it should be on the main line, or connected by a branch. Generally the Government of Bombay is requested to give its opinion on the best line of communication for an electric telegraph between Madras and Bombay, so as to ensure as much as possible of political, military, and commercial benefit. The Government of Bombay should be particularly requested to state whether the line they may recommend would be carried along an existing line of road.

13. The Government of Madras should be informed that it is proposed to connect Calcutta and Bombay by a line or lines of electric telegraph. To extend the communication to Madras, and to connect it also with Calcutta, it appears to the Governor-general in Council to be expedient, in the first instance at least, to construct a line from Bombay to Madras, for the following reasons. The reasons should then be stated, as given in this minute, from the words "Political and commercial information," in para. 7, to the end of that paragraph.

The Government of Madras should then be requested to favour the Government of India with its opinion, as early as possible, whether this line can be constructed; and generally, what would be the best line of communication between Madras and Calcutta, so as to ensure the greatest amount of political, military, and commercial advantage.

The Government of Madras should be particularly requested to state whether the line they may suggest would be carried along an existing line of road.

16 December 1852. (signed) *Dalhousie.*

I concur.

(signed) *F. Currie.*

I concur.

(signed) *J. Lowis.*

I concur.

(signed) *W. R. Gilbert.*

No. 1021.—Home Department.

From *J. P. Grant*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.

Sir,

I AM directed by the most Noble the Governor-general of India in Council to transmit to you, to be laid before the Right honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Honourable Court of Directors, dated 20th of October last, No. 38, in which the Honourable Court intimate that materials for 3,150 miles of electric telegraph will shortly be despatched from England, and with which they send a letter from Dr. O'Shaughnessy, regarding the preparations to be at once commenced in India.

2. It will be seen that the determination of the general direction of the several lines to be formed, is an indispensable preliminary to the commencement of any preparations whatever.

3. The Governor-general in Council had recommended the immediate construction of lines from Calcutta to Agra, to Bombay, to Peshawur, and to Madras, either simultaneously or as soon as possible, in the order in which the places are named.

4. The Honourable Court are prepared to construct these lines simultaneously. It therefore remains only to decide upon the general direction of the several lines.

5. Communications on this subject, so far as the North-western Provinces and Bombay are concerned, have been made this day to the governments of those provinces. In respect to the Madras Provinces, I am directed to inform the Governor of Madras in Council, that the method of connecting Madras with the system, which the Governor-general of India in Council now feels disposed to adopt, in the first instance at least, is to construct a line from Bombay to Madras.

6. Political and commercial information from Europe, which is, of course, as valuable at Madras as elsewhere, will be given directly by the line proposed; such information could undoubtedly be given, though more slowly, round by Calcutta, if a line were to be constructed thence to Madras. But by the other line it would be given direct and rapidly, while greater aggregate benefit would be obtained by it. On the course which it would follow between Madras and Calcutta, there are no places of political or great commercial consequence, and no military stations of great importance. On the other hand, a line from Madras to Bombay, taking Bangalore, Bellary, and Poonah, and perhaps Hyderabad in its course, would not only give rapid communication to Madras with England through Bombay, but would give ready communication both to Madras and Bombay, as well as to the Supreme Government with the great military stations named. There is no doubt that if Calcutta had to communicate with Madras through Bombay, it would do so less rapidly than by a line direct to Madras. But since the communications of the electric telegraph are measured by minutes instead of days, the delay thus created between Calcutta and Madras is not of appreciable importance, and certainly should not be allowed to weigh against the advantages, political, military, and commercial, which would accrue, especially to Madras, and the economy which would be obtained by following the plan suggested.

7. The Governor-general in Council requests that the Government of Madras will favour him with its opinion, as early as possible, as to whether the proposed line can be constructed, and whether Hyderabad could be included; and, if so, whether it should be in the main line or connected by a branch line; also generally the Government of Madras is requested to say what, in its opinion, would be the best line of communication between Madras and Calcutta, so as to ensure the greatest amount of political, military, and commercial advantage.

His Lordship in Council requests particularly the Madras Government to mention whether the line they may suggest would be carried along an existing line of road.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Grant*,
Secretary to Government of India.

Fort William,
22 December 1852.

No. 1022.—Home Department.

From *J. P. Grant*, Esq., Secretary to Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir,

I AM directed by the most Noble the Governor-general of India in Council to transmit to you, to be laid before the Right honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Honourable Court of Directors, dated 20th October last (No. 38), in which the Honourable Court intimate that materials for 3,150 miles of electric telegraph will shortly be despatched from England, and with which they send a letter from Dr. O'Shaughnessy regarding the preparations to be at once commenced in India.

2. It will be seen that the determination of the general direction of the several lines to be formed is an indispensable preliminary to the commencement of any preparation whatever.

3. The Governor-general in Council had recommended the immediate construction of lines from Calcutta to Agra, to Bombay, to Peshawur, and to Madras, either simultaneously or as soon as possible, in the order in which the places are named.

4. The Honourable Court are prepared to construct these lines simultaneously. It therefore remains only to decide upon the general direction of the several lines.

5. The Governor-general in Council proposes to commence at once the construction of a line from Calcutta to the western frontier. A communication has accordingly this day been made to the Government of the North-west Provinces on the line to be followed in the Bengal Presidency, and the line to be constructed to Bombay in communication with it.

The Governor-general in Council attaches great importance to the line of communication between Calcutta and Bombay, and he is therefore desirous that this line should be commenced simultaneously with the line from Calcutta to the North-west Provinces.

6. A very large portion of the Calcutta and Bombay line will be supplied by the Calcutta and Peshawur line; and the question for consideration is, whether the branch from Bombay should join the trunk line at Agra, following the present great road through Malwa, by way of Indore, or whether it should be carried lower down, by way of the valley of the Nerbudda.

7. As at present advised, and having regard to the political and military advantages which would be obtained by carrying the line through Malwa and along the present great line of road, the Governor-general in Council is disposed to prefer the line by Agra. Upon this point, however, his Lordship in Council requests the opinion of the Government of Bombay as early as possible.

8. It is proposed, also, to form a line from Bombay to Madras, connecting the stations of Poonah, Bellary, and Bangalore in its course; and on this head a communication has been made to the Government of Madras. The Governor-general in Council will be glad to be favoured with the opinions of the Bombay Government as to whether the object can be effected; whether Hyderabad could be included; and, if so, whether it should be on the main line or connected by a branch line. Generally, the Government of Bombay is requested to

to give its opinion on the best line of communication for an electric telegraph between Madras and Bombay, so as to ensure as much as possible of political, military, and commercial benefit; and particularly whether the line which may be recommended would be carried along an existing line of road.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Grant*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William,
22 December 1852.

No. 1020.—Home Department.

From *J. P. Grant*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to *W. Muir*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the North-West Provinces.

Sir,

I AM directed by the most Noble the Governor-general of India in Council to transmit to you, to be laid before the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor, the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 20 October last, No. 38, in which the Honourable Court intimate that materials for 3,150 miles of electric telegraph will shortly be despatched from England, and with which they send a letter from Dr. O'Shaughnessy regarding the preparations to be at once commenced in India.

2. It will be seen that the determination of the general direction of the several lines to be formed is an indispensable preliminary to the commencement of any preparations whatever.

3. The Governor-general in Council had recommended the immediate construction of lines from Calcutta to Agra, to Bombay, to Peshawur, and to Madras, either simultaneously, or as soon as possible, in the order in which the places are named.

4. The Honourable Court are prepared to construct the line simultaneously. It, therefore, remains only to decide upon the general direction of the several lines.

5. Rapid communication with the head-quarters of the Supreme Government for public and political purposes from all the Presidencies, but most especially from the Presidency of Bengal, where political events are most likely to occur, is manifestly the first consideration for the Government of India. A similar facility of communication for commercial objects is of hardly less moment. It so happens that upon the principal lines of communication named these two objects can be attained simultaneously.

6. A line of electric telegraph uniting Calcutta with Benares, Allahabad, Agra, Umballa, Lahore, and Peshawur, will touch every locality in which the ocurrence of political events is at all likely. It will enable the Supreme Government to obtain the earliest intelligence of any such occurrence, and within a few hours to make known the orders those events may require at the extremest post of the western frontier. In like manner, the several local authorities will be able to act with the same promptitude as if they were on the spot, and will find their powers proportionately increased.

7. The same line that confers these political advantages upon the Government will enable the mercantile community at Calcutta to correspond with equal facility with all those districts of Hindostan from which the main body of their trade proceeds. As the line will be carried to Benares, the communication would be sufficiently close for all convenience with Mirzapore, the great entrepôt of the trade of the Saugor and Nerbudda provinces. But it will probably be found preferable to carry the line up the right bank of the Ganges, through Mirzapore itself. If not, a very short branch will anywhere connect it with the main line. Thence, on its way onwards to the several points mentioned, it will traverse the plain of Hindostan, touch upon Oude, skirt Rohilcund, and be at no distance anywhere from the principal points towards which the export and import trades now tend. For these reasons the Governor-general in Council

is of opinion that the line indicated should receive the earliest and closest attention.

8. The more immediate necessities of the Government and of the community having thus been provided for, the Governor-general in Council apprehends that the next line of importance would be one from Calcutta to Bombay. By means of it will be secured the earliest information of a political and commercial nature from Europe, and in like manner the latest tidings of all events will be given from hence to England.

9. A very large portion of this line will be supplied by the line first mentioned.

It will be a matter for consideration whether the portion from Bombay should join the other line at Agra, following the present great road through Malwa, or whether it should be carried through the valley of the Nerbudda. As at present advised, the Governor-general in Council apprehends that the line through the Rajpoot States and the territories of Holkar would be the more advantageous one, both politically and commercially.

10. With respect to the particular lines to be followed, the Governor-general in Council conceives there can be no doubt that, as regards the Presidency of Bengal, the electric telegraph should follow the course of the great trunk road from Calcutta to Peshawur, as a general rule.

11. That road generally forms the shortest line of communication. Its existence will facilitate the conveyance of the materials for the construction of the telegraph. The villages everywhere along it will remove all difficulty as to the supplies for the people employed; and when the line shall be completed, the police with which the trunk road is furnished will protect the line of telegraph while they protect the road, without any additional labour to them or cost to the State. A branch line should be taken off from it to the important commercial town of Patna, passing through the large military station of Dinapore on its way. A branch, in like manner, should be carried to Meerut.

12. The Governor-general in Council will be glad to receive, as early as possible, any remarks and suggestions which his Honor the Lieutenant-governor may desire to offer in connexion with the above expression of his views on the line to be followed in the Bengal Presidency and the line to be constructed to Bombay in communication with it.

13. The opinion of the Bombay Government has been invited on the line which is to connect that Presidency *viâ* Agra with Calcutta.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Grant,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William,
22 December 1852.

Copy Public Despatch to the Governor-General of India in Council.
No. 22.

Electric telegraph establishment.

1. We forward, (No. in the packet,) copy of a letter from Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, regarding the establishment which it may be necessary to maintain under your Government, and under those of the subordinate Presidencies, for the superintendence, management, and working of the electric telegraphs throughout India.

2. We commit the subject to your attentive consideration, and desire to be furnished with your views, both as to the extent of the establishment required and to the remuneration of the different grades.

3. We have no doubt that you will concur with us in recognising the pretensions of Dr. O'Shaughnessy to the office of superintendent; and we feel assured that he will continue to display the same energy, zeal, and knowledge which he has hitherto exhibited in the introduction of electric telegraphs into India. We leave the arrangement of his salary and allowances to your Government, subject to our approval.

4. With

4. With reference to the various questions involved in the formation of the establishment, we abstain from any expression of opinion, further than remarking that we are disposed to concur in the view taken by Dr. O'Shaughnessy, as to the expediency of procuring as few hands as possible from this country, and of preserving this new branch of employment distinct from all other services.

5. Sixty men from our recruiting establishment at Warley have been instructed as artificers upon the short experimental line which was constructed in this country; 40 of these are now on their way to your Presidency, per ship "Gloriosa"; 12 will proceed to Madras, and eight to Bombay.

6. Mr. Browne, who has likewise been employed at Warley, and who has not only become fully acquainted with the construction and working of the telegraph lines, but has also rendered valuable aid in instructing the men under his charge, accompanies the detachment to Calcutta. We request that you will provide suitable employment for him on the electric telegraph establishments, and grant such pay and allowances to him as you may deem proper, pending our decision upon the propositions you may submit to us regarding the establishment to be entertained.

7. Dr. O'Shaughnessy will so regulate his departure from this country as to arrive at your Presidency in July, which will afford time to make every necessary arrangement for the commencement of operations at the beginning of the cold season.

8. He has been fully employed, while absent from India, in superintending the supply of the requisite materials, as well as in applying them experimentally to the purposes for which they are intended; also in procuring information from every available source in this country and on the continent of Europe, regarding the various modes of constructing and working electric telegraphs.

9. This information he has embodied in a manual, which will contain also full and precise practical instructions for the use of those who may be employed in the construction of the Indian lines.

We are, &c.
(signed) *Russell Ellice*,
J. Oliphant,
&c. &c.

London,
27 April 1853.

Copy Letter in the Home Department.—No. 37, of 1853.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

In continuation of our despatch, No. 70, dated 29th December last, we have the honour to transmit the accompanying reports which have been received from the several local Governments, on the subject of the proposed lines of electric telegraph to connect the various seats of Government in India, together with a minute recorded by the Governor-general, dated 7th ultimo, and the letters which have been addressed to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and Agra, definitively settling the lines to be constructed, and directing preparations to be made accordingly.

Home Department, 10 June 1853.
Home Cons. 20 May 1853, Nos. 8 to 21.
Home Cons. 10 June 1853.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Dalhousie.*
J. Lowis.
J. Dorin.

Fort William,
10 June 1853.

No. 18.—Public Department.

From Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Chief Secretary to Government of Fort St. George, to *J. P. Grant*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.

Home Cons. 20 May 1853, No. 8.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1021, dated 22d December last, enclosing copy of a despatch from the Honourable Court, regarding the introduction of the electric telegraph into India, and requesting the opinion of this Government as to the most expedient method of connecting

this Presidency with the general system of lines projected by the most Noble the Governor-general in Council.

2. In reply, I am instructed to state, that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council concurs in the views of the Government of India, that the most advisable course to adopt in the first instance is to connect Madras with Bombay.

3. The Governor in Council would suggest that the line should proceed by Bangalore, Bellary, Hyderabad, Sholapoor and Poonah, to Bombay, making an aggregate distance of about 1,050 miles.*

4. The construction of this line would not be attended with any difficulty; throughout its length it would pass along existing roads, and towards Bangalore it might hereafter follow the course of the railway about to be commenced.

5. The Governor in Council considers it highly desirable that Hyderabad should be included in the main line, as he concludes it is politically of great importance that that place should be in direct communication both with Madras and Bombay, and also with the neighbouring cantonment of Bellary. The additional distance consequently, on including Hyderabad, would be only about 200 miles.

Secunderabad to Kamptee, *viâ* Numul route.

6. If the line between Bombay and Calcutta should pass through Nagpore, it will be seen that a short line of 323 miles from Kamptee to Secunderabad would bring Madras and Hyderabad into more direct connexion with Calcutta, and perfect the communications of this Government with those important military stations occupied by the Madras troops.

7. After a very careful consideration of the subject, the Governor in Council is of opinion that the line above indicated, viz., from Madras to Bombay, by Bangalore, Bellary, Secunderabad, and Sholapore, with a branch from Secunderabad to Nagpore, is undoubtedly the most important, both as regards the interests of this Presidency, and as part of the system for the Empire generally, that it should be laid down first, but he trusts that at no distant period a direct line between Madras and Calcutta, by the existing coast road, passing through the military stations of Masulipatam, Vizagapatam, and the neighbouring seaports, Coringa, Bimlipatam, and Munsoorcottah, will also be carried out as a national measure, the importance of which is not to be estimated by merely pecuniary consideration.

8. Information regarding the line to Bombay, as far as Sholapore, as is above proposed, including also the branch from Secunderabad to Nagpore, will be found in the accompanying Sketch Maps, † prepared by the quartermaster-general; and in a copy of the Road Book just published, such further information as is at present attainable, will be found regarding the size of towns and villages, the passage and size of ghauts and rivers, and the general features of the country.

9. I am directed to add, that this Government is fully sensible of the incalculable importance of this great national undertaking, and to convey an assurance of its cordial and energetic co-operation in the measures the most Noble the Governor-general in Council may determine for adoption.

I have, &c.

Fort St. George,
24 February 1853.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery*,
Chief Secretary.

	Miles.
* Madras to Bangalore - - - - - - - - -	208
Bangalore to Bellary, *vide* accompanying Sketch, No. 2 - -	184
Bellary to Secunderabad, *vide* accompanying Sketch, No. 3 -	216
Secunderabad to Sholapore, *vide* accompanying Sketch, No. 5 -	197
Sholapore to Poonah - - - - - - - - -	157
Poonah to Bombay - - - - - - - - -	94
	1,056

† *Note.*—For the purposes of general reference, a Sketch Map, exhibiting the Lines of the Electric Telegraph, completed to 31st December 1854, is appended at the end of this Return.

No. 705 of 1853.—General Department.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Home Cons. 20 May 1853, No. 9.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 22d December last, No. 1022, with its enclosures, on the subject of the introduction of system of electric telegraph into India.

2. It is intimated in this letter that the most Noble the Governor-general has decided, 1st, that there shall be a line of wire connecting Bombay and Calcutta; 2d, that this line shall somewhere join the main Trunk Line from Calcutta to Peshawur; 3d, that Bombay shall also be connected with Madras; and the opinion of this Government is required as to the direction which these lines should take.

3. Before replying to your letter, the Right honourable the Governor in Council thought it desirable to consult the authorities indicated in the margin*, as being best qualified from their official position to give an opinion on the important subject. I enclose copies of the replies which have been elicited by this reference.

4. It will be seen that all parties are agreed on the line of direction which should be followed between Bombay and Madras. It is advised that the line should pass through Poona, Sattara, Kalapoor, Belgaum, and Dharwar to Madras, *viâ* Bellary and Bangalore, &c.

5. The Right honourable the Governor in Council concurs in this opinion, and as it would appear from the 8th para. of your letter, that the views of the Supreme Government on this point are coincident, the direction of the Bombay and Madras line, in so far as this Presidency is concerned, may probably be considered as decided.

6. It has further been recommended that this line should be connected at Bellary or Rajamundry, by a branch line with Hyderabad; his Lordship in Council approves of this suggestion, but the subject seems one rather for the consideration of the Government of Madras than for that of Bombay.

7. In regard to the line from Calcutta to Bombay, it is recommended by all that it should join the Grand Trunk Line at Agra. Further, all are agreed that the line from Agra should pass through Gwalior to Indore.

8. There is, however, a marked difference of opinion as to the line to be prepared from Indore to Bombay. Mr. Hamilton,† who is supported by the Military Board, advocates a line connecting the following towns, and exceeding the direct line in distance by more than 140 miles.

From Indore to Mundlaisud, Asseerghur, Boorhanpoor, Aurungabad, Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Poona, and Panwell.

9. The Commander-in-chief, the Quartermaster-general, and the Postmaster-general, on the other hand, advise that the direct high road and postal line be followed, that is, by Nassick, Mulligaum, Dhoolia, and Mhow.

10. Mr. Hamilton is influenced by the apparent importance of connecting commercial towns and European stations, and of securing efficient superintendence at convenient distances.

11. The Military Board, though they concur with Mr. Hamilton, have not overlooked a serious objection to his plan, as they correctly observe the greater length of the line is of comparatively little consequence as far as regards rapidity of communication, but the increased risk of interruption attending a lengthened line is a decided disadvantage.

12. The

* His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Military Board, the Quartermaster-General, and the Postmaster-General.

† *Vide* the letter addressed by him to the Government of India, under date 16th August last, No. 85, para. 6.

12. The Board also notice that a portion of the proposed line is at right angles to the proper line of direction, though that portion of the line would, if this suggestion were adopted, be included in the line from Madras to Bombay.

13. The authorities who advocate a straight line of direction, point out that many large towns and military stations will also be connected, should their advice be followed, and that the line will have the further advantage of keeping to a well-known tract, a considerable portion of which is likely hereafter to become a railroad, thus affording facilities for first laying down the telegraph and afterwards keeping it in repair.

14. Mr. Hamilton's proposal has been more particularly replied to in the Quartermaster-general's memorandum, which merits attention, and in which it appears to this Government that officer disposes satisfactorily of the reasons which induce the Resident at Indore to prefer the more circuitous route.

15. It only remains to state that the opinion of this Government is strongly in favour of the direct line, and for these reasons.

16. The Right honourable the Governor in Council will not insist on the circumstance, that the shorter line affords nearly equal facilities for superintendence at convenient distances as the longer one; and that the traffic of the commercial towns enumerated by Mr. Hamilton is now carried by this very line to Bombay.

17. But, as the Quartermaster-general has not failed to notice, a great portion of this line will follow the selected line of railroad.

18. And on this his Lordship would observe, 1st, that as long as it follows the line of railroad, the chances of interruption will be infinitely less, as well as the facilities of repairing the telegraph greater than where there is a distinct and separate line; 2d, the superintendence will be cheaper and more efficient, since the establishment for the rail must necessarily serve in a measure even though not especially charged with the duty to protect the wires.

19. Further, an electric telegraph is the natural adjunct and auxiliary of the rail, which it will employ to a great extent, not alone for its own purposes of trade and commerce.

20. For as the rail will become the central line for traffic in every district through which it passes, the results which have happened elsewhere must necessarily follow here. Old towns may not be abandoned, but there can be no doubt that new ones will arise in its vicinity.

21. The facility with which short diverging lines of wire can be laid down from the main line to the principal towns and stations in its neighbourhood must also be kept in view. Thus, the Madras telegraph will pass along the diverging line of rail to Poona, which city it will thus connect with the Presidency, or should the railway company abandon the Bhore Ghaut and Poona line, which there is little reason to expect, the wire would cross the country by a short direct line above the Thull Ghaut to Poona.

22. Another material consideration in favour of the direct line is, that it avoids the difficulty incidental to the line recommended by Mr. Hamilton, of carrying the wire from Panwell to Bombay. To connect Bombay and Panwell it would be necessary, if the land route be followed, to make a very considerable detour *viâ* Tanna, at right angles to the proper course. If, on the other hand, it were thought preferable to effect a direct communication with Bombay by submarine telegraph, the nearest point on the main land is Oolwa Bunder, and from thence the distance is 12 miles, through an arm of the sea, shallow, and crowded with shipping and boats, which anchor in all parts of it.

23. Upon the whole, therefore, the Right honourable the Governor in Council would decidedly recommend the more direct, which is the most commercial and important line, in preference to a more circuitous route, which has only local and temporary expediency in its favour.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. G. Lumsden,*
Secretary to Government.

3 March 1853.

No. 198.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Home Cons. 20 May 1853, No. 11.

Sir,

I AM directed by the most Noble the Governor of Bengal to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 71, dated the 28th January last, transmitting, for the information of this Government, copies of letters which have been addressed by the Government of India to the Government of Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-western Provinces, on the subject of the preliminary arrangements for the construction of the electric telegraph in India, and to communicate the following observations in reply. Marine.

2. In paragraphs 10 and 11 of your letter to the Secretary to the Government, North-western Provinces, No. 1020, dated 22d December, it is assumed, that as regards the lower provinces of Bengal Presidency, the electric telegraph should follow the course of the Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta to Benares, with a branch line to Patna and Dinapore. It appears, however, to his Lordship that there is much to be said in favour of another line, which ought not to be overlooked when the whole question comes under the consideration of the Governor-general of India in Council, viz. a line following the direction of the East Indian Railway, as far as the line is determined, and its probable direction from that point to Benares.

3. The two lines, that is to say, the Grand Trunk Road line, and the East Indian Railway line, are coincident to a point about 10 miles beyond Burdwan, where the East Indian Railway diverges at nearly a right angle, and takes the direction of Rajmehal, from whence its course will probably be along the river bank, in a well-cultivated and thickly peopled country, through the civil and military stations of Bhangulpore, Monghyr, Patna, Dinapore, Arrah, and Buxar.

4. The Grand Trunk Road from the same point goes almost in a direct line to Benares, but without passing through one civil or military station, and for more than one half of the distance is barren and hilly country.

5. The advantages which may be supposed to attend the laying of the electric telegraph along the line of the Grand Trunk Road, are

First. That distance is saved, and consequently expense of construction.

Second. That the line passes within 60 miles of the head-quarters of the Ramgurh Battalion, and comparatively near the hill country of the Colehan and Boad.

Third. That there already exists a police force to guard the line.

6. The first advantage appears to his Lordship a trifling one; for, on the one hand, the distance from Calcutta to Benares is 420, and from Shergotty to Dinapore 88 miles, making a total of 508 miles; while, on the other hand, the distance from Calcutta to Dinapore by the river or railway route, is 376, and from Dinapore to Benares 145 miles, making altogether 521. The advantage, therefore, in point of distance gained by following the line of the Grand Trunk Road is only 13 miles.

7. The second advantage, in his Lordship's opinion, is neutralized to a considerable extent by the circumstance, that the line by the river route passes through the head-quarters of the Bhangulpore Hill Rangers, and within 30 miles of the large military station of Berhampore.

8. In respect to the third advantage, all that can be said is that no special police force is found necessary to guard the line of electric telegraph between Calcutta and Kedgeree; that the people are not disposed to injure the electric telegraph wantonly; that they have nothing, or very little to gain by injuring it, and that detection would almost certainly and immediately follow. When the railway is open, the railway police will guard the electric telegraph, and till then it needs no further guard than the ordinary village police of the country, and the staff that must be maintained to keep it in order, even if it were to follow the line of the Grand Trunk Road.

9. The advantages of following the river line, his Lordship observes, are manifold :

First. That the progress upwards and downwards of all Government and private steamers, and all public and private boats, can be made instantaneously known at Calcutta or at any point along the line, and immediate means taken to remedy the effect of any accident.

Second. That the railway company will be saved the necessity of constructing a separate electric telegraph (which they must otherwise have), and the Government, consequently, will neither have to guarantee interest at 4 or 5 per cent. on the additional outlay, nor be exposed to competition from a rival establishment. Even if a second line should be found necessary for the purposes of the railway, it will be much less expensive to lay an additional rod, or wire, on posts already erected, than to establish an independent line.

Third. That the Government will be in instantaneous communication with the head-quarters of the local regiment at Bhangulpore, and in very close communication with the force at Berhampore, and that the line will pass through four, and comparatively near five civil stations.

Fourth. That the time occupied in communicating to and from Calcutta with Eastern Nepaul, Sikhim, Bhootan, Assam, and the whole North-east Frontier, will be reduced, on an average, by one-half.

Fifth. That messages will be more frequent from all points along the line of railway and river, and the profits of the telegraph consequently increased.

Sixth. That the materials for constructing the electric telegraph along the River Line may be conveyed by water to any point of the line above Rajmehal, at a trifling cost, and also to certain points between Rajmehal and Burdwan, by means of the Rivers More and Adjee.

Seventh. That the important commercial intercourse between Calcutta and the districts to the north of the Ganges will be greatly facilitated, whereas no commercial interests of any consequence will be served by following the other line.

10. These considerations seem to his Lordship to deserve serious attention before the line of the Grand Trunk Road from Burdwan to Benares is absolutely determined on. It may be objected, that as the telegraph will most likely be set up along the whole line before the extension of the railway beyond Rajmehal is undertaken, there may be inconvenience in fixing the posts and wires along a probable line of railway, which may not turn out to be the real line, and having to remove them afterwards; but this objection does not appear to his Lordship of much weight. The line of railroad along the right bank of the Ganges has been pretty accurately indicated by Major Baker and Mr. Turnbull, and as it is not absolutely necessary that the telegraph should touch the line of railway except at the railway stations, the alterations that may eventually have to be made in the direction of the telegraph can be but trifling, and the necessity for making such alterations, must, under any circumstances, be an inconvenience of infinitely less magnitude than that of having to construct two lines of telegraph, one along the Grand Trunk Road, and the other along the railway, both of which would virtually have to be constructed at the public expense, but the less profitable of which only would be worked for the benefit of Government.

11. These are the views which his Lordship on consideration of the subject would recommend the Government of India to adopt, and his Lordship has only to add, that if the electric telegraph follows the line of railway, it should nowhere approach the rails nearer than the extreme limit of the lands permanently or temporarily taken for the railway.

I have, &c.

Fort William,
15 March 1853.

(signed) *Cecil Beadon*,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 249.

From the Officiating Superintendent Electric Telegraph to *Cecil Beadon*, Esq., C. S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Home Cons. 20 May 1853, No. 12.

Sir,

As the season is fast approaching for the commencement of the projected line of telegraph, and as we are in a great measure ignorant of the difficulties which lie before us on the road, in the shape of creeks, villages, rice fields, &c., I deem it my duty to suggest the advisability of despatching a person up the intended route for the purpose of obtaining a rough survey, and a general idea of the nature of the country through which the line will have to pass.

2. Independent of the necessity which exists for information on the above points, the distribution of materials, both in quality and quantity, will depend much upon the nature of the country; and therefore, setting aside the value of the information of a rough survey of the ground actually to be traversed by the telegraph, it will materially assist us in the calculations to be made, having reference to the description and quantity of material necessary to be laid down, prior to the commencement of the work, on the different sections of the line.

3. Dr. O'Shaughnessy, fully alive to the importance of the step I have the honour to propose, has, in his letter to me, strongly urged its adoption, and recommends, in case the proposal receives the favourable consideration of the Government, that the present inspector of the telegraph, Baboo Seeb Chunder Nundy (a gentleman fully qualified in every respect for the duty) be despatched with instructions to make a survey of the proposed route from Calcutta to Agra.

4. Should the Government be pleased to sanction the above step being taken, I would respectfully suggest that Baboo Seeb Chunder be allowed, in addition to his present salary, the usual travelling expenses granted to persons of his rank employed on revenue surveys.

5. Baboo Seeb Chunder Nundy's duties can be performed during his absence by the temporary promotion of one of the assistants in the department.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. G. Siddons*,
Officiating Superintendent E. T.

Calcutta,
31 March 1853.

No. 229.

COPY forwarded to the Home Department of the Government of India, in continuation of the Letter from this Office (No. 198); dated 15th instant.

By Order of the most Noble the Governor of Bengal,

(signed) *W. G. Young*,
Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Fort William,
31 March 1853.

NOTE.

Home Cons. 20 May 1853, No. 15. Electric telegraph.

THE answers of all the Governments to the letters written to them respecting the lines which the electric telegraph should take have been received.

BENGAL.

The Government of India assumed that the line through Bengal should run along the Grand Trunk Road to Benares. But on considering the question again in Bengal, the most Noble the Governor has represented that there is much to be said in favour of another line, which ought not to be overlooked; namely, a line following the direction of the railway to Rajmehal, and thence following its probable direction towards Benares. His Lordship's leaning is in favour of this line.

The idea is to make this Government line of telegraph serve also for the railway, and to pass it through a country where it will be much more useful

than in the unpeopled tracts through which a long stretch of the Grand Trunk Road runs. The arguments in favour of the river line are fully and forcibly stated in the letter from the Bengal Government, dated the 15th March last.

There is no doubt that the river line is infinitely the better of the two for all local objects, and though 100 miles longer than the direct line, it is not much longer than the direct line would be if a branch were added to it to reach Dinapore and Patna.

But as the whole question is now to come before Government for final consideration, and the subject is one of great importance, the secretary will not be blamed for respectfully submitting some points in favour of the direct line originally proposed, which seem to him of weight sufficient still to leave an opening for discussion.

It may perhaps be questioned whether the experience of the Kedgeree line is sufficient quite to take away all force from the consideration of the security from robbery afforded by the police on the Grand Trunk Road. It will be observed that the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces lays great stress upon this point. Iron is valuable booty in India. There is a story of a large cannon having been stolen at Cooly Bazar by a pack of thieves, who were never discovered.

It may be assumed, probably, that the railway, as a single line, must have a telegraph. The question then arises, will one and the same telegraph line between Benares and Calcutta do both for the Government and the railway? This portion of the line will be by far the most important, and most used portion of all the telegraph lines in India, for by it will come the whole communications of the State, and of private persons between Calcutta and the Punjaub, the North-western Provinces, Bombay, Madras, and Central India. It is the stem of the whole tree. Can Government allow such a trunk line to be in any respect out of its own control and management? Is it not of the essence of a national telegraph that it shall be absolutely, and always in the power of Government? On the other hand, can the railway company safely work the corresponding portion of the railway, which also is a grand trunk, without having an electric telegraph at its own absolute command? The telegraph line for the railway must be arranged, not only for "through" communication, but for direct communication with grand stations, and communications between every stopping place on the line. The Government telegraph line will require but one rod or wire, being arranged only for communication between the great towns or stations, where there will be Government offices, and ground batteries. This consideration seems to lead to the probable conclusion that wherever Government runs its line, the railway must have its own line to itself, or if not its own line of posts, at least its own lines of wires, and its own telegraph offices and batteries.

If so, all the advantages of the river line, as a Government line, and all the disadvantages of the direct line disappear; for the railway telegraph, of which, of course, both Government and the public will be allowed to avail themselves, subject to the necessary priority reserved for objects of railway management, will answer well enough every local object between Calcutta and Benares, and it will render a branch to Dinapore and Patna unnecessary.

The railway company have no right to expect Government to go out of its way, and to put itself to expenses in order to supply the railway with any part of its necessary furniture. Now, it would put Government to a great expense to arrange its telegraph so as to suit the purpose of the railway company, even supposing the railway company to pay for its own additional wires, batteries, and offices; for, although a line of telegraph for railway purposes need not thorughout run close alongside of the rails, and indeed it is better that it should not do so, it must pass through or close to every railway station, and as the precise line of railway will not be known beyond Rajmehal for some time to come, and the telegraph posts must keep clear of all works in progress, it would seem impossible to avoid the expense of taking up and replacing a great part of the line on the completion of the railway. These considerations, and that of the great increase of distance by the river line, lead to the conclusion that the river line would cost Government an extra half lac of rupees; whilst, if the direct line be adopted, two tracts of country will get eventually the local benefit of a telegraph, instead of only one, and all communication between the metropolis and distant parts of India will be expedited.

It is not meant, however, here to argue, that if the lines of wire, batteries, offices,

offices, and officers of Government and the railway are distinct, there is any essential objection to the line of posts being in common. It is only meant to submit whether Government should not have absolute and perpetual dominion over one telegraph system, and if so, whether the advantage of using a common line of posts is important.

However this question is determined, it may probably be thought well to make the Government line run through Barrackpore.

When the Governor-general in Council determines finally this question of the line, it will be necessary to consider the recommendation of Dr. O'Shaughnessy to despatch Baboo Seeb Chunder Nundy, the inspector of the telegraph, along the line, to ascertain the nature of all the difficulties that exist in the shape of creeks, villages, rice fields, &c., and after a rough survey, to report generally on the nature of the country through which the line will pass. It is to be observed, however, that if the Grand Trunk Road be followed, there will be no difficulties in the whole line, excepting the few great unbridged rivers.

Agra.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-western Provinces concurs with the Governor-general in Counci, in thinking that the Grand Trunk Road at present undoubtedly affords the greatest facilities for the line of electric telegraph. He says, " It is direct, level, well bridged wherever practicable, and above all has maintained upon it a constant and vigilant watch and ward." And he shows how from it branches can easily be sent off to Goruckpore and Nepal, Nagpore and Hyderabad, Lucknow, Bundlecund, Rohilcund, Agra, Mussowrie, and Ajmere. He observes, however, that it does not always touch the places of greatest importance; touching Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Delhi, but not touching Mirzapore, Agra, Furruckabad, and Meerut. He says, it is for those familiar with the subject to decide whether it is better, in certain cases, to deviate from the line in order to touch an important place, or to send off a branch to that place.

The Lieutenant-governor sends up a letter from Colonel Cautley, expressing an opinion of the necessity of having an electric telegraph for the special purposes of the Ganges Canal, in the upper part.

Maps, obtained from the Military Department, of the distribution of the armies of the three Presidencies accompany this note. From an inspection of the Bengal map, it will be seen that the following line would hit a remarkable number of important military stations and large commercial marts, and would miss astonishingly few, whilst its deviations from a direct line are, on the whole, immaterial. The only decided deflection from a straight line is for 44 miles, between Delhi and Meerut.

—	Number of Miles from last Station, according to Route Book and Polymetrical Table.	Number of Miles from Calcutta by line of Electric Telegraph.	Number of Miles from Calcutta by direct Road, according to Polymetrical Table.	Number of Regiments at the Station, according to the Bengal Army List, printed in January 1853.	D. Divisional Head-quarters Station. B. The Head-quarters of a Brigadier.
Benares		428	428	3	B.
Mirzapore	27	455	455	1	
Allahabad	61	516	498	2	
Cawnpore	129	645	628	4	D.
Agra	179	824	796	3 ½	B.
Muttra	35	859	818	1	
Delhi	98	957	900	3	B.
Meerut	44	1,001	906	5	D.
Umballa	127	1,128	1,033	5 ½	D.
Loodiana	70	1,198	1,103	1 ½	
Jullundar	213	1,411	1,316	5	B.
Umritsur	56	1,467	1,260	2	
Lahore	34	1,501	1,226	7	D.
Wuzerabad	60	1,561	1,268	3	
Jeelum	41	1,602	1,327	3	
Rawul Pindee	93	1,695	1,420	4	B.
Attock	37	1,732	1,457	„	
Peshawur	42	1,774	1,499	10	D.

The columns opposite the places named in the above table, show the road distance from place to place, the distance from Calcutta by the line of electric telegraph suggested, reckoning the distance to Benares by the Grand Trunk Road, the direct road distance of each place named from Calcutta, and the number of regiments stationed at the place named. The letter D. denotes a divisional head-quarter station, and the letter B. denotes the head-quarters of a brigadier.

The only places missed, where more than a single regiment is stationed, are—

	No. of Regiments.
Lucknow	3
Bareilly	2
Ferozepore	4
Hoshearpore	3 ½
Sealkote	5

By this line of telegraph, including Barrackpore, the Governor-general could, in about an hour's time, put 70,614 men under arms at the stations through which the line passes, or 75,854 men, including Bhagulpore and Dinapore, on the Bengal River Line.

The line hits the great centres of trade quite as effectually as the great military cantonments.

Bombay.

In this memorandum, the line between Bombay and Bengal only will be mentioned under this head, leaving the line between Madras and Bombay for the head of Madras.

Some of the Bombay authorities seem to regret that Bombay and Calcutta are not to be connected by a direct line. They do not seem to admit that for political and military objects, if two places are merely included in the system, it does not matter anything how indirectly the electric current may be driven between them, or that even between two places holding much commercial intercourse with each other, it matters not whether the electric current travels along the arc or the chord of a segment of a circle, nor do they seem to recognise the principle that in an imperial view the problem to be solved is, how to include in the system the greatest possible number of important places with the least possible aggregate length of line.

All are agreed that, assuming the object to be to connect Bombay with the Calcutta and Peshawur line, the Bombay line should branch off from the Bengal line at Agra, and thence run through Gwalior to Mhow. This line lies along a great highway, and there will be probably no question about the direction so far.

From Mhow, the Bombay Government decidedly recommend that the line should continue along the same high road, through Dhoolia, Mulligaum, Nassick, and Tannah, to Bombay. The Bombay commander-in-chief, quarter-master-general, and postmaster-general, also prefer this line. But Mr. Hamilton, the Resident of Indore, and the Bombay Military Board, prefer a line from Indore, which would run to Poonah instead of Bombay, touching on its way Mundlaiser, Boorhampore, Aurungabad, and Ahmednuggur, the last of which places is an important military station, and the two first are important towns.

The Bombay authorities treat this line as if it were equivalent to 140 miles of additional telegraph, because by it the whole distance from Agra to Bombay is prolonged by that number of miles; but this is a fallacy. It matters not whether Poonah or Bombay be reached, as there will be certainly an independent line from Bombay through Poonah to Madras. Deducting 82, the distance in miles between Bombay and Poonah, from 140, the true additional length of Mr. Hamilton's line is only 58 miles. It is unquestionably the better line in respect to the places it touches, as it passes one considerable military station, Admednuggur, whilst the other line passes none; and it passes several more important towns than the other line. But, on the other hand, the other line is upon a great high road, along which at present the traffic of these towns passes; which, perhaps, may be considered by the Government of India, as by the Bombay Government, decisive in its favour. It lies also through our own territories, which Mr. Hamilton's

Hamilton's line does not. And moreover, not only Ahmednuggur, but the important military station of Jaulnah also would be nearly provided for otherwise, by a branch line from Nagpore to Poonah, which is little longer than the shortest possible line, by which Nagpore can be brought into the system. The Madras Government regard telegraphic communication with Nagpore as an object of importance.

Below is given a tabular statement of the line recommended by the Bombay Government, similar to the one above given for the North-western Provinces. This line does not show very well, in respect to the great military stations it passes, but the most Noble the Governor-general has remarked upon its political importance.

—	Number of Miles from last Station, according to Route Book.	Number of Miles from Agra by Line of Electric Telegraph.	Number of Miles from Agra by direct Road, according to Polymetrical Table and Route Book.	Number of Regiments at the Station, according to Bombay Army List, printed in April 1853.	D. Divisional Head-quarters Station. B. The Head-quarters of a Brigadier.
Agra	—	—	—	—	
Gwalior	71	71	71	4	B.
Goonah	139	210	198	1	
Mhow	195	405	394	2	
Mulligaum	173	578	566	1	
Nassick	70	648	636	—	
Tannah	94	742	730	1 ½	
Bombay	24	766	754	3 ½	B.

Madras.

The Madras Government agree as to the propriety of making no direct line from Madras to Calcutta, in the first instance, but they express a hope that such a line, running along the coast, may be made eventually.

The way they propose for connecting Madras with Bombay is by Bangalore, Bellary, Hyderabad, Kholapore, and Poonah, making a line 1,056 miles long. The Bombay Government, and all the authorities at Bombay, whilst they suggest the same line between Madras and Bellary, unanimously recommend that from Bellary the line shall run through Darwar, Belgaum, Kolapore, and Sattara, to Poonah and Bombay, with a branch line from Bellary to Hyderabad. This part of the line is especially a Bombay question. The line proposed at Madras would almost wholly miss the southern division of the Bombay army, taking in one station with one regiment, namely, Sholapore, to leave out four stations with six regiments and a civil corps, namely, Dharwar, Belgaum, Kolapore, and Sattarah. The one line would run for several hundred miles through foreign territory, whilst the other, in its main stem, would run wholly through territories which are our own, or, for this purpose, the same as our own; and the line recommended at Bombay, including the branch to Hyderabad, is hardly, if at all, longer than that recommended at Madras. In every point of comparison, therefore, the line proposed at Bombay has a vast advantage over the other.

The Madras Government considered it highly important to include Hyderabad in the main line; but every object will be served by including it in the system by means of a branch to Bellary.

The Madras Government suggested a branch of 323 miles between Hyderabad and Nagpore; but it has been above submitted whether, as the line would be quite useless, except inasmuch as it would bring Nagpore into the system, a branch not much more than a third part longer, from Poonah through Ahmednuggur and Jaulnah, would not be preferable.

Below is a Table of the Madras line, on the principle of the other Tables above given:

—	Number of Miles from last Station, according to Map and Route Book.	Number of Miles from Bombay by Line of Electric Telegraph.	Number of Miles from Bombay by direct Road, according to Polymetrical Table and Route Book.	Number of Regiments at the Station, according to the Madras and Bombay Army Lists, printed in April 1853.	D. Divisional Head-quarters Station. B. The Head-quarters of a Brigadier.
Bombay - - -	—	—	—	—	
Poonah - - -	92	92	94	4	D
Sattarah - - -	73	165	163	1	
Kolapore - - -	70	235	233	1	
Belgaum - - -	82	317	318	3	D
Dharwar - - -	47	364	351	1	
Bellary - - -	147	511	446	2	B
Bangalore - - -	184	695	609	3 ½	D
Vellore - - -	128	823	737	1	
Arcot - - - -	14	837	751	1	
Madras - - -	71	908	821	4 ½	D

Branch from Bellary to Hyderabad - - - 225 miles.

GENERAL.

The following are the lengths of the lines of telegraph above decribed:—

Calcutta to Agra - - - - - - -	824
Agra to Peshawur - - - - - -	950
Agra to Bombay - - - - - - -	766
Bombay to Madras - - - - - -	908
TOTAL - - -	3,448
Add, Branch from Bellary to Hyderabad - -	225
GRAND TOTAL - - -	3,673

Materials for 3,150 miles have been ordered at home, and of these a part has arrived.

To perfect the imperial system, about 1,200 miles more would be requisite to include Jessore, Dacca, Chittagong, Arracan, Pegu, and Tenasserim. At Dr. O'Shaughnessy's estimate of *Rs.* 350 a mile, this would cost *Rs.* 420,000 more.

As soon as the most Noble the Governor-general in Council has determined on the general direction of the lines in each Presidency, it will be necessary to instruct the several local Governments to procure the detailed information required by Dr. O'Shaughnessy, to take measures towards the distribution of the stores at certain grand depôts along the lines, in the quantities proposed by that officer, and to prepare the requisite number of wooden posts. Arracan has been found unable to supply more than 8,000 iron-wood posts, which Dr. O'Shaughnessy prefers to all others. The whole number of posts required is estimated at 50,000.

(signed) *J. P. Grant,*
5 May 1853. Secretary to the Government of India.

Home Cons. 20 May 1853, No. 16.

Electric telegraph for India.

MINUTE by the Most Noble the Governor-General, concurred in by the Honourable *J. Lowis.*

1. ANSWERS having been received from the several Presidencies to the questions that were asked by the Supreme Government regarding the best direction for lines of electric telegraph throughout India, the subject is ripe for decision, and should be decided without delay.

2. In replying to the question, as Governor of Bengal, I have thought it right to submit to the Supreme Government considerations which appeared to be worthy

worthy of attention, that were advanced in favour of carrying the line of telegraph along the railway, rather than along the Trunk Road, as I had suggested.

3. It has been urged in favour of this view: 1st., that experience on the existing line has shown that it does not stand in need of protection by the police; 2d, that the telegraph would be common to the Government and to the railway company, and would thus serve the purposes of both, thereby reducing the cost and expenses of the railway, in which the Government has a direct interest; 3d, that it would not be much longer than the line by the Trunk Road; 4th, that it would afford a greater amount of communication, military, civil, and commercial; 5th, that it gets rid of a competitor to the Government telegraph, which the railway telegraph would otherwise become.

4. On the other hand, it has been urged in favour of the direct line, 1st, that the public interests require that the Government line should be under the control and management of Government; 2d, that the railway must have a telegraph line of its own, and that consequently little would be saved in the way of expense.

5. Upon mature consideration of the several views entertained by the Supreme and by the local Governments, I am of opinion that the conclusion I originally expressed was the correct one, and that the line ought to go by the Great Trunk Road.

6. The security of the line from Calcutta to Kedgeree is not conclusive proof that the line would be equally free from depredators or evil-disposed persons in the thinly-peopled districts of Behar, or the North-western Provinces. It will be seen that the Lieutenant-Governor lays great stress on this consideration; and I think that the presence of police at regular distances, and always patrolling at night along that line, is a strong argument in favour of carrying the electric telegraph wires in close proximity to it.

7. Second. I consider it to be quite necessary that the railway, especially as being a single line, should have an electric telegraph; but the more obvious that necessity, the stronger would be the objections to the railway being dependent on the Government wires and establishment for its power of internal communication. The Government wires on the lower portions will carry the whole communications of India; its occupation, it is believed, would be constant; but many communications along a railway require to be immediate, if they are to be of any value at all; either then that immediate communication for the internal wants of the railway will be rendered uncertain, or the official communication of the Government, and the commercial and personal communication of the public, must be liable to be abruptly interrupted; therefore the railway must have a wire, and batteries, and establishment of its own; moreover, it must have signalling establishments of its own at its intermediate stations; for the Government establishments need only be entertained at points of importance. Hence it appears that all the expense that would be saved by making one telegraph along the railway line would be the cost of the posts on which the wires are carried.

8. Third. I apprehend it would be considerably longer than the direct line, because if there be a railway telegraph there would be no occasion for a branch from the Government line to Dinapore, which would at once cause a saving of 80 miles of wire, &c.

9. There is no doubt that it would serve many purposes, civil, military, and commercial, which the direct line would leave unprovided for; but none of these purposes are of any very great intrinsic importance; besides they will all be provided for if the railway has a telegraph, and the Government chooses to permit its use in some degree.

10. For, 4thly, there is no need that a telegraph along the railway line should be a competitor with the Government telegraph. If the Government shall, at its own cost, construct an electric telegraph over India, it will have as clear a right to prohibit the railway company from employing their line for any purposes but railway purposes, or such as the Government may sanction, as it has to prohibit the conveyance of letters otherwise than by the Government post, provided the public are allowed the full use of the telegraph line.

11. It is not absolutely essential that general lines of telegraph should be under the control and management of the Government; they are not so in England, although the Government, in certain specified emergencies, reserved power to itself to take temporary possession of them; but they are so among the continental powers of Europe; and the Government of India would certainly have a right to reserve such measure of control as it pleased; for it is about to construct a general system of telegraph lines all over India, open to the use of the public, at its own sole cost, and it has a direct interest in, and authority over every proceeding of the railway company; its control, therefore, over any competition by the railway telegraph line is complete.

12. For these several reasons: 1st, because provision for the security of the line is necessary; 2dly, because the public and the railway company could not be properly served by one wire and establishment, and consequently little expense would be saved by the selection of the course of the railway for the direction of the telegraph; 3dly, because communications with the places on and beyond the river by means of the railway telegraph may be made complete; 4thly, because, in that case, distance and cost of the direct line would be considerably reduced, by reason of a branch to Dinapore not being necessary; and, 5thly, because all competition may be excluded, I am of opinion that the electric telegraph from Calcutta to Benares should be carried through the station of Barrackpore, and along the Great Trunk Road to Benares.

13. There is yet an additional reason for selecting this line, which arises out of the immediate necessities of the time. The Government and the public want the telegraph forthwith. Great exertions have been made to expedite its immediate construction, and there is good ground for hope of success; but the line of railway is not yet settled, and certainly will not be constructed for about seven or eight years to come, according to the most sanguine estimate. The line of telegraph, therefore, could not be laid down with any approach to accuracy, or with any assurance that it would not be necessary afterwards to lift it, in order to bring it into due proximity to the railway line.

14. These considerations appear to me to be conclusive in favour of forming the Government line of electric telegraph along the Great Trunk Road to Benares, as being the shortest, cheapest, safest, and most immediately available line that can be found.

15. In so deciding, the Government will, of course, keep in view the construction of an electric telegraph along the line of railway, which shall be employed for the strict purposes of the railway itself, for Government purposes when required, and for such further lines of communication open to the public as the Government may sanction.

16. The reply of the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces establishes that there also the electric telegraph will best be carried, generally speaking, along the Grand Trunk Road.

Whether it is expedient to carry it across the Ganges at Ragghat, near Benares, and again across the Ganges at Allahabad, with a short branch to Mirzapore, or whether it would not be better to carry it by Mirzapore to Allahabad, and so cross only one great river, is a point of detail which may be settled by Dr. O'Shaughnessy hereafter.

The same remark will apply to the questions raised regarding Agra and Meerut. Those two places must certainly be included in the chain of communication by some means.

17. The table contained in the secretary's note will show how vast a power of communication and command the construction of this line will place in the hands of the Government, enabling it to put in motion from 70,000 to 75,000 troops over 1,500 miles of territory in probably less than an hour's time.

18. The subsidiary question of an electric line in connexion with the Ganges Canal will be attended to when the main line is laid out.

19. There appears to me to exist no room for doubt as to the proper direction of the electric telegraph between Hindostan and Bombay.

20. The Military Board of that Presidency appears to call in question the decision of the Supreme Government, that the Bombay and Calcutta communication

nication should be effected, not directly, but by means of the main line, which must be carried into Hindostan at any rate. They do so on singular grounds.

They observe: "The extreme rapidity of communication by electric telegraph diminishes, in part, the objections to a circuitous route, but does not altogether remove them. The small additional delay may be of little consequence, but the increased expenditure and risk of interruption attending a lengthened line are more serious considerations."

It is precisely because I would avoid "increased expenditure," and would provide as much public convenience as possible for a given sum, that I think it expedient not to spend money on a separate direct line from Bombay to Calcutta, when use can be made of a line which must be made to Agra at any rate, and which enables Bombay to communicate with equal facility with Upper India and Bengal.

What the "risks of interruption," to which the Military Board alludes, may be, I do not know. I am aware of none upon the line by Agra, which would not exist upon a line direct.

21. All parties, with this exception, at Bombay, are agreed that the electric line should be brought from Bombay to Mhow.

The Government gives very good reasons why it should be carried from Mhow, by Mulligaum and Nassick, to Bombay.

As in the case of the Bengal Presidency, this line of direction seems to me to be the shortest, cheapest, safest, and most immediately available, I would therefore decide upon its adoption.

It does not touch many military stations, but it touches those from which alone effectual aid could be given by Bombay to Hindostan, if railways afforded the means of conveying it; for it communicates with Bombay and with Poona, by way of the Madras line; while Ahmednuggur, the great artillery station, is but 70 miles distant from Poona.

22. All concur in thinking that an electric line should be formed between Madras and Bombay, and all agree that it should be carried by Bangalore and Bellary.

From Bellary the Madras Government would proceed by Hyderabad Sholapore, and Poona; the Bombay Government would carry it by Belgaum, and Kolapoor and Poona.

23. The latter is by far the shorter line (excluding the branch to Hyderabad), and is of greater public importance. I would therefore select it as the main line of electric telegraph between Madras and Bombay.

24. The Madras Government urges the construction of a line of telegraph, for communication with Hyderabad and Nagpore.

I recognise the importance of this in both cases, especially in that of Hyderabad. The troops at both are from the Madras Presidency, and their natural communication would be with Madras. It seems also that the most direct line would be by Hyderabad to Nagpore. The distance from Bellary to Hyderabad is 225 miles; from Hyderabad to Nagpore, 325; in all, 550 miles. The alternative line of communication with Nagpore, by way of Poona and Ahmednuggur, would be about 375 miles; making the communication with the two places about 600 miles.

The direct line by Hyderabad to Nagpore is therefore the shorter. In both cases the line would pass almost entirely through foreign territory.

These considerations induce me to recommend that Hyderabad and Nagpore should not be included in the general scheme at the present moment.

25. That scheme will include nearly 3,500 miles of electric telegraph, and will form a system at once comprehensive and manageable.

26. Next in importance, I should be disposed to reckon a line connecting Calcutta with the Eastern Provinces.

In the first instance, it might be carried from Prome to Sandoway, whence a steamer would bring intelligence to the Presidency from Pegu, of two days' date. Subsequently it might be extended by Arracan and Dacca to Calcutta. This latter general line is probably remote in prospect. A line from Prome to Sandoway might with advantage be commenced at once. The distance is

short; materials, except the wires, are on the spot; and the benefit would be immense.

27. If my honourable colleagues should concur in these views, the secretary should be requested to carry into effect the detailed instructions without delay.

28. I can vouch, by personal inquiry on the spot, that the 50,000 posts of iron-wood indented for by Dr. O'Shaughnessy cannot possibly be obtained, either to the number or at the cost he named, in either of the Provinces of Tenasserim or Arracan.

29. The secretary is requested to submit a note of the points on which orders are required in the several Presidencies, as soon as he shall have despatched them.

(signed) *Dalhousie.*

7 May 1853.

I concur.

9 May 1853. (signed) *J. Lowis.*

EXTRACT from a Despatch from the Government of India to the Honourable the Court of Directors in the Home Department; dated the 22d July 1853. No. 49.

Introduction of the Electric Telegraph in the North-Western Provinces.

Home Cons. 28 January 1853, Nos. 31 to 35.

27. THESE papers, which ought to have accompanied our letter, No. 37, dated the 10th ultimo, but which were not forthcoming at the time, will inform your Honourable Court of the views entertained by the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces, with respect to the introduction of the electric telegraph in those Provinces.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council in the Home Department, under date the 28th January 1853.

No. 54 A, of 1853.—General Department.

No. 31.

From *William Muir*, Esq., Secretary to Government for the North-Western Provinces, to *J. P. Grant*, Esq., Secretary to Government of India, Home Department.

Sir,

I AM desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 22d December last, regarding the introduction of the electric telegraph into the North-western Provinces.

2. The Lieutenant-governor learns with great satisfaction that there is good hope of the early commencement of this great undertaking, and hails the prospect of its accomplishment, as forming a new era in the history of the country, and adding a fresh stimulus to the intellectual development of the inhabitants. His most earnest efforts will be always given to facilitate the progress of the work.

3. As justly observed in paras. 10 and 11 of your letter, the Grand Trunk Road at present undoubtedly affords the greatest facilities for conducting the line of electric telegraph through these provinces. It is direct level, well bridged wherever practicable, and above all has maintained upon it a constant and vigilant watch and ward. From it branches may be easily thrown off on either side. From Benares northward to Goruckpoor and Nipal; from Gopeegunge southward to Nagpoor and Hydrabad; from Cawnpore eastward to Lucknow, westward to Calpee and Bundelcund; from Bewar eastward to Furruckabad and Rohilcund; from Allyghur southward to Agra, Indore, and Bombay; from Rhoorjee northward

ward to Meerut and Mussoorie; from Delhi southward to Ajmere and Rajpootana.

4. From this enumeration it will be perceived that the line of road does not, in its passage through the British territory, always touch on the places of greatest commercial or political importance. The direct line passes through Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpoor, and Delhi, but it leaves on either side Mirzapoor, Agra, Furruckabad, and Meerut. It must remain for the consideration of those who are familiar with the subject, whether it will be better to deviate in certain cases from the direct line so as to embrace some places that would be otherwise omitted. A small divergence from the direct road that unites Benares with Allahabad, would carry the line through Mirzapoor, and no great divergence from the direct road that unites Cawnpore and Delhi would carry it through Agra and Muttra on one side, or through Furruckabad on the other side. Again, the line from Delhi to Kurnaul might pass through Meerut. The expediency of adopting one or other of these alternative routes, will probably depend on the comparative cost of the formation of the line, the maintenance of the stations, and the cost of the necessary watch.

5. It may be of use to state that Lieutenant-colonel Cautley contemplates the necessity of constructing an electric telegraph along the Ganges Canal, at least in the upper part of its course, so as to guard against the possible loss and injury which might result from the accidents to any of the works where the volume of water is the largest. In this case the canal telegraph might be made to communicate with the Grand Trunk telegraph near Allyghur or Rhoorjee, and thus afford the means of communication by Meerut to Hurdweer.

6. It is possible that the future construction of a railroad along the Dooab will afford another preferable line, by which the electric telegraph may be led. In this case, however, the cost of transferring the telegraph from one line to another will probably not be great, and it is hoped that a somewhat remote contingency will not be allowed to interfere with or to delay the execution of the project.

7. A copy of the correspondence will be forwarded to Colonel Cautley, in order that he may be apprized of what is in contemplation, and may be prepared to offer his very valuable suggestions on any question which may arise of doubt or of difficulty in the progress of the work.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Muir,*
Secretary to Government for the
North-Western Provinces.

Camp, 5 January 1853.

Copy PUBLIC DESPATCH to the Government of India, No. 64.

Para. 1. WITH reference to the proceedings reported in the letters noted in the margin,* we have only to express our entire concurrence in the selection which you have made of the lines for the electric telegraphs.

2. We observe that our Governor-general, in his minute upon the subject, refers to the expediency of connecting Calcutta with the Eastern Provinces by means of the telegraph: "In the first instance," he states, "it might be carried from Prome to Sandoway, whence a steamer would bring intelligence to the Presidency from Pegue of two days' date. Subsequently, it might be extended by Arracan and Dacca to Calcutta. This latter general line is probably remote in prospect. A line from Prome to Sandoway might with advantage be commenced at once."

3. It appears to us very desirable that a ready and speedy communication should be opened between the newly acquired province of Pegue and the seat of

* Letter from, No. 70, dated 29th December 1852, and No. 37, dated 10th June 1853, and para. 27 of letter from, No. 49, 22d July 1853.—Reporting proceedings in determining the direction of the electric telegraph lines throughout India.

of government. We trust, therefore, that you will adopt measures for carrying out the suggestion of the Governor-general with reference to the connexion of Prome with Sandoway, or any more accessible point, in the course of the ensuing cold season.

4. With respect to the plan for continuing the line to Calcutta, we shall await your report as to the materials required for the purpose.

5. We observe also, in para. 25 of his Lordship's minute, that the scheme already sanctioned is calculated to include a distance of 3,500 miles. You are aware that we have taken measures for the supply of materials for 3,150 miles only. We do not apprehend that this supply will be insufficient for the completion of the first and second stages of the operation, as explained in Dr. O'Shaughnessy's manual, but we shall be glad to receive your views with regard to any further materials you may require, both for the plan already matured and the lines to the Eastern Provinces, in order that we may take the necessary steps for providing them.

We are, &c.
London, 12 October 1853. (signed) *J. Oliphant,*
&c. &c.

Copy Letter in the Home Department, No. 20, of 1854.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

It is with the highest satisfaction we have to announce to your Honourable Court the completion of the line of electric telegraph from Calcutta to Agra, and the opening of it on the 24th instant, by a message from the superintendent, Dr. O'Shaughnessy.

2. The event has been recorded in a minute by the Governor-general, and notified in the "Calcutta Gazette."

3. We have sanctioned, as a mark of our approbation of the energy and industry manifested in the accomplishment in so short a time of so great a work, the grant of double pay, for the month of March, to the whole of the establishment employed on the line.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Dalhousie.*
Fort William, 27 March 1854. *J. Dorin.*
J. Low.
Fred. J. Halliday.

Copy Public Despatch to the Government of India, No. 41.

Letter from, No. 20, dated 27th March 1854.—Reporting completion of line of electric telegraph from Calcutta to Agra.

Para. 1. We have received, with the same degree of satisfaction that you have communicated the event, the announcement of the opening of the line of electric telegraph from Calcutta to Agra, on the 24th March last, by a message from the superintendent, Dr. O'Shaughnessy, to his Lordship the Governor-general.

2. We entirely concur with you in regarding the event as one of great interest and importance. The speedy execution of this section reflects the highest credit upon all who have been engaged in the undertaking, and we cordially approve of the manner in which you have testified your approbation of the services of the superintendent and those employed under him.

We are, &c.
London, 21 June 1854. (signed) *J. Oliphant,*
E. Macnaghten,
&c. &c.

EXTRACT LETTER from the Government of India to the Court of Directors (in the Home Department), No. 21, dated 31 March 1854.

Para. 3. ON Dr. O'Shaughnessy's arrival, he was at once gazetted as "Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs in India," and his assistants, Messrs. Shepherd, Branton, and Green, as "Deputy Superintendents of Electric Telegraphs," in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, respectively.

4. Dr. O'Shaughnessy's official correspondence with the Government is conducted through the secretary in this department. The superintendent is responsible solely to the Government of India, and takes his orders exclusively from it. He will correspond directly, or through his deputies, with the several local authorities in the execution of the instructions he may receive from this Government, and in reply to communications from them. His deputies will correspond with such officers as the local governments may appoint, in the execution of the details of local business, and will attend with deference to any communications they may receive from the local governments, and comply with them, unless they should be at variance with the instructions of the superintendent, in which case the latter will refer to us for orders.

5. It is indispensably necessary for the effectual working of a general system of telegraphs throughout the country, that there should be uniformity of management and unity of authority; but the superintendent has been informed that it is our special desire that every deference which is consistent with the preservation of such uniformity, should be shown by the officers of the telegraph establishment to the local governments.

6. It has been left to the superintendent to recommend the appointment or removal of his deputies and inspectors,* and to appoint or remove signallers of his own authority. The latter fact will, however, be noticed in his periodical reports. These reports will contain a concise narration of all his proceedings, and will be furnished monthly.

7. The superintendent draws a salary of *Rs.* 2,000 per mensem, and actual travelling expenses. It was at first intended he should receive travelling allowance at the rate of *Rs.* 10 for every day that he may be absent on duty from his head-quarters at Calcutta; but this order was afterwards modified, at Dr. O'Shaughnessy's own request.

8. Each of his deputies will receive *Rs.* 500 a month. It was intended they should draw a travelling allowance of *Rs.* 5 per diem when actually employed on road duties, but this order has since been modified in favour of the officiating assistant superintendent at Calcutta, as in the case of Dr. O'Shaughnessy.

9. Mr. Browne, who came out in charge of the Warley artificers, has been appointed an inspector of the first class, on a monthly salary of *Rs.* 250, with travelling allowance of *Rs.* 3 a day while engaged on road duties.

10. The Warley artificers will each receive *Rs.* 68. 12. 9. per mensem. The men have been warned that misconduct on their part will be visited by retrenchment of their staff pay (*Rs.* 20), or by remand to the army.

11. The following scale of establishment has been sanctioned for the telegraph department of the several Presidencies:

For Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

Two deputy superintendents, at *Rs.* 500 each a month, and a travelling allowance of *Rs.* 5 a day.

Four inspectors, 1st class, at *Rs.* 250 each per mensem, with travelling allowance of *Rs.* 3 a day.

Twenty

* During the progress of the works, the superintendent has been authorised to appoint inspectors himself, subject to our confirmation, he being of opinion that the arrangements respecting these officers can be best made on the spot in the different localities which he may visit.

Twenty inspectors, 2d class; salary, *Rs.* 150 each per mensem, and a palanquin allowance of *Rs.* 50 each a month.

Twenty inspectors, 3d class; salary, *Rs.* 100 each per mensem, and a palanquin allowance of *Rs.* 50 each a month.

For Bombay.

One deputy superintendent, on the same pay and allowances as for Bengal.
One inspector, 1st class, on the same pay and allowances as for Bengal.
Five inspectors, 2d class - - ditto - - - ditto.
Five inspectors, 3d class - - ditto - - - ditto.

For Madras.

One deputy superintendent, on the same pay and allowances as for Bengal.
One inspector, 1st class - - ditto - - - ditto.
Three inspectors, 2d class - - ditto - - - ditto.
Three inspectors, 3d class - - ditto - - - ditto.

12. The superintendent, deputies, and inspectors will be supplied with tents and the necessary establishments from the commissariat department.

13. Dr. O'Shaughnessy has been allowed to entertain an office establishment at a cost of *Rs.* 133 per mensem. The *bonâ fide* travelling expenses of such portion of this establishment as may accompany him on his tours will be charged in a contingent bill.

14. For the deputy superintendent in Bengal, an office establishment to the extent of *Rs.* 224 per mensem has been sanctioned.

15. The office establishments for the other deputies have not yet been fixed.

16. These several establishments have been sanctioned, subject to any modification which the course of further experience may suggest.

17. We forward herewith a set of rules for the audit and account of the charges in the telegraph department, which have been laid down in communication with Dr. O'Shaughnessy and the accountant to the Government of Bengal.

18. In his communication of the 21st November last, Dr. O'Shaughnessy proposed to lay down at once a branch line to Simla, but this we did not consider necessary until the line in the plains shall have been completed. The superintendent's attention has been drawn to the necessity for the early completion of this line from Lahore to Peshawur.

19. In the same communication the superintendent alluded to the embarrassment and inconvenience caused in some districts by petty lines of telegraph established by private individuals. The only line of this description of which we were aware was the one at Indore, constructed by Dr. Impey, the Residency surgeon. From its being in the territories of an independent prince, it was not in our power to prohibit the establishment of this line, even if we were disposed to do so. But we had no such desire. England is not included among the countries where all private lines are prohibited; and although British India resembles some of the countries in Europe, in having the telegraph under the control of the Government, it is not advisable, we think, that the example of those countries should be followed, in the exclusion of every other telegraph but their own.

20. As private enterprise has not undertaken this public improvement, and as the outline of a general scheme of communication by electric telegraph has been commenced by the Government at its own sole cost, the Government is fairly entitled to prohibit by legislation, as in the case of the postal system, any private lines which shall compete with the Government lines of telegraph. But we are not disposed to commit the Government to any general prohibition of private lines in all possible circumstances. By extending the Government system over every line where there is any such need of it as is likely to encourage its

its being undertaken by private parties, the risk of competition will be removed, and the uniformity of system, to which the superintendent justly attaches so much value, will be preserved.

21. Dr. O'Shaughnessy left Calcutta in January last. Before doing so, he thus described the objects of his contemplated tour:

1st. To communicate personally with each working party in Bengal, the North-western Provinces, and the Punjab, and to witness their operations for two or three days, explaining to them in person all matters affecting their duties and progress.

2d. To organise at the flying terminus of each station of the works the movable classes of signallers who are to conduct the correspondence when the line is open.

3d. To start additional working parties as fast as the requisite straightening machines are supplied on the road as high as Peshawur.

4th. To visit Bombay and Madras after the above duties are accomplished, unless difficulties should in the meanwhile arise at either of those Presidencies, demanding his immediate and personal attention.

5th. To carry on, at, and from Agra the most important of all his duties, viz. the ascertainment by careful experiments of the distances at which direct stations of correspondence can be maintained during the rainy season, and the trial of all the instruments used in Europe and America.

6th. The arrangement of a "Code for Secret Government Correspondence," on the French system, from materials to be supplied from the several departments of the Government.

22. In the above duties, and in his subsequent visits to Madras and Bombay, the superintendent believes his time will be fully and most advantageously occupied for two years, after which time the head-quarters of the superintendent will be at Calcutta.

EXTRACT PUBLIC DESPATCH from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Government of India, No. 11.

Electric Telegraphs.
Letter from, No. 21, dated 31st March 1854.

1. IN your despatch of 27th March, you reported to us the opening of the line of electric telegraph to Agra, and in our reply we expressed our satisfaction at receiving the announcement of that important event. It now only remains for us to signify our entire approbation of the proceedings which led to such a result.

Paras. 1 and 2.—Reporting electric telegraph proceedings prior to Dr. O'Shaughnessy's return to India.

2. We approve of the following scale of establishment for the telegraph department in the several Presidencies which you have authorised, viz.

Paras 3 to 18.—Reporting proceedings connected with the organization of the electric telegraph department.

For Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

Two deputy superintendents at *Rs.* 500 each a month, and a travelling allowance of *Rs.* 5 a day.

Four inspectors, 1st class, *Rs.* 250 each per mensem, and a travelling allowance of *Rs.* 3 a day.

Twenty inspectors, 2d class, salary *Rs.* 150 each per mensem, and a palanquin allowance of *Rs.* 50 each a month.

Twenty inspectors, 3d class, salary *Rs.* 100 each per mensem, and a palanquin allowance of *Rs.* 50 each a month.

For Bombay.

One deputy superintendent, on the same pay and allowances as for Bengal.
One inspector, 1st class, on the same pay and allowances as for Bengal.
Five inspectors, 2d class - - ditto - - - ditto.
Five inspectors, 3d class - - ditto - - - ditto.

For Madras.

One deputy superintendent, on the same pay and allowances as for Bengal.
One inspector, 1st class, on - - - ditto - - - ditto.
Three inspectors, 2d class, on - - ditto - - - ditto.
Three inspectors, 3d class, on - - ditto - - - ditto.

3. You have determined that the superintendent shall be responsible solely to the Government of India, and that his orders shall be taken exclusively from it, so that "uniformity of management, and unity of authority may be ensured;" at the same time you have required that "every deference which is consistent with the preservation of such uniformity should be shown by the officers of the telegraph establishment to the local governments."

4. These arrangements, as well as the other matters of detail reported in these paragraphs, have our approval.

Paras. 19 and 20.—Regarding the construction of petty lines of telegraph, distinct from the general system undertaken by Government.

5. This question appears to have been raised by the construction of a short line of electric telegraph at Indore, which being within the territories of an independent prince, was beyond your power of direct control. With regard to the broad question of permitting lines, independent of those established by Government, to be constructed as used within our own territories, while we concur with you in opinion that no general prohibition of private lines under all possible circumstances should at once be laid down, we are disposed to think that it would be more advantageous to a country like India, where, you justly observe, uniformity of management is of great importance, and where the circulation of false or inaccurate information, either from design or accident, should be specially guarded against, that the telegraph operations should be conducted exclusively under the control of Government, and that whatever means are employed in constructing lines, they should all be included in the system under the management of the superintendent, who is responsible to you for the proper and efficient working of the department.

6. We do not here refer to the railway lines of telegraph, which will be considered separately.

7. We shall be glad to see the electric telegraph made available to the community at large, by the imposition of as low a rate of charge as possible for the transmission of messages; but while every encouragement is given to its general use, as well as to its extension into districts where it may be wanted, we think that precautions should be taken to prevent this important instrument of communication from being abused.

Paras. 21 and 22.—Stating the object of Dr. O'Shaughnessy's tour of inspection.

8. The objects of Dr. O'Shaughnessy's tour were very important. The success and efficient working of an undertaking of this nature, in a great measure depends upon a judicious commencement, and we have every reason to expect that Dr. O'Shaughnessy will, through his talent and energy, overcome all the difficulties which attend the establishment and organisation of a novel undertaking of such magnitude.

9. We observe from para. 22, that you have fixed upon Calcutta as the headquarters of the superintendent, when the lines are completed and in full work. The experience that you will gain in the meanwhile will enable you better to judge whether this arrangement will be the most desirable. It only occurs to us that a place in a more central situation as respects the system of telegraphs, might afford a better means of control to the superintendent, in case of instances occurring when his presence at certain parts of the line might be necessary.

We are, &c.

(signed) *J. Oliphant,*
E. Macnaghten,
&c. &c.

London, 17 January 1854.

EXTRACT PUBLIC DESPATCH from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Government of India, No. 48, dated 2 May 1855.

1. THE satisfactory reports on the progress of the electric telegraph works between Calcutta and the North-west Provinces, submitted with your letter No. 55 of 1854, display the effects of the energetic management of the superintendent.

2. We entirely approve of your proceedings, and concur with you in regarding the rapid prosecution of the works as highly creditable to Dr. O'Shaughnessy, and to those who by their zeal and activity have aided him in their execution.

3. The proceedings in the Bombay Presidency, though not marked by the same rapid progress, show an anxious desire on the part of the deputy superintendent and his assistants, to proceed with vigour in the execution of their duty, and the result is satisfactory.

4. We regret to find that the same gratifying reports have not been received from Madras, but we trust that the measures which you adopted have ensured an active prosecution of the works in that Presidency.

With respect to the charges for messages, you have sanctioned the rate of one rupee per 16 words for distances at and under 400 miles, and no message is to count as less than one rate.

Experience in the working and use of the line will enable you to judge of the expediency of this scale of charge. It would appear to us that the establishment of lower rates, for well-chosen stations at shorter distances, might afford additional convenience to the public, and might be advantageous to the interests of the undertaking. Under the rules in question, the charge for a message of 16 words from Calcutta to Barrackpore, a distance of 16 miles, would be as much as the same message to Benares, 400 miles distant. But we see no reason why it should not answer to have smaller charges for shorter distances. At the same time every station should be self-supporting, and not established without reasonable expectations of its being so.

Public Department, 27 November (No. 142) 1854.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for the Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

WE have the honour to report our proceedings in connexion with the introduction of the electric telegraph into this country.

2. In December 1852, the Government of India transmitted us a copy of your Honourable Court's despatch to their address, No. 38 of 1852, with its accompanying letter from Dr. O'Shaughnessy, and requested our opinion as to the direction which the proposed lines of telegraph between Bombay and Calcutta, and Bombay and Madras should take.

3. Our views on this subject were communicated to the Supreme Government in March 1853, and it was decided by that authority that the line from Agra should run along the high road through Gwalior to Mhow, and thence, *vid* Doolia, Malligaum, Nassick, and Tanna, to Bombay; and that the line between Bombay and Madras should be carried through Poona, Sattara, Kolapoor, Belgaum, Dharwar, Bellary, Bangalore, Vellore, and Arcot.

4. On receipt of your Honourable Court's despatch, No. 14 of 1853, intimating the appointment of Dr. Green as assistant-superintendent of the electric telegraph, we directed the Military Board, the engineer officers under their control, and the magistrates along the proposed lines of telegraph, to render that officer and the parties employed under him all the assistance they might require in carrying out the work.

5. Dr. Green arrived here on the 1st of August 1853. He was authorised to rent an office in the fort, and to appoint any persons whom he might select for

his establishment, on such salaries as he might consider their services to merit, pending instructions from the Supreme Government in regard to the scale of allowances for the various grades in the electric telegraph department, a sum of *Rs.*1,000 was placed at Dr. Green's disposal, to enable him to construct instruments for giving instruction to his assistants and signallers.

6. Several consignments of stores for the electric telegraph, despatched by your Honourable Court, were received during last year. These were stowed in godowns, hired for the purpose, and placed in charge of the assistant superintendent.

7. Dr. Green reported to us his intention to commence, on the 1st October 1853, the construction of a flying or temporary line of telegraph, consisting of a single wire, suspended on bamboos. This experimental line, it was intimated, was not intended to last for more than a year or two, during which all the points necessary for the establishment of a double and permanent line would be carefully studied and determined.

8. Dr. Green was permitted to organise six working camps previous to commencing field operations, and he was allowed credit to such extent as he required on our treasuries along the two lines, to enable him to meet the expenses which he might incur *bonâ fide* on account of the electric telegraph.

9. The duty of collecting, depositing, and erecting posts for the electric telegraph was entrusted to the local engineer officers of the Public Work Department, with authority to make such additions to their establishments as might be necessary for this purpose.

10. The 12 artificers referred to in the letter of the deputy-secretary at the East India House, of the 3d August 1853, arrived here in December last, and their services were placed at the disposal of Dr. Green.

11. Field operations for the construction of the electric telegraph were not commenced at the time fixed upon. The chief causes of delay were stated to be the non-arrival of the artificers and some of the materials from England. We beg to refer your Honourable Court to the letter addressed by Dr. Green to the Superintendent of the Electric Telegraph on this subject, under date the 1st December last, a copy of which will be found among the proceedings accompanying this despatch.

12. The timber-producing jungles of this Presidency being in some cases inaccessible until January, short delays occurred in some districts in the supply of posts for the electric telegraph.

13. Under instructions from the Superintendent of the Electric Telegraph, Dr. Green left Bombay on the 23d December last, to proceed along the Agra line to Indore. Before his departure he had succeeded in laying down wire underground from his office opposite the Secretariat to the Esplanade. This work was described by him as "a delicate operation, which has succeeded perfectly, although we had no instruments of any kind to test our work as we went along, neither could we obtain any plans or sections of the numerous drains we had to cut through."

14. Dr. Green having suggested the adoption of measures by which his department might be enabled to carry the telegraph works through private lands, &c., the requisite provision was made in a draft Act empowering Government to take land in the Mofussil for public purposes, which has been submitted to the Government of India from the Financial Department.

15. In the meantime, the European and native officers in the districts were instructed to enter into arrangements with the landholders, and compensate them for any loss they might unavoidably sustain. The collector of Bombay was at the same time directed to arrange with the landholders at the Presidency to remove, when necessary, any branches of trees, or similar obstructions.

16. Instructions were also issued to the local authorities to adopt measures for the protection of the telegraph lines from injury.

17. We have much pleasure in reporting that the line of telegraph between Bombay and Calcutta has been completed. The line to Madras has been finished

finished as far as Sattara. It is in progress beyond that point, and will, it is hoped, be complete to Madras in a month's time.

18. The completed lines have not, as yet, been officially reported fit for service, though they are frequently used for the transmission of messages. Dr. Green has intimated that "numerous experiments must be made, and various errors must be corrected, before he can venture on an official declaration that the line is open."

19. Temporary offices have been opened at Callian, Nassick, Malligaum, and Seerpoor for the purpose of testing the line. The points for permanent offices have not as yet been determined.

20. Dr. Green has been instructed to make an arrangement, whereby particular Government despatches may pass from the telegraph office to the Secretariate, without being known to the signallers or other persons in the former office.

21. We have authorized the erection of a building in the Secretariate compound at a cost of *Rs.* 7,421 as a residence for the clerk in charge of the separate department, who has been entrusted with the duty of making telegraphic communication between the Secretariate and Parell.

22. In December last we received intimation from the Government of India of the appointment of Dr. Green as deputy superintendent of the electric telegraph, on a salary of *Rs.* 500 per mensem, with travelling allowance at the rate of *Rs.* 5 per diem.

23. The following establishment of inspectors was at the same time sanctioned by the Supreme Government for this Presidency.

One inspector, 1st class, salary *Rs.* 250 per mensem, and travelling allowance at *Rs.* 3 a day.

Five inspectors, 2d class, salary *Rs.* 150 each, and a palanquin allowance of *Rs.* 50 each per mensem.

Five inspectors, 3d class, salary *Rs.* 100 each, and a palanquin allowance of *Rs.* 50 each per mensem.

24. The sums below specified have been separately sanctioned by us on account of the electric telegraph works :

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
For the purchase of zinc - - - - - - -	1,317	6	11
For erecting standards in the vicinity of certain rivers in the Nassick sub-collectorate - - - - -	220	–	–
For constructing masonry basements, and erecting teak posts, at certain unbridged nullahs between Dharwar and the Tungbudra River - - - - -	1,951	–	–
For erecting masonry standards in the vicinity of certain rivers in the Dharwar districts - - - -	1,000	–	–

25. We have directed that the expenses incurred on account of the electric telegraph should be brought forward under the head of " Charges on account of electric telegraph," and audited according to rules which have been laid down by the Government of India.

We have, &c.

Bombay Castle, (signed) *Elphinstone.*
27 November 1854. *J. G. Lumsden.*

Copy PUBLIC DESPATCH from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Government of Bombay, No. 27.

Electric Telegraph.

Letter from, No. 142, dated 27th Nov. 1854.

Reporting proceedings in connexion with the introduction of the electric telegraph into the western part of India.

1. THIS report embraces an account of the proceedings at your Presidency, relating to electric telegraphs, since, towards the close of the year 1853, it was determined to establish a system of telegraphic communication for the whole of India, up to the completion of the line between Bombay and Calcutta, *viâ* Malligaum, Mhow, Gwalior, and Agra.

2. The commencement of field operations at your Presidency did not take place till December 1853, since which period the works have been prosecuted with vigour, and were brought to a successful issue within 12 months.

3. Dr. Green, the deputy superintendent of electric telegraphs at your Presidency, is entitled to much credit for the zeal and energy displayed by him in producing, with the aid of your Government, this satisfactory result.

4. We have, in a despatch to the Government of India, expressed our concurrence in the selection which has been made of the direction of the lines.

5. We hope soon to learn that a telegraphic communication has been effected between Bombay and Madras.

6. We have only to add the expression of our approval of the proceedings of your Government.

We are, &c.
(signed) *E. Macnaghten,*
W. H. Sykes,
&c. &c.

London, 2 May 1855.

ACT No. XXXIV. of 1854.

Passed by the Legislative Council of India.

(Received the Assent of the Governor-General on the 23d of December 1854.)

An Act for regulating the Establishment and Management of Electric Telegraphs in India.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for regulating the establishment and management of lines of electric telegraph in India, it is enacted as follows:—

The East India Company to have the exclusive privilege of establishing electric telegraphs.
Proviso.

I. Within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company, the said East India Company shall have the exclusive privilege of establishing lines of electric telegraph; provided that the Governor-general of India in Council may grant a license to any person or company to establish a line of electric telegraph within any part of such territories, which license shall be revocable on the breach of any of the conditions therein contained.

Penalties for establishing or maintaining unauthorised electric telegraphs.

II. Whoever shall, otherwise than under a license duly granted as aforesaid, establish, or, after revocation of such license, maintain a line of electric telegraph within the said territories, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *Rs.* 1,000; and for every week during which such line shall be maintained shall be liable to a further fine not exceeding *Rs.* 500.

Penalty for using or working such telegraphs.

III. Whoever shall use a line of electric telegraph, knowing or having reason to believe that it is an unlicensed line, for the purpose of sending or receiving messages, or shall perform any service incidental thereto, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding *Rs.* 50.

Government may take possession of telegraphs established by license.

IV. The Governor-general of India in Council may, on the occurrence of any public emergency, take temporary possession of any line of electric telegraph established under license within the said territories.

Government may establish telegraph on land of railway company.

V. Any railway company, on being required so to do by the Governor-general of India in Council, shall permit the Government to establish upon the land of such company adjoining the line of railway a line of electric telegraph, and shall give every reasonable facility for establishing and using the same.

Governor-General in Council to frame rules for the conduct of Government telegraphs.

VI. The Governor-general of India in Council may from time to time frame rules for the conduct of electric telegraphs established by Government not inconsistent with this Act, and therein prescribe the regulations, conditions, and restrictions according to which all messages and signals shall be transmitted.

VII. The

Government not responsible for loss or damage.

VII. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in consequence of any person employed by the Government in the electric telegraph department failing to transmit with accuracy any message entrusted to him for transmission, and no such person shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless he shall cause the same negligently, maliciously, or fraudulently.

No person to intrude into a telegraph office.

VIII. Whoever shall, without permission, enter into a Government telegraph office, or shall refuse to quit the same on being requested to do so by any officer or servant employed therein, or shall wilfully obstruct or impede any such officer or servant in the performance of his duty, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *Rs.* 100.

Penalties for cutting the line.

IX. Whoever shall wilfully cause, or attempt to cause, any interruption to the transmission of signals along a line of electric telegraph established by the Government, by cutting or injuring the wire, or by injuring any portion of the line, or any instrument or apparatus, or by any other means, shall be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.

Injuring posts, &c.

X. Whoever shall wilfully or negligently damage or injure any post or any portion of the line of such electric telegraph, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *Rs.* 50.

Penalties for fraudulently omitting to transmit messages, or for disclosing secret messages.

XI. Whoever, being in the employ of the Government in the electric telegraph department, shall fraudulently or maliciously secrete, make away with, alter, or omit to transmit any message which he may have received for transmission, or shall fraudulently or maliciously disclose any message so received by him and directed to be kept secret, shall be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.

Penalty for misconduct.

XII. Whoever being in such employ shall be guilty of any act of drunkenness, carelessness, or other misconduct, whereby the transmission or delivery of any message shall be endangered, or who shall loiter or make delay in the transmission or delivery of any message, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *Rs.* 100.

Penalties for sending messages without payment to Government.

XIII. Whoever being in such employ shall transmit by the electric telegraph any message upon which the prescribed charge has not been paid, intending thereby to defraud the Government, shall be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.

Penalties for transmission of fabricated messages.

XIV. Whoever shall fraudulently or maliciously transmit or cause to be transmitted by an electric telegraph established by Government a message which he knows to be false or fabricated, shall be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or both.

Persons other than European British subjects liable to be punished.

XV. Any person not being a European British subject, who shall, beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, commit any of the offences mentioned in Sections IX. XI. XIII. and XIV. of this Act, shall be punishable upon conviction by any magistrate within whose jurisdiction the offence shall be committed.

Fines, how to be recovered.

XVI. Any person, whether a European British subject or not, who shall be guilty of any offence, for which, according to the provisions of this Act, he shall be liable to a fine only, shall be punishable for such offence by any justice of the peace for any of the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, or for any of the Settlements of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, magistrate, joint magistrate, or person lawfully exercising the powers of magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the offence shall be committed; and any person hereby made punishable by a justice of the peace shall be punishable upon summary conviction.

Conviction to be quashed on merits only. Form of conviction, &c.

XVII. No conviction, order, or judgment of any justice of the peace shall be quashed for error of form or procedure, but only on the merits; and it shall not be necessary to state on the face of the conviction, order, or judgment the evidence on which it proceeds; but the depositions taken, or a copy of them, shall be returned with the conviction, order, or judgment, in obedience to any writ of *certiorari*; and if no jurisdiction appears on the face of the conviction, order, or judgment, but the depositions taken supply that defect, the conviction, order, or judgment shall be aided by what so appears in such depositions.

Magistrate may refer charge to his assistants.

XVIII. A magistrate may refer for trial and decision any charge of an offence hereby made punishable by fine only, to any of his assistants, or to any deputy magistrate lawfully appointed to exercise the powers of a covenanted assistant, and in such case, every such assistant or deputy magistrate may exercise all the powers vested in a magistrate, subject to all the rules applicable to criminal cases deputed to such assistants or magistrates acting judicially.

Government may authorise assistant and deputy magistrates to exercise certain powers.

XIX. The local Government may give general authority to any such assistant or deputy magistrate to exercise, without reference by a magistrate, any of the powers which they are hereby rendered competent to exercise upon reference by a magistrate, subject to appeal to the magistrate from any conviction by such assistant or deputy magistrate, within one month from the date of the conviction; provided that a magistrate may at any time call from any of his assistants, or from any deputy magistrate subordinate to him, any case pending before such assistant or deputy magistrate.

Fines, how levied.

XX. All fines imposed under the authority of this Act, for offences punishable by fine only, by any justice of the peace, magistrate, joint magistrate, or person lawfully exercising the powers of a magistrate, or by any assistant to a magistrate or deputy magistrate, may, in case of non-payment thereof, be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, by warrant under the hand of any of the above-named officers, and in case any such fine shall not be forthwith paid, any such officer may order the offender to be apprehended and detained in safe custody until the return can be conveniently made to such warrant of distress, unless such party shall give security to the satisfaction of such officer for his appearance at such place and time as shall be appointed for the return of the warrant of distress, and such officer may take such security by way of recognizance or otherwise; and if, upon the return of such warrant, it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had whereon to levy such fine, and the same shall not be forthwith paid, or in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of such officer, by the confession of the party or otherwise, that he has not sufficient goods and chattels whereupon such fine or sum of money could be levied if a warrant of distress were issued, any such officer, by warrant under his hand, may commit the offender to prison, there to be be imprisoned only, or to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour, according to the discretion of such officer, for any term not exceeding two calendar months where the amount of the fine shall not exceed 50 rupees, and for any term not exceeding four calendar months where the amount shall not exceed 100 rupees, and for any term not exceeding six calendar months in any other case; the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid on payment of the amount.

Imprisonment if no sufficient distress, &c.

Authority to punish servants of the East India Company who commit offences against this Act in foreign territory.

XXI. If any servant of the East India Company, employed in the electric telegraph department, within the dominions of any foreign prince or state in alliance with the said Company, in which an electric telegraph is established by the said Company, shall, within the dominions of such prince or state, commit any act hereby prohibited, or omit to do any act hereby required to be done by any person similarly employed within the territories under the Government of the said Company, such servant of the said Company shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished in the same manner as if such act had been done or omitted within the said last-mentioned territories; and every such person may be tried, convicted, and punished either by fine or otherwise, according to the nature of the offence, by any court or officer duly empowered by the Governor-general of India in Council to take cognizance of offences committed in such dominions by servants of the East India Company,

or

SKETCH
MAP OF INDIA,
Illustrating the Lines of
Electric Telegraph
Completed to 31st Decr.,
1854.

CAUBUL
Peshawer
Candahar
Jelum R.
Chenaub R.
Indus R.
Beyah R.
Sutluj R.
LAHORE
Umritsur
Simla
Ferozpoor
Loodiana
Ravee R.
Moultan
Kurnal
Ahnora
Meerut
DELHI
Bareily
Brahmaputra R.
KHATMANDU
Gunduck R.
Gunsey R.
Agra
Jumna R.
Ganges R.
Ajmeer
Chumbul R.
Lucknow
Oude
Caunpoor
Gogra R.
Gwalior
Calpee
Allahabad
Benares
Patna
Mirzapoor
Kurrachee
Rajmahal
Rewah
Saugur
Bhooj
Raneegunj
Burdwan
Pandooah
CALCUTTA
Oujein
Bhopal
Nerbudda R.
Indore
Midnapoor
Baroda
Akberpoor
Sindwa Tapty R.
Surat
NAGPOOR
Raepoor
Sumbulpoor
Oomrawutty
Cuttack
Aurungabad
Nassik
Malsej Ghat
Kellian
Ahmednuggur
BOMBAY
Godavery R.
Poonah
Satarah
HYDERABAD
Kolapoor
Kistna R.
Kurnool
GOA
Dharwar
Bellary
Penaur R.
Bangalore
Arcot
MADRAS
Mangalore
SERINGAPATAM
Pondicherry
Cauvery R.
Trichinopoly
Cochin
Trincomale
C. Comorin
KANDY
Colombo

CONTINUED TO PEGUE

Henry Hansard, Printer

or by any court or magistrate or other competent officer in any part of the territories within the Government of the East India Company, in the same manner as if the offence had been committed in such part of the said territories.

XXII. The word "magistrate" in this Act shall include joint magistrates and persons lawfully exercising the powers of magistrates, and the word "fine" shall include a penalty or forfeiture. Explanation of terms.

XXIII. It shall be lawful for the Governor-general in Council to frame rules for the conduct of any electric telegraph established by license under this Act, and to declare from time to time what portions of this Act shall be applicable to such telegraph and to persons using the same or employed in connexion therewith. Government to frame rules for telegraphs established by license.

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPHS.

COPIES of Reports from *India*, and Laws or Decrees passed, respecting Telegraphs; and of any Despatches from the Court of Directors regarding the Establishment of Electric Telegraphs in *India*.

(*Sir Joshua Walmsley*,)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
16 *May* 1855.

[*Price* 1 *s.*]

243.

Under 8 *oz.*

EAST INDIA.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 26 February 1855;—*for*,

COPIES "of the LETTER from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Government of *Bengal*, dated the 2d day of August 1854, in the Judicial Department (No. 11); and, of the REPLY of the Lieutenant-Governor of *Bengal*, dated the 8th day of November 1854 (No. 26), with its Inclosures:"

"And, of INQUIRY and REPORT, with reference to the STATEMENT of Mr. *Theobald*, as to the Employment of Torture by the Police."

East India House,
7 March 1855.

JAMES C. MELVILL.

(*Mr. Otway.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
18 *April* 1855.

L I S T.

Letter from the Court of Directors to the Government of Bengal, dated 2 August (No. 11) 1854 - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 3

Letter from the Government of Bengal to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 8 November (No. 26) 1854 - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 3

Letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal to W. Theobald, Esq., dated 16 September 1854 - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 4

Letter from W. Theobald, Esq., to the Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated 18 October 1854 - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 5

Letter from W. Grey, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to W. Theobald, Esq., dated 25 October 1854 - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 6

Letter from W. Theobald, Esq., to W. Grey, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated 3 November 1854 - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 7

Memorandum by C. T. Buckland, Esq., dated 7 November 1854 - - - p. 9

Letter from the Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated 7 November 1854 - - - - - - - - - p. 10

T. L. Peacock,
Examiner of India Correspondence.

COPIES of the LETTER from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Government of *Bengal*, dated the 2d day of August 1854, in the Judicial Department (No. 11); and of the REPLY of the Lieutenant-Governor of *Bengal*, dated the 8th day of November 1854 (No. 26), with its Inclosures; and of INQUIRY and REPORT, with reference to the Statement of Mr. *Theobald*, as to the Employment of Torture by the Police.

Judicial Department, 2 August (No. 11) 1854.

Our Governor of the Presidency of *Fort William*, in *Bengal*.

Para. 1. IN a recent debate in the House of Commons, a Member is reported to have made the statement quoted in the margin.* Imputed abuses of Police, 11 July 1854.

2. We desire that you will cause inquiry to be made, with the view of ascertaining the correctness of the statement in question, and report to us the result without delay.

We are, &c.
(signed) *T. Oliphant*,
E. Macnaghten,
&c. &c.

London, 2 August 1854.

Government of Bengal.

Judicial, No. 26 of 1854.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

ON the receipt of your despatch in the Judicial Department (No. 11), dated the 2d August, I requested Mr. Theobald to furnish such information on the subject referred to in Mr. Otway's speech in the House of Commons, as he might have it in his power to afford, and I have now the honour to forward a copy of the correspondence which has ensued.

2. Mr. Theobald, in his letter dated 18th ultimo, narrates the circumstances of the case alluded to by Mr. Otway, in which it appears that a native subordinate police officer suggested to a friend of Mr. Theobald's, who related the fact to Mr. Theobald, that torture should be used to extort a confession of a theft. Permission was, of course, refused, and no torture was inflicted; but Mr. Theobald adds, correcting the statement given in Mr. Otway's speech, that he may have stated, "the practice of cruelty and oppression by the police, proceeding often to the extent of torture, was not infrequent." Mr. Theobald goes on to say, that "to state that the practice of torture still exists, is, if properly apprehended, simply to state that an ancient custom of the country, which was common alike to Hindoos and Mahomedans, and was incorporated with the native systems of police and judicature, has not yet been extirpated; and neither he nor any one else ever asserted anything more, or ever meant that any British authority ever authorised either cruelty or torture."

3. I think

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* "He," Mr. Otway, "had the written testimony of a gentleman of high standing at the Calcutta bar, Mr. Theobald, to prove that the infliction of torture was customary in India. This gentleman, in going to Baroda (Barrackpore), happened to lose some property, and it was suggested to him by one of the native police that the thumb-screw should be used to discover the thief. Mr. Theobald, of course, refused to permit this, but he wrote that he was assured it was commonly used."

3. I think this is a fair and accurate statement of the question, except that I do not believe the horrid practices alluded to, to be by any means frequent. That they should occur at all is, however, deeply to be lamented. But the abhorrence in which the very idea of torture is well known to be held by every Englishman, official and unofficial, and the rigorous severity with which it is invariably punished, when discovered, have undoubtedly done much to put it down, and, combined with the gradual advance of the people in civilization and knowledge, will eventually eradicate it altogether.

4. It need hardly be observed that the application of torture to extort confession of crime, though unknown in England for the last 200 years, was a part of the established law of several European countries up to the middle of the last century, and was not abolished in France until 1789. It can be no wonder then, that all the influence and exertions of the British Government, though honestly, sedulously, and constantly directed to that purpose, have not yet been able to eradicate from the minds of our Indian subjects the notion of its efficacy and expediency. But nothing has ever been wanting on the part of the Government or its English officers to prove their detestation of the hateful practice, and to inculcate that feeling with the utmost possible earnestness upon all their native subordinates.

5. In Mr. Theobald's second letter he has seemed to give some credit to a tale told to him by an unnamed informant, in which it is imputed to Mr. Fergusson, the magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs, that he had been guilty of instigating the application of threats or torture, for the purpose of extracting confession. I lost no time in communicating with Mr. Fergusson upon the subject, and I have much satisfaction in appending his instant and most complete refutation of the abominable insinuation against his character.

6. Mr. Theobald's other cases are unfortunately wanting in the precision and completeness, as to names, places and dates, which are so needful to the prosecution of further inquiries, with a view to the punishment of the offenders, and he has shown less readiness than I should have expected, to assist my investigations by fuller and more practical statements, but I shall in these and all other cases of which any rumour may come to my knowledge, do all in my power to ascertain the facts, and bring to punishment convicted offenders; and I shall not fail to keep your Honourable Court fully informed of all my proceedings on the subject.

I have, &c.

Fort William, 8 November 1854. (signed) *Fredk. Jas. Halliday.*

Judicial, No. 2,067.

From *Hodgson Pratt*, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to *W. Theobald*, Esq.

Sir,

The Honourable the Court of Directors having, in their despatch No. 11, of 1854, received by the last mail, directed the institution of an inquiry as to the correctness of the statement quoted in the margin,* which was made in the course of a recent debate in the House of Commons, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to favour the Lieutenant-Governor with any information on the subject which you may be able to afford.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Hodgson Pratt*,

Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Fort William, 16 September 1854.

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* "He," Mr. Otway, "had the written testimony of a gentleman of high standing at the Calcutta bar, Mr. Theobald, to prove that the infliction of torture was customary in India. This gentleman, in going to Baroda (Barrackpore), happened to lose some property, and it was suggested to him by one of the native police that the thumb-screw should be used to discover the thief. Mr. Theobald, of course, refused to permit this, but he wrote that he was assured it was commonly used."

From *W. Theobald*, Esq., to *Hodgson Pratt*, Esq., Under Secretary to the Bengal Government.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2,067, dated the 16th September, requesting information concerning a case described by me in a letter to Mr. H. Danby Seymour, and which was read in the House of Commons on the 11th July. Before I proceed to comply with your request, I beg leave to state what I wrote according to my recollection, as the version in your letter now under acknowledgment is certainly not correct. Two ladies, a gentleman, and myself, went up to Barrackpore, in a palkee gharrie, taking with us a coarse bag of 400 rupees, which, on our arrival, could not be found, though it was certainly in the garrie just before. The case was reported to the police at Barrackpore, and after fruitless inquiry the darogah proposed to apply torture (and as I understood by the thumb-screw) on a man whom he suspected, but permission was refused, and the thief was never traced nor bag recovered; and in relating the case, I believe I may have added, that the practice of cruelty and oppression by the police, proceeding often to the extent of torture, was not infrequent, for such is my belief.

I will now have the pleasure of adding, for your further information, as requested, that the gentleman in the garrie with myself and the two ladies, was Mr. R. Macdonald Stephenson, to whom the money belonged; that gentleman knows that information was given to the police at Barrackpore, but I believe he knows nothing of what afterwards happened, as he left almost immediately. The communications with the police were carried on not by me but by Captain Vaughan (now commanding the 4th Punjab infantry), at whose house I was staying; the alleged proposal was made to him, and by him it was related to me. In mentioning the "thumb-screw" as being proposed, I presume this word, "thumb-screw," was selected as an equivalent, just as a kodalie might be called a spade, and such translation could scarcely be open to objection. I have only to add, that it happened eight years ago, and I regret not having been more precise as to the date; but in reply to those who assert that the practice is extinct, it is, I apprehend, a sufficiently recent instance, and quite to the purpose for which I quoted it to Mr. Seymour.

Having now replied to your letter, I trust I may be permitted to offer a few observations. I must say I am surprised at the denial and acrimonious manner with which gentlemen connected with the East India Company met Mr. Seymour's statements and my corroboration. To state that the practice of torture still exists is, if properly apprehended, simply to state that an ancient custom of the country, which was common alike to Hindoos and Mahomedans, and was incorporated into the native systems of police and judicature, has not yet been extirpated, and neither I nor any one else ever asserted anything more, or ever meant that any British authority ever authorised either cruelty or torture. My interest in the matter, I need hardly say, is only in connexion with the cause of good government and humanity; and, in this point of view, well knowing his Honor's candid and generous mind, I beg to reiterate my belief, and give a fresh proof of it. I have recently returned from Zillah Behar, or Gaya. In that zillah a child was lost in a village remote from the sudder station, and was believed to be murdered for the sake of its ornaments. Suspicion fell on a woman of the same village as the child, and she made a confession, through which the body and ornaments were found, the body cut in pieces. On this statement being made to me, I put various questions to my informant, which I will state in detail, as nearly as I can, as they happened, in order that his Honor may see that there was not that open-mouthed credulity on my part which is too readily imputed in such cases. "How," "I asked, was the woman led to confess?" I was told, in reply, by torture. "Torture in what way?" I asked. The means were described to me. I had heard of such before, but it would be impossible to repeat the description here; suffice it to say, it was by means of chillies applied to the woman's body in the most brutal and barbarous manner, and which would produce the most horrible pain. "How could it be known?" I asked. "It was known; there is not the least doubt about it, was the reply; and I accepted this answer, as such a torture could not have been applied without the concurrence of others with the darogah; and my informant proceeded to give me the details of names, &c., of which, however, I made no note, not intending to take on myself the part of an informer. I inquired if the report, which, of course, would be made to the magistrate, would not reveal to a

person of sagacity some glimpse of the fact that the confession had been obtained with difficulty? "Not at all likely that it would do so," was the answer. "What, then," I asked, "is the nature of the instructions given to the police in reference to search and inquiry for offenders?" The reply was, "they are often urgent and imperative, and come repeated again and again with increased urgency, making, as it were, the discovery a necessity." "Does that sort of urgency in instructions ever proceed so far as to lead to irregular means of obtaining a discovery?" I asked. "Undoubtedly it does, and great cruelty and oppression often follow," was the answer. But I remarked that it is never intended. "No, but it leads to it, and the police see no harm in it if they catch the offender." "But suppose they practise cruelty and get no confession?" "They catch some one," was the answer, "and the means are not reported." "How far," I then asked, "in this case of child murder was the place where the torture was applied from the nearest magistrate?" "Thirteen coss" (26 miles). "But," said I, "such and such a place (naming it) must be nearer than 13 coss, and there is a deputy magistrate there." "Yes, but that place is in a different zillah." "I suppose (said I) the country is very thinly inhabited?" "No, quite the reverse, it is very densely populated." "Why, are there any large towns?" "Yes, there is one with 30,000 inhabitants, about 40 miles from the magistrate, and having only a darogah and establishment of native police." I remarked, as is obvious, that in such a case the powers of the police, and to a great extent of the office of magistrate, are wielded by the darogah, according to native ideas of right, and the proper magistrate, 40 miles off, must be comparatively a cipher, and could neither effectively direct nor control. To this my informant assented.

The conversation then turned on the general character of the native police, with which I will not trouble you. But I may add that I made a great many inquiries, and the result on my mind is, that the police is thoroughly useless or cannot in the least be depended upon for good purposes, and is addicted to the practice of most of the vices (of which the use of torture, though most abhorrent, is scarcely the worst,) charged as prevailing under native governments, but which are supposed to have been eradicated by the British Government because they are repugnant to its principles and contrary to its regulations; but custom is inveterate and stronger than law, and is submitted to by the debased and prostrate masses, and in candour it ought to be confessed, even by the authorities themselves, that the East India Company's system has failed; I allude particularly to the main feature of it, that of carrying on all the Mofussil administrations by an ill-paid and almost exclusively native agency, from which natives of rank, wealth, and personal importance, and Europeans of good circumstances and condition, and the legal profession, are virtually excluded, under the sole superintendence of a few imported highly privileged persons, invidiously designated as a close body, "the civil service;" one magistrate, for example, to a large tract of country and large population, with only such a police as the existing one, is not adapted to the extirpation of native customs. *A priori*, therefore it does appear probable that oppression and cruelty are general, and that torture is likely occasionally to be resorted to; and when to this *à priori* presumption, such testimony as has been given is added, the fact I humbly venture to think is established beyond reasonable question.

Trusting his Honor will bear in mind that I have not sought for this opportunity of expressing my belief and opinions, and that he will excuse the freedom I have used, in consideration of the great moral and social interests involved,

I am, &c.

Calcutta, 18 October 1854. (signed) *W. Theobald.*

Judicial, No. 2,359.

From *W. Grey*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to *W. Theobald*, Esq.

Sir,

I AM desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 18th instant, and to inform you that a copy of it will be forwarded to the Honourable the Court of Directors.

2. The

2. The Government must at all times feel indebted to persons who bring to notice such a gross violation of humanity and of the laws of the country as is involved in the history of the case related in your letter as having recently occurred in the district of Behar. The Lieutenant-Governor does not gather from your letter that the case was communicated to or was supposed to be known by the civil authorities of the district. He thinks, however, that it is now the duty of Government, the case being brought to its notice, to direct the attention of the magistrate to it, and to order a strict inquiry to be made with the view of ascertaining whether the crime alleged against the police was really perpetrated or not. With this object he desires me to ask whether you have any objection to communicate to Government the name of the person who informed you of the case, and to indicate the precise locality where it was stated to have occurred.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Grey*,
Fort William, 25 October 1854. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

From *W. Theobald*, Esq., to *W. Grey*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, and in reply to your inquiry whether I have any objection to communicate the name of the person who informed me of the case (of torture described in my letter of the 18th ultimo), and to indicate the locality where it was stated to have occurred,

I beg to say that I should have much pleasure in doing so, but I think I ought not, without the consent of the gentleman alluded to. I have written to him, and shall be guided by his answer; should, however, he decline, I beg to point out the circumstances already disclosed, and hope they may be sufficient to furnish a clue to the discovery of all that it concerns the Government to know. I have stated (1) the district in which the torture was inflicted, viz., Gaya or Behar; (2) on what class of person, a woman; (3) in respect to what charge, murder; (4) on whom, a child; (5) that the child and woman were of the same village; (6) that a confession was made, and (7) that the ornaments stolen from the child were recovered through that confession. Surely it must be easy to discover the case, in which all these circumstances meet, especially as it has been before (1) the magistrate, and in due course has been or must come before (2) the sessions judge and (3) the Nizamut Adalut. And allow me before I conclude my answer to your inquiry to point out, which I very respectfully do, the tendency of your requisition now under acknowledgment, as well as of the similar one made before to me in pursuance of the despatch of the Court of Directors: on the one hand, no person ought, I grant, to refuse to aid the course of justice, but on the other hand, such requisitions check the freedom of communication between private persons on the subject of the corruption and misconduct of the police, and thereby impair the hope of reform and of any correction of the system. I should here conclude, if I conformed myself to the limits indicated by your letter. But it appears to me fairly to raise the question, what is the belief of Government on the matter of fact of the practice of torture by the police or under the garb of official authority. It surely is of vital importance to all classes that Government should be correctly informed on this subject. From the manner in which Mr. Danby Seymour's statements concerning Madras were met in the House of Commons on the part of the gentlemen connected with the East India Company, the public have been led to suppose that the highest Indian authorities in England disbelieve the existence, to any extent, of the practice alluded to. The Madras authorities also appear to be quite surprised at the allegations made on the subject in reference to that presidency, and now it transpires that torture is deemed in your office to be extremely rare in Bengal. Under this aspect of this very important question, I instituted a new set of inquiries to satisfy my own mind. With the view of eliciting evidence, I have published, as you are aware, the first part of this correspondence, and I now beg leave to refer to some of the results. I allude

particularly to the opinions and cases which have, in consequence of that correspondence, appeared in different newspapers. I accept them as proof sufficient of the very general prevalence, on the part of the police, of the practice of torture. But I must beg leave to add to this evidence some further particulars. Besides what has appeared in the newspapers, communications have voluntarily been made to me, a brief recital of some of which may not be undeserving the consideration of his Honor. "Do you want any cases of torture?" a gentleman came to me and asked, on seeing the correspondence in the newspapers already referred to. "No; it takes up too much time, which I cannot afford," was my answer. He went on to describe very briefly a case in which a darogah, after a fruitless inquiry for the perpetrators of a then recent dacoity, endeavoured to implicate the headman and some other people of his establishment, at the same time, as I understood, demanding money, and his headman was put to torture by the darogah. On this being made known to him he went himself, and rode sixty miles to inform the magistrate of what was going on; the magistrate heard him sulkily, much as if he was commiting an offence in complaining of the darogah, and when he had done, the magistrate appeared to intend to take no notice of his statement, and he was obliged to ask whether it was his intention to take no notice of what he had stated, or do nothing. The magistrate replied he should wait until he received the report of the darogah. "But it is of the darogah I come to complain." No other answer could be got, and the complainant returned from his mission utterly abortive. The sequel, though not strictly relevant to the matter now in hand, deserves to be stated. This failure of the master, the head of a great concern, which distributes twenty or thirty lakhs of rupees, or a quarter of a million sterling per annum in outlay for cultivation and other advances; his failure to get a fair degree of attention became immediately known to all the parties concerned; to the tortured man and his family and the other parties involved in the conspiracy of the darogah, it was despair of protection, despair of justice; palpably and irretrievably they were in the power of the darogah, and they submitted to his terms, which were the payment of the moderate sum of rupees (900) nine hundred, the equivalent of 90 *l.*, and per contra, a letter of thanks from the superintendent of police, or other superior authority, to the tortured man, for the assistance he gave the police in their search for the dacoits.

I will mention other evidence which was pointed out to me: "Oh!" said a friend of mine (a dissenting minister of this city), accidentally meeting me the day after the correspondence alluded to appeared in the newspapers, "do you want cases of torture by the police? go to So-and-so (the gentleman referred to is a missionary); every cold season he goes into the villages, and lives among the people; he will tell you a hundred cases of torture." "How does he know them?" I asked. "The people in the villages tell him of them." "How do you know that?" I asked. "He relates the cases in the circle of his friends, and he will tell you or any one." I have not followed up this evidence, but the report itself is evidence, and for this purpose, and as far as it goes, of a very trustworthy kind. Only yesterday too, I may mention, I received from one of the best informed and most intelligent and respectable men in India, a manager in one of the largest concerns in Bengal, a letter, the first sentence of which is as follows: "Dear Sir, the horror expressed by you, a gentleman who has been so long resident in India, of so common an occurrence in the Mofussil as the chillie torture, proves what necessity there exists that information concerning the interior should be obtained." He asserts that the use of torture by the police is general; that if the perpetrators of crime are caught, they are tortured to extort a confession from them, and if they escape, the innocent are falsely charged and tortured for the same purpose, to compel a confession. These practices, he shows, are not occasional or accidental, but they are the consequence of the existing system. Torture, he says, is resorted to as a necessity; without it crime would go unpunished; and he shows in detail that the darogah is compelled, by the nature of the orders he receives, to employ torture, in order that justice may have its victims, and he (the darogah) may preserve his reputation and situation: and, I am happy to add, the writer of these statements does not shrink from the responsibility of making them; he has requested me to have his letter published, with his name, and he informs me he has sent a copy of it to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who, when at Dacca, gave him permission to communicate his opinions to Government.

I have

I have been desirous of ascertaining what is the belief of respectable natives on this question, and I may state, that those I have consulted speak of torture by the police as common and frequent, and of various kinds, and as perfectly familiar to the mass of the people; and I am assured that the darogahs make no secret of the practice in native circles. My native testimony, if I may call it so, goes further, and charges the magistrate with connivance. Being sure this was a misconception or misconstruction, I asked for an instance, in order to see on what sort of grounds any native could entertain this opinion. "Give me a case," said I. "Well, there was the case a few weeks ago of the vender of stamps, which had been stolen from the records of the Sudder; I was present," said the speaker, "when he was brought up before Mr. Fergusson the magistrate. Mr. Buckland, the registrar, was the accuser. The man was asked which of the amlahs of the court he got the stamps from; he would not tell, and at last the magistrate, baffled by the man's obstinacy, said, 'Why does not the budyut (villain) confess (cabool na kurta)?' This question, as I understood, was addressed to the darogah, who was standing by, and in whose custody the man was. The darogah said, 'I will get him to confess.' The man was taken from before the magistrate to the further part of the room by the darogah, who, after a short colloquy with him, brought him back before the magistrate, and he accused one of the amlahs, by name, of having sold the stamps to him." "Well," said I, "how do you know what passed between him and the darogah?" He replied, "There was a great crowd; it was not in the court, but in a room in the Sudder; the man was taken through the crowd only to the further part of the room, and those near heard what passed and told the bystanders. The darogah said to the vender of stamps, 'I suppose you know who I am; if you do not confess, you will have to be shut up all night with me.'" And he did confess; that is, he accused another person, and was immediately taken before the magistrate again.

"Well," said I, "give me another instance." Another and another was given, more or less to the point; but at all events proving the great extent to which torture is practised. I will refrain from troubling you with, but I will beg to add that a gentleman much versed in the criminal business of the Nizamut Adawlut, tells me there are confessions in 75 per cent. of the cases which come up to that court, and that he believes that in 90 per cent. of the criminal cases of the sessions, torture has been practised to obtain confessions. To apply torture, therefore, is the rule, not to do so the exception, and of course it has uprooted truth among the people, and destroyed the value of evidence and public justice; and referring to the letter of Mr. Forbes, already alluded to, it is producing other consequences. I understand that the formidable organization of the Ferazees under Doodoo Meeah, and of the Kaleeas under the "chou" but unnamed "Hindoo Leader," has mainly for its object the mutual protection of the masses comprised in those two sects against—what shall I call it—the misgovernment or oppressions under which the people suffer.

I have now said enough for the object with which I commenced, partly self-vindication, partly to inform his Honor of the great extent to which torture is practised. I have not presumed to put it in the way of reproach, and it would be exceedingly unjust to do so, his Honor having been only six months in the administration of the government, too short a time to mature any extensive reform of an established system; but better than any reform which I believe to be within the legal competency of his Honor, would be a public recognition of the state of the case, and then all practicable reform would be sure to follow.

Apologising for the great length of this letter (copy of which I shall send to Mr. Danby Seymour),

I am, &c.

5, Bankshall-street, 3 November 1854. (signed) *W. Theobald.*

To the best of my belief and recollection, there is not a word of truth in the statement of Mr. Theobald's informant regarding the case of the stamp vender at the Sudder Court.

The man had made all the admissions or confessions that he ever made before the police were sent for by me. When the darogah came, he merely repeated what he had already stated in the presence of myself and many other persons.

No such interview as is described between the magistrate, the darogah, and the stamp vender, ever took place at the Sudder Court.

7 November 1854. (signed) *C. T. Buckland.*

From the Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Referring to the letter of the 3d instant from Mr. Theobald to your address, which has been published in the newspapers of this morning, and in which it appears to be insinuated that I connived at threats to extort a confession from the vender of certain stamps lately stolen from the records of the Sudder Court, I have to give the said insinuation the most positive and unqualified denial.

2. Mr. Theobald's unnamed informant says that he was present when the vender was brought up before me in a room in the Sudder. But the said vender never was brought before me in any room in the Sudder; and to the best of my recollection and belief, I never saw the man until he was brought before me in the ordinary course of business in the criminal court, a mile from the Sudder Court.

3. Mr. Theobald's informant proceeds as follows: "The man was asked which of the amlahs of the court he got the stamps from? He would not tell; and at last the magistrate, seeing the man's obstinacy, said, 'Why does not the budyat (villain) confess?' The question, as I understood, was addressed to the darogah, who was standing by, and in whose custody the man was. The darogah said, 'I will get him to confess.'"

4. I might here remark upon the gross and glaring improbability of my having used the words here imputed to me, and of the darogah having openly and undisguisedly responded to them in a room in which it is admitted that there was a great crowd. But I have no need to refer to probabilities. I have simply to affirm in the most solemn and positive manner that there is not one syllable of truth in the above quotation, and I think that Mr. Buckland can bear me out in stating that the stamp vender, previously to the police being called in to investigate the case, had admitted to him (Mr. Buckland) the receipt of the stamps, and named the individual from whom he had received them.

5. As to the darogah saying to me, "I will get him to confess," I deny, in the most emphatic manner, the truth of the statement, that any words of the sort were ever addressed to me by any darogah, either on the occasion alluded to or on any other occasion whatever; and had they been so, the darogah would most indubitably have been severely reprehended, or at once removed from the police.

6. I may add, in conclusion, that when the stamp vender did come before me in the criminal court, I questioned him repeatedly as to his statement being perfectly voluntary. He assured me most positively that it was so; that he had been led away by the man who stole the stamps; and that he wished to tell the whole truth, in hopes of bringing the thief to justice.

7. I have called upon Mr. Buckland for a statement of what actually took place at the Sudder Court on the occasion alluded to by Mr. Theobald's veracious informant, and shall forward the said statement to you as soon as I receive it.

I have, &c.

7 November 1854. (signed) *H. Fergusson*, Magistrate.

T. L. Peacock,
Examiner of India Correspondence.

EAST INDIA.

COPY of LETTER from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Government of *Bengal*, dated 2 August 1854, and REPLY of the Lieutenant-Governor of *Bengal*, dated 8 November 1854; and of INQUIRY and REPORT with reference to the STATEMENT of Mr. *Theobald* as to the Employment of TORTURE by the Police.

(*Mr. Otway.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
18 *April* 1855.

183.

Under 2 *oz.*

EAST INDIA (TORTURE).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18 June 1855;—*for*,

COPY "of a DESPATCH from the President of the Council of India in Council, in the Judicial Department, dated the 18th day of April 1855, No. 10, as to an Alleged Case of TORTURE in *India* (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 183, of Session 1855)."

East India House,
25 June 1855.

JAMES C. MELVILL.

(*Mr. Seymour.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
27 *June* 1855.

LIST.

Letter from Government of India to the Court of Directors, dated 18 April (No. 10), 1855 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 3

Special Narrative, dated 16 April (No. 11), 1855 - - - - - - - - p. 3

Letter from Magistrate of Behar to Secretary, Government of Bengal, dated 13 November 1854 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 3

Examination, dated 8 May 1854 - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 4

Letter from Secretary, Government of Bengal, to the Magistrate of Behar, dated 21 February 1855 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 6

Letter from Magistrate to Secretary, Government of Bengal, dated 27 February 1855 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 6

Answer of Rujjeah Bhatin, dated 26 February 1855 - - - - - - - p. 7

Minute by Mr. Halliday, dated 9 April 1855 - - - - - - - - - p. 7

East India House,
25 June 1855.

T. L. Peacock,
Examiner of India Correspondence.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the President of the Council of India in Council, in the Judicial Department, dated the 18th day of April 1855, No. 10, as to an Alleged Case of TORTURE in *India* (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 183, of Session 1855.)

Home Department.—Judicial.—No. 10, of 1855.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

IN continuation of our despatch No. 9, of 1855, dated 13th April, we have the honour to forward the accompanying Special Narrative* of the proceedings of the Government of Bengal, in the Judicial Department, forwarding further papers connected with the alleged case of torture in Behar.

* No. 11, dated 16 April 1855.

We have, &c.
(signed) *J. Dorin.*
J. Low.
J. P. Grant.
B. Peacock.

Fort William, 18 April 1855.

SPECIAL NARRATIVE.—No. 11, of 1855.

Government of Bengal.—Judicial Department.

THE accompanying papers, as noted in the margin, are in continuation of the Lieutenant-governor's judicial despatch, No. 26 of 1854, dated the 8th of November last, addressed to the Honourable Court.

From magistrate of Behar, No. 614, dated 13 November 1854.
To - - ditto - ditto 1137, dated 21 February 1855.
From - ditto - ditto 66, dated 27 - - ditto.
Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 9 April 1855.

2. Among the papers will be found a minute, recorded by the Lieutenant-governor, dated the 9th April 1855, showing the measures pursued for ascertaining the correctness of the statement made by Mr. Theobald, regarding the alleged case of torture in Behar, the result of which leaves no reason for doubting that the particulars, as stated by Mr. Theobald in his letter of the 18th of October last, are wholly incorrect.

(signed) *W. Grey,*
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Fort William, 16 April 1855.

No. 641.

From *F. C. Fowle*, Esq., Magistrate of Behar, to *W. Grey*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Fort William.

Sir,

SOME short time ago, I observed a letter in the "Englishman" newspaper, signed by Mr. Theobald, in which he alluded to a case of torture by the police, as having occurred in the district of Behar. I was then strongly inclined to address the Government on the subject, but was advised to wait until his Honor should call on me for a statement, but having seen subsequently, in the same paper, a letter from yourself to Mr. Theobald, in which you observe, that the magistrate's attention will be called to the circumstance, I consider that it will not be unacceptable to the Government to be furnished immediately with the facts of the case as they occurred.

2. There

2. There can be no doubt as to what case Mr. Theobald alluded to, and which occurred in the jurisdiction of Thannah Urwul. The particulars are as follows: Mossummut Rujjeea and a boy of the name of Booluck were inhabitants of the same village, in the jurisdiction of Thannah Urwul. On the 7th of May last, the boy, seven years of age, was playing near the house of Mussomut Rujjeea (as he had frequently done before), and about the middle of the day in question was enticed by Rujjeea to enter her house; an unusual time having elapsed without his returning home, his mother went in search of him, and hearing that he had been seen in company with Mussamut Rujjeea, she repaired to her house, but was obstinately denied admittance, the woman stating at the same time that she knew nothing of her child. In the evening a fire broke out in another part of the village, and during the confusion occasioned thereby, she was seen to move some heavy load from her house, and place it in a patch of jungle which was close by. On this place being examined, there was found the body of the missing child, stripped of its ornaments, valued at 36 rupees 4 annas.

3. The body was sent into the station, and inspected by the civil assistant surgeon.

4. The accompanying is a translation, word for word, of the woman's defence when apprehended.

5. On her way into the station she managed to effect her escape from the custody of the police, and though every exertion has been made to re-apprehend her, and a reward of 100 rupees offered for her re-capture, she has hitherto evaded arrest. She is reported to be a person of notoriously bad disposition, and her treatment of the man with whom she lived was the cause of his leaving his home some two years since.

6. Mr. Theobald has been thus shown to be incorrect. He stated that the body of the child had been cut up into pieces, whereas it was sent in whole into the station, but too far decomposed as to admit of a *post-mortem* examination. It is also extraordinary that when the minute details were related to him, the circumstance of the fire (no doubt caused by the same hand as the murder) should have been omitted. That torture had been applied for the purpose of extorting a confession has never come to my knowledge, nor did the nature of the woman's defence in any way excite my suspicion. She strenuously denied the charge of murder throughout, and her answers to questions put to her are framed with great cunning, and with the sole object of throwing suspicion on others. She appears also to have secreted some of the ornaments at the time of search on the premises of her neighbours, and then to have produced them as if accidentally discovered by herself; hoping by that means to corroborate her false statement, and substantiate her own innocence, a degree of cunning which would have been scarcely possible to have been accomplished by a person under the influence of fear or torture.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. C. Fowle*, Magistrate.

Behar Magistracy, Gya,
13 November 1854.

Panchoo Gorait, Informer; Narkoo Abkar, Inhabitant of Mouzah Bel Khurrah, Plaintiff, *versus* Mossamutt Rujjeea, Defendant.

In the case of murder of Booluck boy (deceased), son of the said Narkoo Abkar, and of taking away the ornaments, valued at *Rs.* 36. 4. from the person of the said Booluck boy (deceased).

8 May 1854.

Reply of Mossamut Rujjeea, Defendant.

My name is Rujjeea; my father's name is Sheoun; my husband's name is Deena; I am about 40 years old; I support myself by spinning cotton; I formerly lived at Baidrabad, and now reside at Belkhurrah. I was by caste Brahmnee, but, under some mistake, I got married with a Rajbhat, resident of Badrabad;

Badrabad; on his demise, I formed an intimacy with Bundha Layheera, inhabitant of Belkhurrah.

Question. Did you kill Booluck (boy), son of Nurkoo Abkar, and take his ornaments?—*Reply.* No, I did not kill him, nor did I take his ornaments; but there is a well in the khund of Nurkoo Abkar, where the boy fell down, and died, on Saturday, when two hours of day remained. After midnight, Juggar Keelal (inhabitant of Belkhurrah), son-in-law of Bhutree Kullaleen, took him out from the well. In the meantime, the mother and wife of Nurkoo Abkar were overwhelmed with grief for the loss of the boy. Dookhnee, sister of Narkoo Abkar, and* to Bhutnee Abkareen, that they are at present quite insensible you can take away the ornaments from the person of the boy and keep them at home. The ornaments are in the house of Bhutnee. There existed an enmity between one Dookhnee and Bhutnee, they therefore threw away the dead body behind my house, with a view to bring me into a scrape; but I do not know at what time they did so. The cause of enmity is, that about five or seven years ago, I destroyed the eyes of a she goat belonging to the paternal aunt of Nurkoo. I have seen the body when it was taken out from the well. In my presence Bhutnee Kullaleen took away the ornaments to her own house. I was then asleep in the house of Norr Ally Kulah. On a cry being raised that Booluck fell in the well, I went there.

* *Orig.*

Are you in a perfect state of health; have you ever been imprisoned?—I am in a perfect state of health; I was never imprisoned.

Whose houses are situated near yours?—Danoo Tailor's, Jhurree Laiherree's, and Bhutnee Kallaleen's.

Attesting Witnesses.

Mulloo Oilman, Belkhurrah Pergh Urwal.
Parshun Hulwaee, Belkhurrah.
Beekharee Hulwaee, Belkurrah.

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8 May 1854.

Question. On the house of Bhutnee being searched, four silver kurras (an ornament for the wrist), and one hursoolee, which you pointed out, were found under goetha (or dried clods or cakes of cow-dung, used for fuel); how did you get the hykul, or taboz, which I and Jowahir Sing, acting burkundauz, took from you?—*Reply.* The hykul was, in the first instance, found in a handee (or an earthen pot for boiling food), which was lying in the court-yard of Bhutnee. While his house was being searched, I went to the angan, or court-yard, where I found it.

Having searched the house of Bhutnee, we went to search your house, whence we came back; why did you not then give it to us, and tell us that you had found it in a handee which was lying in the court-yard of Bhutnee?—I concealed it, and did not give it to any one.

Attesting Witnesses.

Mulloo Oilman, of Belkurrah.
Purchun Halwaee, of Belkhurrah.
Bheekharee Halwaee, of Belkhurrah.

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8 May 1854.

Supplemental Deposition of Rujjeea, Defendant.

Question. In the presence of witnesses (named in the list of houses searched), I, darogah and burkundauzes, caused a search to be made in the house of Bhutnee, but nothing was found, with the exception of four kurras and one kussowlee. Afterwards, I, darogah, and Jowahir Sing, acting burkundauz, received a hykul, or tabiz, from you. Now, where did you find the gold of both ears,

nuthonee (or a nose ring), and three loungras, which you gave us from the buttoo, or sack?—*Reply.* The said Mossumut Bhutnee threw them away; I saw them, and gave them to you.

To whom do the three articles belong?—I don't know.

Mussumut Bhutnee was sitting outside of her house; how, and when did she go inside, and throw them?—I don't know when she threw them away; I found them in the husk of Khessaree (*lathyrus sativus*).

I, darogah, and the burkundauzes, have carefully examined the husk of Khessaree, in the presence of witnesses, but could not find it; how has it now come out from the husk?—It was found in the husk, or the refuse of corn.

Attesting Witnesses.

Mulloo Oilman, Belkhurrah, Pergunnah Urwul.
Purchund Hulwaee, Belkhurrah, ditto.
Bheekharee Hulwaee, Belkhurrah, ditto.

(True Translation.)

(signed) *F. C. Fowle,* Magistrate.

No. 1,137.

From the Secretary to the Government of *Bengal* to the Magistrate of *Behar.*

Sir,

With reference to your letter, dated the 13th of November last, I am desired to say that the Lieutenant-governor having learned, while at Gya, that the woman therein referred to has been re-captured, and is now awaiting her trial in the Gya gaol, is desirous that you should ascertain from her, by direct inquiry, whether she alleges torture to have been used towards her by the police; and, if so, that you will elicit from her full particulars.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Grey,*
Secretary, Government Bengal.

Lieutenant-Governor's Camp, Doomree,
Hazareebaugh Division, 21 February 1855.

No. 66.

From *F. C. Fowle,* Esq., Magistrate, to *W. Grey,* Esq., Secretary to the Government of *Bengal.*

Sir,

In reply to your letter, No. 1,137, of 21st instant, I have the honour to inform you that I have, by direct inquiry, ascertained from the woman alluded to therein, whether torture was used towards her by the police or not; and the accompanying vernacular paper contains her replies to the questions put to her, and the English one is a verbatim translation of the same.

2. His Honor the Lieutenant-governor will see that she distinctly denies having been tortured, though it appears that threatening expressions were made use of towards her by one of the burkundazes, Jowaher Sing. Had she been tortured, I do not think she would have omitted to mention the circumstance to the Lieutenant-governor, when personally questioned by him on his recent visit to this gaol.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. C. Fowle,* Magistrate.

Behar Magistracy, Gya,
27 February 1855.

Rujjeah Bhatin, Prisoner's Answer, dated 26 February 1855.

Question. When Bholuk (boy) was killed and you apprehended and sent to the thannah, did any of the policemen, from that time to the time you were brought to this court, oppress or maltreat you in any way?—*Answer.* The darogah and the burkundauze threatened to inflict torture with chillies, and afterwards bound and confined me in the thannah.

Did they inflict any torture, as they had threatened?—No, they only threatened, but did not torture me. The burkundauze's name is Jowahir Singh.

Did they oppress you in any other way?—No, they did not oppress me in any other way, but they searched my house.

Minute.

Alleged torture by police.

In Mr. Theobald's letter to Government, of 18 October, the following statement was made regarding a case of torture said to have occurred in Zillah Behar: "I beg to reiterate my belief, and give a fresh proof of it. I have recently returned from Zillah Behar or Gya; in that zillah a child was lost in a village remote from the Sudder station, and was believed to be murdered for the sake of its ornaments; suspicion fell on a woman of the same village as the child, and she made a confession, through which the body and ornaments were found; the body cut in pieces. On this statement being made to me, I put various questions to my informant, which I will state in detail, as nearly as I can, as they happened, in order that his Honor may see that there was not that open-mouthed credulity on my part which is too readily imputed in such cases. 'How,' I asked, 'was the woman led to confess?' I was told, in reply, by torture. 'Torture in what way?' I asked. The means were described to me; I had heard of such before, but it would be impossible to repeat the description here; suffice it to say, it was by means of chillies applied to the woman's body in the most brutal and barbarous manner, and which would produce the most horrible pain. 'How could it be known?' I asked. 'It was known; there is not the least doubt about it,' was the reply; and I accepted this answer, as such a torture could not have been applied without the concurrence of others with the darogah; and my informant proceeded to give me the details of names, &c., of which, however, I made no note, not intending to take on myself the part of an informer."

2. The reply of the Government, dated the 25th of October, was as follows: "The Government must at all times feel indebted to persons who bring to notice such a gross violation of humanity and of the laws of the country, as is involved in the history of the case related in your letter as having recently occurred in the district of Behar. The Lieutenant-governor does not gather from your letter that the case was communicated to, or was supposed to be known by, the civil authorities of the district; he thinks, however, that it is now the duty of Government, the case being brought to its notice, to direct the attention of the magistrate to it, and to order a strict inquiry to be made, with the view of ascertaining whether the crime alleged against the police was really perpetrated or not. With this object, he desires me to ask whether you have any objection to communicate to Government the name of the person who informed you of the case, and to indicate the precise locality where it was stated to have occurred."

3. Mr. Theobald replied, under date the 3d of November, as follows: "I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, and in reply to your inquiry, whether I have any objection to communicate the name of the person who informed me of the case of torture described in my letter of the 18th ultimo, and to indicate the locality where it was stated to have occurred,"

"I beg to say that I should have much pleasure in doing so, but I think I ought not without the consent of the gentleman alluded to; I have written to him, and I shall be guided by his answer. Should, however, he decline, I beg to point out the circumstances already disclosed, and hope they may be sufficient to furnish a clue to the discovery of all that it concerns the Government to

know. I have stated (1) the district in which the torture was inflicted, viz. Gya or Behar; (2) on what class of person, a woman; (3) in respect of what charge, murder; (4) on whom, a child; (5) that the child and woman were of the same village; (6) that a confession was made, and (7) that the ornaments stolen from the child were recovered through that confession. Surely it must be easy to discover the case in which all these circumstances meet, especially as it has been before (1) the magistrate, and in due course has been or must come before (2) the session judge, and (3) the Nizamut Adawlut."

4. This correspondence having been published by Mr. Theobald in the newspapers, produced a letter to Government from the magistrate of Behar, which contained the following statement:

"There can be no doubt as to what case Mr. Theobald alluded to, and which occurred in the jurisdiction of Thannah Urwal. The particulars are as follows: Mossumut Rujjeea and a boy of the name of Booluck were inhabitants of the same village, in the jurisdiction of Thannah Urwal. On the 7th of May last, the boy, seven years of age, was playing near the house of Mossumut Rujjea (as he had frequently done before), and about the middle of the day in question was enticed by Rujjea to enter her house. An unusual time having elapsed without his returning home, his mother went in search of him, and hearing that he had been seen in the company of Mossumut Rujjea, she repaired to her house, but was obstinately denied admittance; the woman stating at the same time, that she knew nothing of her child. In the evening a fire broke out in another part of the village, and during the confusion occasioned thereby she was seen to move some heavy load from her house and place it in a patch of jungle, which was close by. On this place being examined, there was found the body of the missing child stripped of its ornaments, valued at *Rs.* 36. 4."

The body was sent into the station, and inspected by the civil assistant surgeon.

The accompanying is a translation, word for word of the woman's defence when apprehended.

"On her way into the station, she managed to effect her escape from the custody of the police, and though every exertion has been made to re-apprehend her, and a reward of 100 rupees offered for her re-capture, she has hitherto evaded arrest. She is reported to be a person of notoriously bad disposition, and her treatment of the man with whom she lived was the cause of his leaving his home some two years since."

"Mr. Theobald's statement has been thus shown to be incorrect. He stated that the body of the child had been cut up into pieces; whereas, it was sent in whole into the station, but too far decomposed to admit of a *post-mortem* examination. It is also extraordinary, that when the minute details were related to him, the circumstance of the fire (no doubt caused by the same hand as the murder) should have been omitted. That torture had been applied for the purpose of extorting a confession has never come to my knowledge, nor did the nature of the woman's defence in any way excite my suspicion. She strenuously denied the charge of murder throughout, and her answer to questions put to her are framed with great cunning, and with the sole object of throwing suspicion on others. She appears also to have secreted some of the ornaments at the time of search on the premises of her neighbours, and then to have produced them as if accidentally discovered by herself, hoping by that means to corroborate her false statement, and substantiate her own innocence, a degree of cunning which would have been scarcely possible to have been accomplished by a person under the influence of fear or torture."

To the Magistrate's Letter the following Depositions were appended:—

Vide Depositions appended to Magistrate's Letter, dated 13th November 1854, (page 4.)

5. This information rendered it unnecessary to pursue the subject further at that time, especially as I was about to visit the station of Gya during my tour.

6. Accordingly, while at that station, I visited the gaol, and there saw the woman to whom this correspondence referred, and who had been re-apprehended after her escape, and was, when I saw her, awaiting her trial before the Sessions Judge.

7. I questioned

7. I questioned her, generally, about the case in which she was implicated, and was struck by her making no allusion to torture, although loudly protesting her innocence, and, indeed, telling a story which was inconsistent with the supposition of her having been tortured. I afterwards directed the magistrate, notwithstanding that the woman herself had made no complaint, either in her examination before that officer, or in any other place, to question her expressly in regard to the allegation of torture having been used towards her. From her answer *, appended to this paper, it will be seen that though she denies the actual application of torture, she asserts that it was threatened. What degree of truth there may be in this statement it is impossible to ascertain; but there can, at all events, be no reasonable ground for doubting that the particulars stated by Mr. Theobald, in his letter of the 18th of October last, are wholly incorrect.

* *Vide* Rujjeah's answer, appended to Magistrate's Letter, dated 27 February 1855, (page 7.)

The papers should be transmitted to the Honourable Court by the next mail.

9 April 1855. (signed) *Fred. Jas. Halliday.*

EAST INDIA (TORTURE).

COPY of a DESPATCH from the President of the Council of India in Council, dated 18 April 1855, as to an alleged Case of TORTURE in *India* (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 183, of Session 1855).

(*Mr. Seymour.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
27 *June* 1855.

346.

Under 2 *oz.*

EAST INDIA (TORTURE).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 27 July 1855;—*for*,

COPY "of LETTER from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Government of *Madras*, dated the 26th day of July 1854; LETTER from the Government of *Madras* to the Court of Directors, dated the 23d day of September 1854; and LETTER from the Government of *Madras* to the Court of Directors, dated the 7th day of June 1855, together with its ENCLOSURES, relating to the alleged use of TORTURE by the NATIVE OFFICERS of the GOVERNMENT."

India Board, 27 July 1855.

HENRY DANBY SEYMOUR.

THE Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Government of *Madras*, 26 July 1854.

1. IN a recent debate in the House of Commons, assertions, alleged to be founded on information furnished by official and other persons resident in your Presidency, were made to the effect, that torture was frequently employed by native officers to compel the ryots to pay the demands of Government.

2. These assertions having been thus publicly made, we desire that you institute the most searching inquiry into the subject, and call upon every collector in the Presidency to report fully whether such an unjustifiable practice is suffered to exist, and whether they have reason to believe that an occurrence of this kind can have taken place without their knowledge in any part of the territories under your Government. We desire that you will furnish us with a full report on the subject.

We are, &c.
(signed) *J. Oliphant*,
E. Macnaghten,
&c. &c.

THE Government of *Madras* to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, 23 September 1854.

1. WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt, by the last mail, of your Honourable Court's revenue despatch of the 26th of July 1854, directing us to institute the most searching inquiry into the alleged use of torture by native officers, to compel the ryots to pay the demands of Government, and to call upon every collector in the Presidency to report fully whether such an unjustifiable practice is suffered to exist.

2. We have now to forward for your Honourable Court's information the proceedings which we had adopted on this subject previous to the receipt of your orders, and your Honourable Court will perceive that we have not only anticipated your wishes in calling on all the collectors to institute the inquiries you have suggested, but we have extended our instructions to all sub-collectors, judges, subordinate judges, civil engineers, and medical officers employed in the provinces. We have also directed that officers of the army, and of the commissariat department especially, should be required to afford all information

in their power. But besides these applications to officers in the Government employ, we have addressed persons residing in the provinces independent of the Government, and we have appointed at the Presidency a commission, consisting of Mr. E. F. Elliot, Mr. Stokes, civil service, and Mr. J. B. Norton, to receive and investigate any complaints which may be presented to them by persons of any class.

3. We shall duly report to your Honourable Court the results of these measures; in the meantime your Honourable Court may depend on our unremitting exertions to put a stop to such practices wherever their existence may be established.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Harris*,
J. F. Thomas.

The Government of *Madras* to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, 7 June 1855.

Referring to your Honourable Court's revenue despatch of the 26th of July 1854, directing a searching inquiry to be made into the alleged use of torture, to compel payment of the Government revenue, and in continuation of our letter in the Public Department of the 23d of September 1854, intimating the steps that we had already taken in the matter, and the appointment of a special commission of inquiry, we have now the honour to inform your Honourable Court that the Commissioners have submitted to us their Report on the subject referred to them, 50 printed copies of which are forwarded to you by book post in this mail.

2. The enclosed minutes by our President and the several members of the Government, together with the Extract Minutes of Consultation of this day's date, will put your Honourable Court in possession of our views upon the Report of the Commissioners, and upon the measures which, in our opinion, are proper to be adopted for the suppression of the evil therein brought to notice. Soliciting your attention to the observations recorded in these papers,

We have, &c.
(signed) *Harris*,
Walter Elliot,
H. C. Montgomery.

(No. 165.)

From *E. F. Elliot*, *H. Stokes*, and *J. B. Norton*, Esquires, Commissioners for the Investigation of Alleged Cases of Torture, to *T. Pycroft*, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

Sir,

1. With reference to the orders of Government under date the 9th of September 1854, we have the honour to forward our Report upon the Alleged Practice of Torture for Revenue and Police Purposes in this Presidency.

2. We also forward all the depositions taken by us from the parties who came before us personally to complain.

3. It is to be observed, that there are still before us a great many cases not yet disposed of. This has arisen from the number of letters of complaint which have reached us from all parts of the country. With no small labour we have gone through the whole of these letters (1440), and set apart such as refer to matters not falling within the scope of our investigation, at the same time informing the parties to that effect. Of the remainder, 469 have been translated, and 117 are still in the course of translation.

4. Such of the translated complaints as appeared to us capable of investigation on the spot, we have transferred to the various local authorities, and are awaiting their replies. This course we at first proposed to pursue, until

all

all the cases were exhausted, and then to have addressed Government in a supplementary report, which we are still prepared to do, if considered desirable; but as we have been able to complete our report at this date, we are desirous of submitting to the consideration of the Right honourable the Governor in Council whether it will be necessary for us to continue our investigations any further, or whether if the object of Government in ascertaining the existence of torture is answered by our present report, there is any utility in continuing the considerable monthly outlay necessary for the establishment of writers and translators.

5. It has appeared to us that all these petitions might be handed over to Government for disposal in the ordinary way.

6. We also propose to forward to Government the complaints which have reached us from Travancore, as they come from a foreign territory, as well as the whole of the petitions (385 in number), which have reached us subsequent to the 1st of February, and which we have not opened on account of their having arrived after the latest date fixed in our notification.

We have, &c.
(signed) *E. F. Elliot*,
H. Stokes,
John Bruce Norton,
Commissioners for the Investigation of Alleged Cases of Torture.

Polytechnic, Mount-road, Commissioners' Office,
16 April 1855.

(No. 577.)

From *T. Pycroft*, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, to Messrs. *E. F. Elliot*, *H. Stokes* and *J. B. Norton*, Commissioners for the Investigation of Alleged Cases of Torture.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th ultimo, forwarding, with appendix and depositions, your report on the alleged employment of torture in this Presidency for revenue and police purposes.

2. The Government have perused with deep attention this highly interesting and valuable report, and I am commanded to convey to you their warm acknowledgments for the care, ability, and candour with which your proceedings have been conducted.

3. The Report with its Appendix will be immediately put to press, and the Government will hereafter record more at large the observations that have occurred to them on its persual, and the orders which seem to them to be called for; meanwhile I have to inform you that the object for which your Committee was nominated, has, in the opinion of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, been fully answered by the submission of your report and the accompanying evidence, and that further inquiry on your part is unnecessary. The Government will not, therefore, longer encroach upon your valuable time, and your Committee will be considered as having been dissolved. Before separating, you will, however, be so good as to direct the various local authorities referred to in the beginning of para. 4 of your letter to forward direct to Government their replies to the references made to them by your Committee. You will also transmit to Government for disposal the other petitions that you still have in hand, including those from Travancore, and those which reached you subsequent tothe 1st February last.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Pycroft*, Chief Secretary.

Fort Saint George, 5 May 1855.

Minute by the Right Honourable the President.

The letter from the Commissioners for the investigation of alleged cases of torture, addressed to Mr. Pycroft, and with which they forward their Report, with its Appendix, should be answered at once.

2. The Commissioners appear to me to have conducted the inquiry with great care, judgment and circumspection.

3. The method of procedure which they adopted was remarkably well organised, and the divisions under which they have collected the information which came into their possession were well selected.

4. The report is drawn up in a manner which elicits my unqualified satisfaction. The language and tone of feeling manifested throughout suggests that all the points coming under discussion have received a fair and scrutinising, and impartial investigation.

5. I am of opinion that they have fully realised the confidence placed in them at the period of their appointment, and that they deserve the highest thanks and acknowledgements of Government for the manner in which they have performed the very invidious and arduous duties which were imposed upon them.

6. It appears to me that the evidence which is now before Government is quite sufficient to leave no manner of doubt of the existence of those practices which have been properly designated as "torture," and that there can be no necessity for the Commissioners to continue their labours.

7. The papers, &c., which are still in their hands may be disposed by them in the manner they recommend.

8. It now becomes a matter of the gravest consideration for this Government to decide on what course it should adopt in the position in which it is now placed.

9. I fully concur with the opinion expressed by the Commissioners at the conclusion of their report, that this matter must not be allowed to slumber.

10. The evil is shown to be of a most serious nature, pervading the whole of the native population, and helping most influentially to perpetuate the moral and social degradation in which the inhabitants of this country are sunk.

11. The evidence adduced by the Commissioners show very clearly that this is no new thing, and it is to a certain extent satisfactory to find them expressing their impression that a diminution of those practices has been gradually going on.

12. It is also satisfactory to find that there is every reason to suppose that not only has no encouragement been given to these cruelties by the British rulers of the country, but that measures have constantly been in action to endeavour to prevent them.

13. These may not in many cases have been carried out with the degree of energy and determination which the serious nature of the offences deserved, but there have been doubtless many difficulties to overcome which it is impossible for any one, who has not himself made the attempt, to estimate.

14. The course which I would propose that this Government should at present adopt is this :

15. That a circular should be addressed to all collectors, judges, heads of departments, &c., stating that Government has received the report of the Commissioners,

16. That from the evidence therewith adduced, it can have no doubt of the existence of the practice of torture, and that it is to be feared that it exists not rarely both in police and in revenue cases.

17. That there is reason to suppose that the population finds difficulty in procuring redress from grievances of this nature, and though it is impossible, from

from the small number of European officers, to afford the necessary facilities to the total suppression of this evil, yet that their attention is called to the impression of Government, in order that they may, so far as they can, give relief.

18. That the Report of the Commissioners, with the Appendix, will be printed, and then distributed; but that, in the meantime, such cases in the Appendix under letters (E.) and (F.) as have not already come under notice, will be forwarded to the collectors in the several districts for investigation; and I would recommend that in all instances in which it is proved that the police are guilty of these acts, that, in addition to any punishment they may receive for the actual offence, that they should be dismissed from the service, with a positive prohibition from re-employment.

19. I concur generally with the views of the Commissioners with respect to the remedies which should be adopted for rendering the general administration of the Government more effective, and at the same time equitable and beneficial to the people.

20. Some of the measures mentioned, more especially those respecting the police and magistracy, have been under my consideration for some time, and I should have already moved in these subjects, on which discretionary power has already been given to this Government by the Honourable Court, in its Despatch, No. 8, dated 23d August 1854, but for the delay which has occurred of more than six months in procuring information on the police force of Bombay.

21. The evidence brought forward in these papers strengthens the views which I had already arrived at on these subjects, and there is a very remarkable confirmation of the advisability of the separation of the revenue and police, in the absence of charges against the police of Madras.

22. I hope this Government may soon be able to embody a comprehensive and valuable change in the unsatisfactory system now in force; at the same time, the whole subject requires serious consideration, and must, with the greatest desire of improvement on the part of the Government, take considerable time in its completion.

23. On one point to which attention is drawn by the Commissioners, I think an immediate change might be beneficially made,—that as regard the state of the law on the subject; and I would propose that the Advocate-general and Government Pleader should be called on in concert to propose such alterations as would be likely to remedy the evils mentioned.

(signed) *Harris.*

Government House,
19 April 1855.

MINUTE by the Honourable Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart.

I AGREE with the Right honourable the President that the Commissioners have performed the duty entrusted to them with great judgment and circumspection, and that they fully merit the best acknowledgments of the Government for their able and comprehensive report.

From the replies furnished by the revenue and judicial covenanted civil servants of the State, to the requisitions of the Government, of the 9th and 19th September 1854, there could be no doubt of the continued existence of violence, ill-usage and coercion, amounting in some instances to torture, in the collection of the revenue. In police, the resort to torture for the purpose of obtaining confessions and evidence has been an evil which the constant and earnest endeavours of all the European authorities concerned in the administration of justice, and the infliction of the severest punishments on conviction, have failed to eradicate. But while the existence of these evils is admitted, it is satisfactory to see that the Commissioners have come to the conclusion that the practice has of late years been steadily decreasing in severity and extent, and that no imputation of countenancing such practices can justly attach to the Government or its European officers.

The Commissioners, in paras. 72 to 74, specially notice, as a reason for the practice still existing, the paucity of European agency in the provinces. But forcibly as they have put forward this fact, they seem still in error regarding the number of covenanted officers in each district, for in almost every instance they have given that number in excess of the reality in the tabular statement attached to para. 73 of their report. There are only a very few collectorates where there are more than four European magistrates, and one of these even is generally a young officer, not qualified to exercise full or separate authority. The enormous extent of their charges, the numerous duties imposed on them, render it absolutely impossible for magistrates to investigate more than a small proportion of the many complaints which come before them, and the untruthfulness and exaggerations of native testimony, combined with the proneness to false accusation from motives of enmity, induce in these officers suspicion and doubt. It is therefore a matter of astonishment, that so much has been effected for the protection of the people by men so overwhelmed with such multifarious labours, having such extensive tracts of territory under their jurisdiction, and with the scanty means, and the very limited powers they possess, rather than that this protection of the ryots against their fellow-countrymen is not yet more complete.

The Commissioners are also in error with respect to the case they have prominently referred to in para. 32 of their report, as No. 24 of the Appendix E, and as "Balambal's case," in para. 66, arising it would seem from their not being acquainted with the meaning of the designation of the first defendant in that case. The "Pumberan," the person accused of the atrocities recounted, is not a servant of the State, neither are the other defendants his accomplices. A pumberan is professedly an ascetic, of a class corresponding in some degree with the monkish order, the head of a Hindoo temple, managing its affairs, ceremonials and festivals. He possesses no authority whatever from the Government, and the Government have no concern with the temple, or with this man's appointment to it. The case, therefore, which the Commissioners rightly stigmatise as one of the worst that has come before them, is a simple case of very aggravated assault, quite unconnected with the revenue or police systems of administration, for which the police officers of Government are no more responsible than they are for any of the constantly occurring acts of violence for which parties are committed by them for trial to the criminal courts.

The absence of complaint at the Presidency cannot be wholly attributable to the causes assigned by the Commissioners. It is not impossible that the chief magistrate, being a member of the commission, may have had some effect in deterring persons from complaining (as it might be supposed) against the department he controls. It is improbable that torture or violence in police matters should have wholly ceased within the limits of Her Majesty's court alone; for there seems little if any difference between the Supreme and the Company's courts. Judges, in their appreciation of confessions and general belief certainly does not confirm the opinion that the Presidency is exempted from the stain of torture. The police force is composed of men from the provinces of the same class as all the inferior police peons there employed, and they cannot be wholly free from the vices and practices inherent in their nature. Several of the most experienced officers, in their replies to the requisitions of Government, affirm, and it is also admitted by the Commissioners in para. 66 of their report, that torture in the usual acceptation of the term in this country appertains to the daily proceedings of the natives of India; that it pervades their families, their schools, and their village arrangements. It does not owe its origin or continuance to the system of administration adopted by the government of the East India Company, but is part and parcel of the constitution of native society, which can only be gradually eradicated by the spread of education, and the moral and social improvement of the condition of the people.

The late investigations, and the notice the subject has attracted, must tend to the still greater decrease of the practice, and the circular order which the Right honourable the President proposes to address to all collectors and magistrates, and other provincial authorities, is well calculated to stimulate them to continued and increased vigilance. The Commission having fully performed the objects of its formation, need no longer be continued. The Report, with Appendix, together with the first proceeding of this Government in taking up the question, will of course be speedily printdand circulated for general information

The

The replies to the more recent requisitions of the Commissioners on the officers in the provinces, still due, can be sent to the Government office as received, and dealt with according as each case merits, and the undisposed of petitions addressed to the Commissioners should also be transferred to the Government office. On examination of the purport of each, which might be given briefly in the form of a statement, it can be decided whether any and which shall be reported on or be otherwise disposed of.

It appears inexpedient to enter on the investigation of cases of old standing, and to single out for punishment some, no more deserving it than their fellows. Such a course will open the way for the full exercise of vindictive feelings and animosities at the expense of imposing much labour without result on the European officers, and the certain hindrance of the public service. It will be sufficient in my view rigorously to enforce what has hitherto been the general rule, that dismissal from office and disqualification for further government employ shall invariably follow all future cases of any public servant being convicted of the crime of torture or aggravated violence in whatever department.

The further measures suggested by the Commissioners must receive the consideration their importance demands, in connexion with the Honourable Court's several recent orders for the revision of the assessment (in some instances already carried out), for the investigation of the police system, with a view to its greater efficiency, and on the subject of the control exercised over the provincial authorities charged with the revenue and judicial administration of the country.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery.*

28 April 1855.

Minute by the Honourable *Walter Elliot*, Esq.

Although I was absent when the Report of the Commissioners was first received, I feel called upon to express my views on so important a subject before it is disposed of.

The mode in which the Commissioners have performed the difficult task committed to them, fully merits the commendation with which their labours have been noticed by the Right honourable the President and Sir H. C. Montgomery. In the sentiments expressed by them, I fully concur.

The report has satisfactorily and clearly established the following facts: that powers with which public officers have been invested for the collection of the revenue, and the discovery of crime, have been greatly abused by the employment of unjustifiable means, ranging from the exercise of vexatious interference to acts of violence, and in some instances of extreme cruelty towards accused or suspected persons; that these proceedings are confined to the local native officers, and have been uniformly repressed by the European servants of Government, and that the practice is of ancient date, and has been gradually diminishing.

This information is neither new or unexpected. The public records of Government bear testimony to the existence of the evil in past times, to the energy with which it has been denounced, and to the exertions used for its correction. The replies made to the call on its servants and on all other persons for information by Government, published simultaneously with the issue of the Commission, would have equally established the same truth had no separate inquiry been made. Of 215 responses elicited by that requisition, only seven express a disbelief in the existence of the practice; 17 give no positive opinion, simply stating that no proofs of a resort to it have come under their notice, while 197, of whom 112 are public officers engaged in the civil administration, &c., concur in stating their belief in the prevalence of the evil to a greater or less degree.

Vide Tabular Statement at the close of the Report.

The chief value of the report, however, consists in the fact, that it has placed that result, hitherto resting on isolated and occasional notices only, in a broad and authoritative shape before the Government, and thereby demonstrated the necessity for the adoption of more vigorous and continued measures of care.

It is not to be supposed that abuse of authority by public officers is confined to Southern India. It is the rule of administration in all Native States, and as these have fallen under British authority, the system, though discountenanced, has not been eradicated. I can state from my own knowledge of the precisely similar revenue and police management in parts of Bombay, in which I have served, or

have visited, that similar practices must and do prevail; and the relation of the atrocities perpetrated by the Zannadari police, and the far more degraded and destitute condition of the peasantry in the permanently settled districts, leave no room to doubt that the same excesses are to be found in an even greater degree in Bengal.

It is not easy to determine the extent to which the exercise of such revolting proceedings is carried. The report leaves this part of the question pretty much where it was before. It cannot escape remark how many persons speak to the existence of torture from rumour and hearsay alone, without a single fact corroborative of its use having ever come under their notice; and yet they do not hesitate to pronounce the practice to be universal. But this may well be doubted. The eye-witnesses to such cases as have come under direct European observation, when they speak to distinct acts, refer to isolated and often distant instances. It is hardly to be supposed that more frequent examples would not have come under the eyes of persons constantly itinerating the country without parade or notice like missionaries, planters, overseers, and others, if the infliction had been one of daily and general occurrence. I cannot concur in the justice of the disparaging comment on the evidence of missionaries and planters contained in the closing portion of paragraph 20 of the report. No classes possess such an intimate knowledge of the people, and the Appendix bears numerous proofs of their readiness to speak out. I draw a similar conclusion from the proportion of complaints of personal ill-usage to those of other kinds of wrongs preferred to the Commissioners, which were allowed by the proclamation to embrace a period of seven years, with the payment of their expenses to those attending in person, and it may fairly be inferred that when the determination of the Commissioners not to interfere with ordinary grievances was perceived, the petitioners would not be slow to secure a hearing by giving a higher colouring to their statements, a course in concurrence with the ordinary practice of exaggeration usual in this country on such occasions.

App. (C.), No. 18.–10, No. 19.–8, No. 10.–14, No. 13.–7.

	Torture.	Other Grievances.
In person	316	175
By letters	425	938

I think it may be assumed from an attentive consideration of the whole subject, that, in the collection of the revenue, coercive measures are employed towards persons who are known to have the means of paying the public demand, but refusing to do so, that the more respectable ryots, and the very poorest, whose poverty is notorious, are exempt from annoyance; that in police inquiries the resort to forcible means for extorting confession is more general and more severe; in fact, that it is the only mode for the discovery of crime which suggests itself to the native police, and that both with regard to revenue and police the degree of coercion, and the extent to which it is resorted to, depends on the personal character of the European officers in charge, and of their vigour and energy in controlling their subordinates; and this is borne out by the results of my own experience. I have always found the greatest license to exist where the practice of collecting unauthorised extra cesses for the benefit of the public servants prevailed, a sure proof of general laxity of superintendence on the part of European officers.

But that abuse of powers conferred solely for the public good is to be found in a greater or less degree in all parts of the country must, I think, be admitted. After a careful consideration of the large body of opinion that has been brought together in the report, the Commissioners, it is observed, consider that the districts on the Malabar coast and the Presidency form exceptions to such a conclusion. But in the former case this is not borne out by facts; the quotations given at pages 7, 11 and 53 of the report contain some of the most extreme examples of the practice in former times as regards the police and the collector, and judge of the Canara districts: *both state that it still exists. A late judge of Malabar testifies to the same fact there.† The admissions of the tahsildars, made to the collector of Canara (para. 3 of the Report‡), leave no room to doubt that compulsory measures are still sometimes required for the collection of the revenue, and the nature of the exactions stated to be levied by the ryots in Appendix F. 28, show that the people of that province are liable to the same illegal demands which have proved the most fertile sources of violent extortion elsewhere.

*Mr. Maltby, App. (C.), No. 10.–1, para. 7–10. Mr. Anderson, App. (C.), No. 10.–7.
† Mr. Goodwyn, App. (C.), No. 14–3.
‡ App. (C.), No. 10.–1, para. 16.

Of the province of Malabar we have only the opinion of Mr. Goodwyn; but the rights of property, and the warlike habits of the armed population, would certainly tend to render the practice both rare and dangerous as a means for collecting

App. (C.), No. 14.–3, para. 18.

collecting revenue. I am quite ready to admit the excellence of the police of Madras; but the impression that the inferior police officers resort to intimidation, and the infliction of pain, is as strong there as elsewhere, and it is a significant fact to which I myself can speak from my experience as occasional chairman of the grand jury during several years, that the evidence sent up by the clerk of the Crown almost invariably consisted of taliars and duffadars of the police, deposing to the discovery of stolen property.

With regard to remedial measures, I fully concur in the propositions of the Right honourable the President, viz.,—An immediate circular to all public officers, impressing on them the necessity of increased vigilance, the reform of the law for dealing with such offences, and the better organisation of the police. I am not however sanguine that these will suffice to eradicate the evil, but I trust they will still further check and diminish it. A system which is so widely and firmly established, which pervades the whole social system of the people, which is resorted to in their families, and enters into the ordinary discipline, by which their children are punished at school, cannot be overthrown in a day; even with more stringent laws, it will be very difficult to obtain convictions, unless they can be summarily administered. The only law at present which admits of dealing directly with such offences, is Regulation III., 1819, the provisions of which are wholly inadequate. Whenever a case is committed for trial before the Sessions Court, it is almost sure to fail through sympathy of the judicial servants and the facilities afforded for tampering with the evidence. It must be remembered that the perpetrators of such cruelties are almost always men of influence, and that they are of the same class, and often intimately connected with the judicial branch of the service. The failure to procure convictions in certain aggravated cases committed for trial at Masulipatam in 1852, strikingly illustrates the correctness of the above observations, for they related to some of the most grievous and undoubted cases of oppression that can be conceived, yet no convictions were obtained, and in reviewing the proceedings, the Court of Foujdaree Udalut regretted that in some of them the ends of justice had been defeated through the perjury of the witnesses. It is to this same cause that I attribute an impossibility of maintaining convictions passed by revenue officers under Regulation IX., 1822, and XXVII., 1828, when carried by appeal to the Civil Court.

App. (C.), 14.–2, para. 11, 14.–3. Marginal notes, 16.–1.

E. M. Cons. 20 April 1852.

I have already remarked, that I consider the most fertile source of oppression is to be found in connexion with the indirect exactions levied by public officers from the ryots. The practice I consider cannot be checked so long as annual ryotwar settlements of the revenue continue to be made. The machinery for such a purpose requires the employment of a very large body of inferior revenue officers, many of them receiving rates of remuneration lower than those of ordinary domestic servants. They are always men of education, that is, they are the best educated individuals of the community; they are expected to maintain a decent appearance, and the nature of their duties often requires them to keep a conveyance. It is absolutely impossible for them to do all these on the pittance allowed to them, and their means are eked out by illicit contributions derived from the ryots. I believe that a more permanent tenure of the land, which shall save the people from constant annual interference whilst it allows of a large reduction in the present description of inferior agency, and the better remuneration of those that remain, with the location of a larger number of European or other qualified controlling authorities throughout the extensive revenue and police districts into which the country is divided, are quite as essential to a successful repression of torture as any of the other measures that have been recommended.

(signed) *Walter Elliot.*

4 June 1855.

(No. 747.)

With the above letter, the Commissioners appointed under orders of Government, 9th September 1854, submit, with its appendices, their report upon the alleged employment of torture, for purposes of revenue or police, by the police servants in the Madras Presidency.

2. The Commissioners have conducted the inquiry confided to them with great care, judgment, and circumspection.

3. Their method of procedure was remarkably well planned, and the divisions under which they have arranged the information which they have collected, have been well selected.

4. The report itself has been drawn up in a highly satisfactory manner. Its language, and the tone of feeling which pervade it, sufficiently evince that all the points coming under discussion have received a fair, scrutinizing, and impartial investigation.

5. The evidence taken before the Commission, and forming their fourth head of testimony, has, as they point out, been given in exparte; but the Commissioners have, in the opinion of Government, shown that this mode of proceeding was unavoidable, and that it does not impair the validity of the conclusions at which they have arrived.

6. The Right honourable the Governor in Council is of opinion that the Commissioners have fully realised the confidence placed in them at the period of their appointment, and that they deserve the highest thanks of Government for the manner in which they have performed the very invidious and arduous duties imposed upon them. In acknowledging the receipt of the report, and in announcing the dissolution of the Committee, the Governor in Council has already apprised its members of the high value that the Government put upon their services; and he deems it now but due to them to avail himself of this present opportunity for placing on record his appreciation of their labours.

To Commissioners, 5 May 1855.

Gazette, 8 May 1855.

7. The Commissioners have been directed to forward to Government the papers yet remaining in their hands for disposal in the mode that they have recommended, and their Committee has been dissolved, the purpose for which it was appointed, having, in the opinion of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, been fully answered.

8. That object was, primarily, to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the alleged resort by public servants to the practices popularly designated as torture, as a means of collecting revenue. Subsequently the Commissioners were instructed to enlarge the field of their inquiry, and to extend it to the investigation of the employment of torture for police purposes.

9. That these practices do exist, the evidence which has been collected by the Commissioners and laid before Government, together with the returns of the collectors and judges, and of others unconnected with the services to the requisitions addressed to them by the Government on the 9th and 19th September last, render it impossible to question.

10. The evil, as newly disclosed, is shown to be of a most serious nature, pervading the whole of the native population, and helping most influentially to perpetuate the moral and social degradation in which the inhabitants of this country are sunk.

11. The evidence adduced by the Commissioners shows very clearly that this is no new thing, and it is satisfactory to find them stating their impression that a diminution of these practices has been gradually going on.

12. It is also satisfactory to find it conclusively established that these acts of cruelty are confined to native officials, and that so far from their being connived at or encouraged by the British rulers of the country, measures have constantly been in action to endeavour to prevent them.

13. These may not in all cases have been carried out with the degree of energy and determination which the serious nature of the offences deserved, but there have been doubtless many difficulties to overcome, which it is impossible for any one who has not made the attempt to estimate.

14. It now becomes a matter of the gravest consideration for this Government to decide on the course which it should adopt in the position in which it is placed, for they entirely concur in the opinion expressed by the Commissioners at the conclusion of their report, that the crisis demands instant action, and that the matter must not be allowed to slumber. It is not indeed to be expected that any measures which can be employed will suffice immediately to eradicate the evil. A system which is so widely and firmly established, which, as noticed by the

the Commissioners, pervades the whole social framework of the people, which is resorted to in their families, and enters into the ordinary discipline by which their children are punished at school, cannot be overthrown in a day. It must, however, be vigorously met and grappled with, and it is trusted that means may be adopted which shall at least greatly check and diminish the evil for the present, and pave the way to its entire extinction at, it is hoped, no distant date. Report, para. 66.

15. In the first place, the Government resolve to issue to all collectors, judges, heads of departments, &c., a circular to the effect following, viz.:

That the Government have received the Report of the Commissioners nominated to investigate the asserted resort to torture by public servants for purposes of revenue or police.

That the evidence submitted with the report leaves no room for doubt as to the existence of the practice of torture, which there is reason to fear is had recourse to, not rarely, by native public servants, both in police and revenue cases.

That although the great size of the districts under the Madras Presidency, and the paucity of the European agency employed in them, interpose difficulties in the way of granting full redress for grievances of this character, or of effecting the total and immediate suppression of practices which, however culpable, have long prevailed, and to which unfortunately the native mind would appear to have become habituated; yet, that the Government rely confidently upon their European servants to exert themselves to the very utmost of their powers and opportunities for the abatement of so great an evil.

That the Report of the Commissioners with the Appendices is being printed, and when finished will be distributed. That it appeared that the Commissioners had, during their sittings, referred to the local authorities several petitions which had been addressed to them by persons complaining of ill-usage or oppression, as also statements taken in writing from such parties on their presenting themselves before the Committee.

That petitions to a like effect which had not been examined by the Commissioners at the close of their proceedings, and had been made over by them to Government, would also be referred to the provinces for local inquiry.

That it was the desire of Government that all charges of maltreatment preferred in those statements or petitions against native public servants, revenue or police, wherein the act charged is alleged to have occurred within one year from the date of the Circular, should be judicially investigated by the proper authority, and that if they were brought fully home, the parties convicted, in addition to the punishment that may be awarded them under the regulations, should be dismissed from the public service, with a positive prohibition against their re-employment. The proceedings held in every such case should be reported briefly for the information of Government.

That the Government will not, except, under special circumstances, refer to them for inquiry cases of older date, nor will it be necessary for them to enter upon the examination of any charges of longer standing, that had been referred to them by the Commissioners, and that this limit had been fixed, both because by confining the inquiry to cases of recent occurrence, and therefore more readily susceptible of proof or disproof, there was the better chance of a satisfactory conclusion being arrived at; and also because to carry back the investigation farther, while it would impose much labour on the European officers, and occasion certain hindrance to the public service, would be unattended with any countervailing benefit. The object is not vengeance for the past, but security for the future, and the proceedings which will be held under the orders now given, will be sufficient to mark the view in which the Government regard these practices, and their determination to suppress them.

16. The Government now proceed to notice the causes which have been adverted to by the Commissioners as favouring the continuance of the abuses which they have exposed, and the remedies which they have suggested.

The former are the difficulties in the way of the aggrieved parties obtaining redress; the European officers to whom alone they could appeal with confidence for defence against oppression, being overwhelmed with multifarious duties, and burdened with the charge of extensive tracts of country, which it is beyond their power efficiently to supervise.

The defective state of the law for the punishment of abuse of authority by those invested with it.

The union of police and revenue functions in the same native servants.

Para. 82. General combination of native officials, in which all, with some bright exceptions, from the highest to the lowest, are banded together for the common purpose of extorting illicit gain, and for mutual protection from discovery.

Para. 78. The remedies proposed are :—

The larger employment of European agency.

The amendment of the law.

The separation of revenue and police powers.

Para. 88. The subjection of the police to independent European authority, the police force in each district being commanded by an officer who can give his whole undivided time and energies exclusively to that object.

17. In regard to the first of the causes above referred to, viz., the insufficiency in the districts under this Presidency of European agency, the Right honourable the Governor in Council must remark that the Commissioners, apparently from a laudable anxiety not to overstate their case, have in truth much understated it. In the tabular statement inserted in para. 73 of their report, the number of covenanted officers set down to the several districts, is in many instances in excess of the regular establishment, even if this were kept up to the authorised standard, and in almost all exceeds the number of the officers as they at present stand. In a very few collectorates are there more than four European magistrates on the fixed establishment; and one of these men is generally a young officer, not qualified to exercise full or separate authority. At present, however, few districts have their regular complement. Two of the largest provinces under the Madras Government, Cuddapah and Madura, have at present only three magisterial officers; and although the heads of these districts have urgently applied for more European aid, it has been wholly out of the power of Government to afford it. The enormous extent of their charges, the numerous duties imposed on them, render it absolutely impossible for magistrates to investigate more than a small proportion of the many complaints which come before them; and the untruthfulness and exaggerations of native testimony, combined with the proneness to false accusation from motives of enmity, induce in these officers suspicion and doubt. It is therefore rather a matter of astonishment that so much has been effected for the protection of the people, by men so overwhelmed with such multifarious labours, having such extensive tracts of territory under their jurisdiction, and with the scanty means and the very limited powers they possess, than that the protection of the ryots against their fellow countrymen is not yet more complete.

18. In the present state of the service it is not possible to add to the covenanted European agency in the several districts, but the Government have now under their consideration two measures which may go far to compensate for the deficiency.

19. The first is, that of augmenting the uncovenanted agency, and placing it in point of numbers, emoluments, and position upon an improved footing, and more nearly approaching that of the other Presidencies. The effectual carrying out of this measure would not only strengthen the hands of the European magistrate, but tend to the accomplishment of another object on which much stress has, with reason, been laid by the Commissioners, viz., the breaking up of those cliques, whereby, in many districts, nearly all the principal offices, revenue and judicial, have been thrown into the hands of the same caste, if not of the same family. The Commissioners would seem to think that those compacts are not confined to certain districts, but that all the native public servants, revenue and judicial, throughout the Mofussil, are banded together in one comprehensive league for purposes of mutual aggrandisement and protection; but this idea seems to the Right honourable the Governor in Council to be overstrained. Doubtless community of feeling and identity of interest will produce the same results wherever they may be found to prevail, but the supposed combination embracing the whole country seems to Government to be somewhat overstated. At the same time, the predominance of one caste, and even of one family, which late inquiries have shown to exist in some districts, is of itself a formidable evil.

20. A further

20. A further means of relieving the covenanted magistracy may perhaps be found in the introduction of the system which has for some time past been under trial in the Bombay Presidency, viz., that of vesting the immediate charge of the police in a separate officer, holding it as a sole and distinct charge in general subordination to the head of the district. In a recent despatch the Honourable the Court of Directors have directed the attention of this Government to the Bombay police system, and at their suggestion reference has been made to Bombay for information on certain details. This has been just furnished, and the question is now engaging attention. Closely connected with it is the further measure of separating the native district police wholly from revenue officers, on which the Commissioners have written at some length. The Government are not insensible to the great importance of this question; it is, however, one of much difficulty and delicacy, and it is remarked that the Commissioners themselves rather refer to it as a matter deserving deep consideration, than express any decided opinion; it has, however, for some time been under consideration. It is certain, that to attain the object in view, no half measures will answer; the magistracy must be increased, and the police force must be rendered more efficient. To attempt to correct the evil by strengthening the one body without improving the other, must result in failure.

21. With regard to the remaining cause noticed by the Commissioners, as impeding the due suppression of acts of extortion and oppression, viz., the vague and defective state of the law for the punishment of abuse of authority on the part of public servants entrusted with it, and its dilatory and circuitous action, the Right honourable the Governor in Council resolves to request the Advocate General, and the Government Pleader to confer upon the subject, and to submit the draft of the Act which they would propose in amendment of the present law to be applicable to all cases of abuse of authority committed by public servants, or parties assuming to act as such, and either in the police or in the revenue department. Report, para. 76.

Ordered that the following circular be issued.

(Circular.)

(No. 748.)

To

The

No.

Sir,

You will be aware from the announcement made in the "Fort Saint George Gazette," under date the 8th ultimo, that the Commissioners appointed to investigate the alleged resort to torture by public servants, for purposes of revenue or police, have submitted their report to Government, and that the Committee has been dissolved.

2. This Report, with its Appendices, is being printed, and, when finished, will be published for general information; copies will also be furnished to the revenue, judicial and magisterial officers in the provinces.

3. The evidence which has been submitted, both in the report, and in the replies from the local officers to the circulars from this office, under date the 9th and 19th September 1854, is such as, in the opinion of Government, to leave no room for doubt as to the practice of torture, or acts of violence, which there is reason to fear are resorted to, not rarely, by native servants, both in police and revenue cases.

4. The observations of Government, as contained in the Extracts Minutes of Consultation, 9th and 19th September last, which have been communicated to you, will have shown you the horror with which they regarded the bare idea of such practices, and their earnest desire that their existence, if they did exist, should be fully exposed, in view to their utter suppression.

5. That which, on the appointment of the Committee, was only feared or surmised, has since, both by their labours and by the reports of the local officers and other parties, been placed beyond doubt; and I am now directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to call upon you to make known as widely as possible the illegality of such proceedings, and the detestation in which

they are viewed by Government, and to co-operate to the utmost of your power with Government towards their extinction.

6. The Board of Revenue have already made arrangements for publishing in every village under this Presidency, a notice announcing the determination of Government to protect the ryots from all illegal coercion and oppression.

7. Such feelings or measures on the part of the authorities at the Presidency can, however, have but a feeble effect in abating the evil, unless they are heartily shared in and zealously seconded by the European covenanted officers in the provinces; and though the large size of the Madras districts and the paucity of European agency interpose much difficulty in the total and immediate suppression of practices which have so long obtained, and are so congenial to native ideas, yet the Governor in Council relies fully on your exerting yourself to the utmost of your power and opportunities for their abatement.

8. It is understood that during their sitting, the Commissioners have referred for inquiry to the local authorities several petitions which have been sent to them by parties complaining of ill-usage or oppression on the part of native public servants, as also sundry statements taken by them in writing from such parties on their appearing in person before the Committee. A number of petitions which had not been gone into by the Commissioners at the close of their proceedings has been made over by them to the Government office, where they will be examined, and such as may seem to deserve notice will be referred to the authorities in the provinces.

9. The Government will not, unless under special circumstances, refer for inquiry charges of maltreatment when the act alleged is stated to have occurred above a year from the date of this circular; nor will it be necessary for the local officers to enter upon the investigation of charges of longer standing, already referred to them by the Commissioners; but when the offence charged is of more recent date, it must be judicially investigated by the proper authority; and if fully brought home to the parties accused, they should not only on conviction be visited with such punishment as may be awardable to them by law, but should be dismissed from the public service, and be declared incapable of re-employment on any future occasion. The proceedings held in every such case will be briefly reported for the information of Government.

10. The Government have fixed the above limit, both because, by confining the inquiry to cases of recent occurrence, and more readily susceptible of proof or disproof, there is a better chance of a satisfactory conclusion being arrived at, and because to carry back the investigations further, would impose much labour on the European officers, and occasion certain hindrance to the public service, while it would be unattended with any countervailing benefit. The object is not vengeance for the past, but security for the future, and the proceedings which will be held under the orders above given will be sufficient to mark the view in the which the Government regard these practices, and their determination to suppress them.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George,
7 June 1855.

EAST INDIA (TORTURE).

COPY of LETTER from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Government of *Madras*, dated 26 July 1854; of LETTER from the Government of *Madras* to the Court of Directors, dated 23 September 1854; and of LETTER from the Government of *Madras* to the Court of Directors, dated 7 June 1855, relating to the alleged use of TORTURE by the NATIVE OFFICERS of the GOVERNMENT.

(*Mr. Vernon Smith.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
30 *July* 1855.

Under 3 *oz.*

TORTURE (MADRAS).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 23 July 1855;—*for*,

COPY "of REPORT of the COMMISSION for the Investigation of Alleged CASES of TORTURE at *Madras*."

(*Mr. Vernon Smith.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 24 *July* 1855.

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REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS for the Investigation of Alleged CASES of TORTURE in the *Madras* Presidency.—Submitted to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of *Fort St. George*, on the 16th April 1855.

REPORT.

IN pursuance of the instructions of Government conveyed to us in a letter from the Chief Secretary, under date the 9th September 1854, and which will be found in Appendix, we have now the honour to submit to Government a report of our proceedings, with the opinions at which we have arrived.

Constitution of Commission.
App. (A.), No. 1.

2. It is to be observed that our attention was in the first instance directed to be confined to cases of alleged "use of instruments of torture by the native subordinate servants of the State, for the purpose of realising the Government revenue."

Inquiry at first confined to revenue cases.

3. The Government subsequently, on the 19th September, issued a Notification respecting the alleged use of torture in extracting confessions in police cases; and as it was uncertain whether our inquiries were to be extended to that topic, and as we entertained some doubts as to our course and powers under the letter above referred to, we addressed Government on the 22d of September, requesting further instructions. In reply, we received Extract of Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department, No. 1027, under date 3d October 1854.

* Extension of inquiry.
* App. (A.), No. 2.
App. (A.), No. 1.
App. (A.), No. 3.
App. (A.), No. 4.

4. From a perusal of this, it will be seen that the scope of our inquiries was very much enlarged. In para. 6, we are told to "investigate all cases which might be brought before us, either of torture inflicted by instruments or other means, or of punishment of any kind illegally administered." In para. 8, we are informed that the result of all inquiries instituted in the provinces will be submitted to us; and para. 10 contains the following: "The instructions of Government were at first confined to the Revenue Department, because the imputation of the use of torture solely referred to the collection of the public revenue; but the Governor in Council is desirous of taking this opportunity of ascertaining the extent to which similar practices are resorted to in police matters, in which they have long been admitted to prevail, and the Commission will therefore be requested to extend their investigation to the Police Department, and, in fact, go fully into the whole subject in all its bearings."

Powers of Commission enlarged.

5. We had at first determined to conduct our business at the General Police-office, on account of its convenient centrical situation; but as this selection was obviously open to some objections, which applied with far greater force the moment our inquiry was extended to police cases, we obtained the use of the Polytechnic Institution, where we have since continued to hold our meetings in a public manner, open to every one, although we did not deem it expedient to permit reporters to take notes for publication.

Course of proceedings.

6. It appeared to us advisable that the existence of a Commission at the Presidency, its object and powers, should be made as generally known as possible to the people, and we therefore drew up a Notification, which, with the sanction of Government, was translated by the Government translators into the various languages used in this Presidency; 150 copies in English, 10,000 in Tamil, 10,000 in Teloogoo, 10,000 in Canarese, 5,000 in Malyalum, and 5,000 in Hindoostanee were struck off; and a sufficient number was despatched by post to the Collectors and Judges of all districts, accompanied by a request that copies might be affixed in all cutcherries and offices, that the same might be distributed through all towns and villages, and be made known in each by beat of drum according to native custom.

Publication of a Notification.
App. (A.), No. 5.

7. We have every reason to believe that those instructions have been generally

Generally circulated.

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rally followed, and that the people at large are acquainted with the existence and object of the Commission may be fairly looked upon as a fact, although isolated cases have come before us in which the village authorities have suppressed the Notification, which only became known to the inhabitants by the accident of one of them visiting the zillah town. Further, the Notification appeared in the advertising columns of all the Presidency newspapers for one month, in English and in all native languages, with the exception of Malyalum, for which no types were procurable in these presses. A sufficient number of Malyalum copies, printed at the Government press, was, however, forwarded to the district where that tongue prevails.

Limits of inquiry.

8. We determined, as the Notification informed the people, not to receive any cases which should not reach us before the 1st of February 1855. The result has been, that, exclusive of sundry complaints which reached us after the time named had expired, we registered the names of 519 complainants, who personally travelled down from various distances, some as much as 300 and 400 miles, to state their alleged grievances verbally, and received 1,440 letters from individuals preferring that mode of communicating their complaints.

False impression produced by Notification.

9. We deem it right to state that, notwithstanding the care with which we have prepared our Notification in order that it might explain specifically the kind of complaints to which our inquiry was confined, no slight misapprehension appears to have prevailed among the poor and ignorant ryots; many of whom seem to have imagined that our tribunal was one which could give redress as well as institute inquiry, and that we were competent to listen to all cases of hardship, and without reference to the class by whom the ill usage was alleged to have been inflicted.

Instances of cases of misconception.

10. Thus we have received many complaints from village and other officers, declaring that they have been unjustly dismissed from their offices; appeals from convicted prisoners, alleging that they have been condemned on false or insufficient evidence; requests from ryots to be granted remissions, or restoration to lands taken from them by competent authorities; many charges of cruelty and oppression brought forward against zamindars; causes of private quarrel between individuals not in Government employ; common assaults, and others of a similar character, which it would be tedious to specify, in all of which we of course informed the parties that we could not interfere. In like manner too, we have abstained from entertaining any complaints forwarded to us from territories under the Government of native princes, such as Travancore.

Result of cases.

11. But the tangible result of those cases which were legitimate subjects of inquiry nevertheless leaves a large mass of relevant testimony with which we have had to deal; the numerical result of our inquiries we shall hereafter exhibit in a tabular form.

Oath.

12. It will be doubtless observed that one portion of the evidence before us is upon oath or solemn affirmation, while another is not. We ourselves pointed out to Government, in our letter of the 22d September 1854, our inability to administer an oath, in consequence of which, after taking the opinions of the Advocate-general and the Government Pleader, Government applied to the Legislative Council of India for, and obtained an Act, No. XXXII. of 1854, giving the Commission that power, among others, for facilitating its proceedings. But Government was of opinion that we should not suspend our inquiries pending the passing of that Act; and we deem it due to ourselves to state, that in pointing out this inability, it was rather in deference to what we conceived to be the bent of opinion in England, than from any scruples which we ourselves entertained against receiving testimony from natives not under sanction of an oath. Our united experience of native character induces us to form our judgment on the credibility of their statements upon different considerations; that is to say, we do not think that if a native, ordinarily speaking, is disposed to tell an untruth, an oath will turn him from his purpose, while, on the other hand, if he comes prepared to speak the truth, an oath will not produce that effect upon him which we believe to be its principal benefit in respect to educated English witnesses, any greater accuracy or caution in giving the details of his story.

13. With

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Body of testimony before us.

13. With these observations we proceed to detail, so far as is necessary, the body of testimony upon which we have formed our opinion, and this will be conveniently classified under six heads. First, the recorded opinion of old authorities; secondly, the reports of authorities of the present day; thirdly, the testimony of eye-witnesses; fourthly, the body of evidence taken before ourselves; fifthly, the admissions of native revenue and other officers as to their own practice; sixthly, the calendars of cases of abuse of authority tried during the last seven years. Such would seem to be the natural order of our investigation. Having ascertained whether the practice existed formerly, the next step undoubtedly is to see if it exists now; then, opinion and belief are corroborated by positive evidence of the senses; we next deal with the statements of the sufferers, who are the accusers; then, with the admissions of the parties accused, which are appropriately wound up by the record of cases actually tried by the criminal courts of the land.

First Head.

Old authorities.

14. The first question which naturally proposed itself to our minds was, whether the allegation of the practice of torture was a totally novel one, and advanced for the first time, or whether a search into the older authorities would not disclose a knowledge on their parts of its existence. We will not trouble Government with the statements of the various writers, such as Mills, Shore, the Calcutta Review, Dr. Chevers, and others, because they are only of general application; but it appears to us, that knowing, as we do, the historical fact, that under the Governments immediately preceding our own, torture was a recognised method of obtaining both revenue and confessions, if we find the older authorities making, down to a comparatively recent date, such admissions, and issuing such orders as are totally inconsistent with the idea that a change of Government effected any radical change in the habits of the native lower officials, the question for our solution becomes limited to a very narrow compass; and we have to consider whether there has arisen anything in the civil administration of the last few years, which has exercised a special influence, or had any immediate preventive operation upon the continuance of the practice, or any particular tendency towards its extinguishment. In point of fact, our investigation starts from a recent definite point, if we find that the premises warrant our conclusion, that at any rate up to a late period torture has been common both in police and revenue matters, and so admitted to be; and unless some such agency as we have alluded to be discovered to be at work, it will not excite surprise to learn that no very marked improvement has occurred.

In criminal cases.

15. With respect to the eliciting of confessions in criminal cases, the practice seems to be so invariably admitted as an actually existing evil, and even by the very order of Government calling for an inquiry as to its extent,* that it would be a mere work of supererogation in us to pursue that branch further, were we not aware that this report is for the satisfaction of other authorities besides the local Government of Madras: it is this knowledge that induces us to refer back to the declarations of the authorities as to torture in criminal cases. The Honourable Court of Directors, in their Judicial Despatch, 11th April 1826, write as follows:

Court of Directors, 11th April 1826, as to torture in criminal cases.

"The urgent necessity which exists for providing some efficient protection to the people against the public officers may be seen from many of the reports of the judges of circuit and of the Foujdaree Udawlut. From one of the former we have extracted the following statement: 'Most of the acquittals were of persons

* "So deep rooted, however, has the evil been found, and so powerful the force of habit, arising from the unrestrained license exercised in such acts of cruelty and oppression under the former rulers of this country, that it has not been practicable, notwithstanding the vigorous measures adopted, wholly to eradicate it, from the almost innate propensity of the generality of native officers in power to resort to such practices on the one hand, and the submission of the people on the other; and accordingly the abuse still prevails in the Police Department, though undoubtedly not to the same extent as formerly."—Extract Minutes of Consultation, 19th September 1854, Appendix (A.), No. 2.

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persons against whom there was no direct or circumstantial evidence, or any other than their alleged confessions before the police officers, and those either not attested according to law, or, I regret to say, obtained by means the most unjustifiable. One prisoner still bore on his person marks of great violence he had received from the peeshcar of Kulleah: another has died since his committal, who, there was every reason to suppose, had met with similar ill-treatment, and both had been kept in confinement for a period of nearly three months before being forwarded to the criminal judge.' 'Of the two prisoners in the two cases of highway robbery accompanied with violence, one had died, and the other was acquitted in consequence of his confessional declaration having been extorted by violence, and in the absence of any collateral evidence whatever in support of the allegations contained in that document.' 'In three of the cases of theft containing 10 prisoners, the only evidence forthcoming was also their alleged confessions before the police officer, but which had been so irregularly taken as to be undeserving of the smallest weight against the prisoners, who were released accordingly. One of these confessional declarations contained two examinations; in the first of which the prisoner denied the charge, in the second he appears to have acknowledged his guilt; but the former only bore the signature of the attesting witnesses, one of whom had died, and the other, in his evidence before the Court, declared he was not present during either of those examinations.' On these cases the remarks of the Foujdaree Udawlut were as follows:

"The endeavours of the Court of Foujdaree Udawlut have long been fruitlessly directed to the enforcement of the provision contained in section 27 Regulation 11 of 1816, which requires that prisoners shall be forwarded by the heads of district police to the criminal judge within 48 hours, if possible. The practice which the Court regrets to find still universally prevalent, of detaining persons in custody for weeks and even months before their transmission to the criminal court, offers opportunity which might not otherwise be found of resorting to the atrocious abuses of authority here referred to; and the Court of Foujdaree Udawlut do not see any probability of an amelioration of the conduct of the police officers in these respects, unless the exertions of the magistrates are more strenuously directed to the enforcement of the provisions of the law, and abuses of authority when discovered are invariably visited with adequate punishment. In the case in which the third judge more particularly refers to, in para. 10, the Court of Foujdaree Udawlut are of opinion that the peshcar and his abettors should have been brought to trial before the Court of Circuit under the provisions of Regulation III of 1819."

"In another circuit report, the judge, after remarking on the execution of a police officer for murdering a man in endeavouring to extort from him a confession of robbery, says, 'At the late sessions, in cases of confessions alleged to have been given before the police officers, there was scarcely one in which the prisoners did not declare that they had been beaten and compelled to confess, and in several cases there appeared too much reason to believe that compulsion had actually been used for the purpose alluded to.' From the proceedings of the Foujdaree Udawlut on many cases brought to their notice by the judges of circuit, it is apparent that abuses like these are very general. Their remarks on one of the reports are as follows: 'It is manifest, as was observed by the third judge on his reference to the case alluded to in this part of the report, that the inadequate supply of food may be made the means of extorting confession; and cases have been brought before the Court in which there is too much reason to believe that such had been the fact. The Court would willingly hope that the instances of such flagrant abuse of power on the part of native officers are very rare; but they deem it proper to call the attention of the magistrates generally to the importance of taking the most effectual measures for ascertaining that prisoners who, by the periodical reports laid before the Court of Foujdaree Udawlut, are shown to be universally detained in the custody of these officers for weeks, and even months previously to their transmission to the criminal judge, are adequately supplied with food; and in order to this, it is manifestly necessary that the falsification of dates of apprehension should by the most vigorous measures be suppressed, since when the term of a prisoner's detention is incorrectly reported, correct returns of the allowance for his subsistence must be out of the question.'

"It

"It is also stated by the Foujdaree Udawlut, that the imposition of false dates of apprehension and examination upon the criminal courts by the native heads of police has become a general practice, and that the attention of the magistrates has in vain been directed by circular orders, and orders on particular cases, to the necessity of using every means in their power for its suppression. On another occasion, the Foujdaree Udawlut advert to the leniency of the magistrates towards native police officers, in cases of misconduct, even when frequently repeated by the same officer, and they add 'its effects are universally perceptible.' In a circuit report before quoted the frequency of abuses by native officers of police, and some of peculiar atrocity, are noticed as follows: 'The case of severe ill-treatment (No. 10) was fully brought home to the prisoners. They were both men of property and consideration, and one of them was the potail of that part of the country. They were both sentenced to two years' imprisonment and hard labour, and to pay a fine of 200 rupees each, and on failure thereof to two years' imprisonment. The case was as follows: the prosecutor, Dassoo, was attending a fair at the Sooral Davastan, when he was taken up by the tahsildar's orders, on suspicion of being implicated in four robberies recently committed in the Baikoor talook, but protesting his innocence, he was made over to the potail, with orders to take him and endeavour to make him confess. Dassoo was accordingly taken to the potail's place of abode, and there detained eight days, during which every species of torture familiar to the natives of Canara was resorted to; but Dassoo persisted in his innocence, and at length was sent back to the tahsildar, who after detaining him a period of 20 days, forwarded him to the criminal judge.' The following extract from the report of the zillah surgeon will give a correct idea of what this unfortunate man's condition was on his arrival at the zillah station, and of the irreparable injury he had sustained in his person. He says, Dassoo was admitted into the hospital on the 16th of May 1822, with two very deep, foul, and extensive ulcers on his wrists and hands, and a great many smaller ones extending from the wrists to near the shoulders in a spiral direction, attended with high inflammatory symptoms; he had also a good deal of fever about him, caused by the acute pains he suffered from the state of the ulcers, and also complained of severe pain in his lower extremities from bruises which he had received. On inquiry into how the ulcers were caused, he stated that his wrists were placed between two pieces of wood, which were repeatedly squeezed together with great force, and that a rough rope, charged with powdered chillies and mustard seed, and moistened with a solution of salt, was very tightly bound round his arms, and which were kept on until his arms had swollen to about four times their natural size, and that after the ropes were taken off, the ulcers broke out in the state I then saw them. He remained under my charge from the above date throughout the month of June and until the 5th of July, during which period he suffered at times the most excruciating pain, and I was fearful at one time that amputation of the right forearm would have been necessary, from the deep-seated sloughing and great prostration of strength that took place; he however fortunately escaped the operation, and was discharged from the hospital in a crippled state, without any prospect of ever recovering the full use of his hands. The first judge has in his report of his last circuit, noticed six cases of torturing, and using violence to extort confessions, and expressed his opinion that it was a crime of too common occurrence in Canara, even on the part of the officers of Government, though extremely difficult to procure evidence for their conviction. The present case furnished a striking example of the justice of these observations, and in my paragraph 10, I have mentioned that I had been obliged to punish five police officers for prevarication in their evidence regarding some confessions they had attested, as a proof of the difficulty in getting at the truth where police officers abuse their authority. One of these peons in the course of his examination stated, that though he had put his signature to the paper, in point of fact he was not present at the time the prisoner gave his deposition, nor did he know when it was taken, and that the peishcar had threatened to dismiss him if he refused to sign it, and go and give his evidence before the Court of Circuit. I am concerned to report also that the employment of police peons as attesting witnesses were not the only instances I had occasion to observe of the little regard paid by the head police officers to the orders passed from time to time for their guidance by the Court of Foujdaree Udawlut. In the course of this report, I

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have mentioned several instances of oppressions and irregularities on the part of the police officers, and especially the disregard shown by them to orders issued for their guidance by the Court of Foujdaree Udawlut; there is not a session that the attention of the magistrates, both in Canara and Malabar, is not called to abuses of authority on the part of their servants, and it is not uncommon that the same police officer is the subject of the Court's animadversions. All which I see no other mode of accounting for, than in the leniency with which such aberrations of public duty are noticed by their immediate superiors."

Sir Thomas Munro.

Sir Thomas Munro, in his Minute of 30th January 1827, para. 14, writes as follows:—"It is no doubt too certain that many irregularities are used in obtaining confessions, and that in some instances, atrocious acts are committed; but when we consider the great number of prisoners apprehended, and the habits of the people themselves, always accustomed to compulsion where there is suspicion, how difficult it is to eradicate such habits, and how small the proportion of cases in which violence has been used is to the whole mass, the number of these acts is hardly greater than was to be expected, and is every day diminishing."

Foujdaree Udawlut Circular Orders from 1806 to 1852.

Appendix (B.)

16. Between the year 1806 and the present date, the Foujdaree Udawlut has promulgated no fewer than 10 circular orders from time to time, the last so recently as 1852, on the subject of the practice of extorting confessions. The most important of these will be found in Appendix, to which we crave reference for an acquaintance with their highly important contents.

As to torture in revenue affairs.

Revenue Board's Minute, 5th January 1818.

17. With reference to revenue affairs, we find the Revenue Board, in their Minute of 5th January 1818, para. 276, writing as follows: "It was not, as has been heretofore supposed and recorded, that the forms established by these laws were incompatible with the details of the ryotwar system, for any little incongruity in this respect could easily have been reconciled; but it was that the fundamental principles of the new code were entirely at variance with those of the existing revenue administration. The new regulations required revenue to be subordinate to justice, whilst the ryotwar system has rendered justice entirely subordinate to revenue. The new laws, by their general principles, and not by any specific enactment, took from the native revenue officers the power to 'punish and confine,' which they have exercised to coerce the ryot to cultivate, and annually to take from him all that he was able to pay; the tahsildar was stripped of the ketticole or hand torture, the stone placed on the head under a burning sun, the stocks, and other of his former insignia of office, by the display and occasional use of which he had been enabled to saddle the ryots with the rent of such lands as he deemed proper. The lictor, deprived of his fasces, was no longer terrible to the people."

Board of Revenue, 27th Nov. 1820.

Madras Revenue selection, vol. 3, p. 556.

18. These observations referred to Lord Cornwallis' Regulations introduced into this Presidency in the year 1802; but so little was the practice really affected, that in 1820, on the 27th November, the Board again minutes expressly on "the protection of the ryots."

In para. 6, they say, "The Board are assured, not only from the reports from officers deputed to inquire into complaints in the provinces, but from other unquestionable sources of information, that the great body of the ryots is not in that state of ease and security in which the justice and policy of the British Government mean to place them. In general, the ryots submit to oppression, and pay what is demanded from them by a person in power, rather than have recourse to the tedious, expensive, and uncertain process of a lawsuit. These cases in which they are sufferers are so numerous, various, intricate, and technical; they and their witnesses are so far from the seats of the Courts of Judicature; delays are so ruinous to them; they are so poor, so averse to forms, new institutions, and intricate mode of precedure; they are so timid, and so simple a race, that it is necessary for the Government to endeavour to protect them by a summary and efficacious judicial process."

In para. 24, they write, "The result of recent inquiries, particularly in Coimbatore, Rajahmundry, and Salem, shows that cases of exactions and embezzlement ought to be tried on the spot, immediately, by a summary process before a competent authority, and that the amount of the exaction and embezzlement ought to be recovered immediately as far as may be practicable, and repaid to the

the injured parties. The regular courts cannot decide on such cases to the satisfaction and security of the people, or of the Government, as the inquiry involves an examination of intricate revenue accounts which the servants of the court cannot be supposed to be acquainted with. Too many persons are concerned as witnesses or suffer in such cases. Their residence is at such a distance from the seats of the courts, and the lapse of time before the Court can examine them is so great, that much inconvenience is generally felt in attempting to substantiate such cases in the courts in the ordinary way. Many of the parties or witnesses die before the Court can examine them; some of the most important are bought off, or induced to soften or retract their evidence or accusations. It appears that at least 600 witnesses would be necessary to establish the matters to be proved in the suits instituted by Causey Chetty against the Government in the Trichinopoly Court."

Court of Directors, 11th April 1826.

In the judicial letter of the Court of Directors of the 11th April 1826, above extracted from, we meet with the following account of torture used for the purpose of extracting Government Revenue:

"Extreme cruelties have been practised on prisoners in Malabar, as detailed in the following extract from a report from one of the Circuit Judges: 'The various acts of oppression and abuses of power similar to, and indeed in many instances equal in atrocity to the acts charged against the parbutty and kolkars of the Wuttun Hobity which have come to light during the late circuit, as well in the course of the trials (one of which is the prosecution of the parbutty and kolkars of the Turroovungoor Hobity in Koormnad talook, for the murder of the nephew of a revenue defaulter), as in the magistrate's and assistant magistrate's calendars of persons punished and discharged by them, show the prevalence of this practice to such an extent as to call for the interference of the Court of Circuit, since there is hardly a case wherein the sufferers who have had courage, or been in circumstances to enable them to complain against their oppressors, have met with redress of their grievances, and the accused have not been sent back to their situation they have so grossly abused, and thereby encouraged to renew their excesses by the facility they experience in escaping justice. The charges set forth in these complaints are the seizing and carrying bound the inhabitants from their homes to the parbutty, sheristadar, or other revenue officers, either at their houses or cutcherries, and there confining them in stocks without food, tying by means of ropes, or by the fibres of cocoanut trees or the Adoomba vine, their neck and feet together, and in this posture laying stones upon their backs, flogging, kicking, and beating them with their fists, making them stand in the water or mud, exposed to the heat or inclemency of the weather, making them stand upon one leg, and in that position placing upon their heads a large log of wood; also breaking open their houses and carrying off and selling their property, and even slaves, without due proclamation being made thereof; and all these acts of torture and personal violence to exact payment of alleged revenue arrears, and in some instances of presents of money under the head of koori kallyanum and chit fanam, and alleged debts from one individual to another, without authority from any local tribunal. In most of these complaints the judge on circuit has, after much labour, read through the magistrate's or his assistant's proceedings, and has been truly concerned to find that all, with hardly an exception, have been dismissed as not proved or groundless, although the evidence in most has been such as to leave not a doubt that considerable personal violence had been done by the parbutties and other kolkars to the complainants, and in most cases to an extent to require that the accused should have been sent to the criminal judge for him to try or commit for trial before the Court of Circuit, according as the facts deposed before him might seem to render necessary.'"

Revenue Board's Circular Order, 19 October 1837.

On the 19th October 1837, the Revenue Board published the following Circular Order:—

Extract Minutes of Consultation, Tenth in Consultation, 19th October 1837.
Judicial Department, No. 965.

"11. The Governor in Council concurs with the Foujdaree Udawlut in approving of the order of the acting second judge, relative to the case of torture quoted by him in para. 51 of his report, and resolves that a copy of

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that para. be transmitted to the Board of Revenue with directions to issue a Circular Order, enjoining all collectors and magistrates invariably to bring to trial before the higher courts all persons under their orders who may be charged, on sufficient grounds, with the exercise of any cruelty or violence in the performance of their revenue or police duties.

"Extract from a Report from the Acting Second Judge late on Circuit in the Centre Division, dated 25th July 1837.

"51. I have annexed to this report abstracts of the petty calendars delivered to me by the criminal judges and magistrates, and shall here quote one order which I issued to the magistrate of the Southern Division Arcot, regarding a crime which I fear prevails in many districts under the Madras Presidency.

"In case No. 16 of the furnished calendar, the Court are of opinion that the prisoners were most inadequately punished for the crime of applying an instrument of torture called a kittie to the hand of the complainant for the purpose of extorting money.

"By this instrument the fingers are gradually bent backward towards the back of the hand, until the wretched sufferer being no longer able to endure the excruciating pain, yields to the demands of his tormentors.

"The Court are of opinion that the prisoners should have been committed for trial before the Court of Circuit, and visited with exemplary punishment, instead of being fined only.

"The sentence was passed by the assistant magistrate, but confirmed by the acting magistrate, and as a period of nearly a year has elapsed since the prisoners were released, the Court do not now consider it necessary to direct their being re-apprehended and committed for trial.

"The same remark applies to cases Nos. 23 and 56, in which the sentences were too lenient.

"The Court have reason to believe, from private information, and the number of persons charged with the offence (who have been released), that the crime of extorting payment of arrears of rent due, or alleged to be due, by the subordinate revenue officers, in several districts, by the application of the kittie, is of very common occurrence, and they therefore consider it to be their duty to call the particular attention of the magistrate to that circumstance, and to request he will make every exertion in his power for the suppression of so cruel and inhuman a practice."

Second Head.

Modern authorities.

19. Having thus cleared our way and ascertained the existence of torture at any rate down to a comparatively recent date, it would have been incumbent upon us to put ourselves in communication with the authorities of the interior, who had been instructed to give us such assistance as we might require, for the purpose of ascertaining their opinions of the present existing state of things, had not the Government forwarded to us the reports of such authorities already furnished to it, in answer to much the same questions as we should otherwise have felt it our duty to circulate throughout the provinces. We have carefully digested the whole of this important portion of our materials. Some of the communications appeared to us not of a nature to admit of curtailment, and they will be found entire in the Appendix. We have endeavoured to give a thoroughly impartial abstract of the rest, whatever may be the shade of the writer's persuasions; and we cannot too pointedly recommend to perusal a body of opinion remarkable for its candour, and throwing much light upon this important question.

Appendix (C.)

Minute criticism unnecessary.

20. It would be an invidious task for us, especially for one of our body, to sit in judgment upon the civil administration of this Presidency; but we feel ourselves absolved from the necessity of entering into any minute criticism of the matter contained in the Appendix under review, or from seeking to reconcile or account for the conflicting opinions of those who have made their several reports to Government. At the one extreme we find it asserted that the whole allegation

allegation (so far as it affects the writer's district) "is a pure fiction;" at the other, astonishment expressed that the prevalence of torture should ever have been called in question; midway, many charges of exaggeration; but the great weight of authority is far too preponderating in the affirmative scale to require at our hands any nice adjustment of the balance. While we give all parties full credit for the good faith with which they have stated their experience, it will be obvious that the positive testimony of those who support the affirmative from what they have seen and heard, is far more powerful than the mere negative statements of those who say they are ignorant of the practice, unless indeed the writer has occupied such a position as would preclude the possibility of torture taking place without its coming to his knowledge; and there are many circumstances in the peculiar condition of this country which may well account for the prevalence of even a systematic and general practice of personal violence, used for the purpose of extortion among the native population, without the general run of Europeans being aware of it. Those who doubt this will find a remarkable instance of the possibility, in the curious account given in the Madras Revenue Selections (vol. 2, p. 691) of the state of the whole province of Canara in 1813. But we need not go back to former times for an example; the letter of Mr. Minchin, the acting sub-collector of Nellore, is of itself a proof that personal violence may be the rule, and not the exception in a district, without the European authorities having a suspicion of its existence. This general remark may be sufficient to account for the existence of torture being by some few gentlemen altogether ignored; and the certainty that no native would knowingly venture to have recourse to any such practice in the presence of a European, sets at rest any surprise at the very few cases in which any of our countrymen have personally witnessed the operation. Indeed, unless, as in the case of Captain Nelson, the parties are come upon by surprise, there is but little probability of their being caught in the act. There is a remarkable conflict of opinion between the officers of the Commissariat Department, half of whom repudiate the idea of torture altogether, the others as steadily maintain the reality of its existence; but it is to be remembered that although their duties are such as would bring them into contact with natives, they are generally stationed in large cantonments, which are precisely the places where acts of personal violence are least likely to be either attempted or tolerated. Few of the civil engineers, few of the missionaries, can testify from personal knowledge to the existence of torture; and what is a more important matter of consideration, few of the medical men attached to zillah stations have any experience of the practice. When it is remembered that they have charge of the gaols, that it is their duty personally to inspect the prisoners, and that by being at the head of public dispensaries they must necessarily become acquainted with great numbers of the poor, suffering from bodily ailments, it cannot but excite surprise to find almost every one of them declaring that neither do their records show, nor does their own experience furnish them with cases of complaints of personal violence. All the other mass of affirmative testimony forbids one inference, namely, that therefore it does not exist; but certainly the effect of the medical testimony is a cogent argument in favour of the secrecy and comparative lightness of the violence ordinarily inflicted. It is impossible consistently with the testimony to believe that the more atrocious kinds of torture are of ordinary occurrence. Cases in which death, or wounds, or injury to limbs, such as are to be found in the calendars, and mentioned in some of the reports, must be looked upon as highly exceptional; ordinarily the violence is of a petty kind, although causing acute momentary pain, and even many of the severe kinds invented by native ingenuity leave no mark behind them. Delay is no doubt often purposely interposed between the infliction of ill usage, and the delivery of the accused to that custody which is subject to European supervision; and thus marks, when made, become obliterated. Our attention having been attracted by the singular absence of almost all medical testimony, we felt it our duty to make inquiries of the Medical Board. From them we learnt that ever since September 1850, all medical men have been instructed personally to examine every prisoner on his committal to gaol; and we do not doubt that this order is punctually carried out. We applied for further information on this head to Mr. Porteous, at present in charge of the Madras gaol; his reply will be found in the Appendix. Again, it may be thought singular that but few of the merchants or Europeans engaged in

Mr. Wallhouse, App. (C.), No. 19–2.
Mr. Sloan, App. (C.), No. 11.–5.
App. (C.), No. 11.–2.
Appendix (D.)
App. (C.), No. 19–4.

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in agriculture, have detailed instances of torture as coming under their own experience, but as the missionaries appear to stand somewhat aloof from meddling in a matter which might only embroil them with the native authorities without producing any good (see Rev. L. Verdier), so the merchants and others are so much interested in keeping well with the tahsildars and native authorities, that they perhaps feel inclined to exercise as prudent a reserve as is consistent with truth. Thus we find Mr. Simpson, of Chingleput, writing as follows:

App. (C.), No. 21.–13.

App. (C.), No. 11.–4.

"I do not think it at all probable that such acts would often be committed, under the eyes of a European, whether in or out of the service, and that information which may come to his knowledge, must generally depend upon hearsay evidence, which it might be difficult to substantiate. I have further to observe, that the giving of such information would place me, and others similarly situated, in an invidious position in respect to the ryots and authorities of villages where I have business transactions, and might, moreover, subject me to great personal inconvenience and ultimate loss."

Letters specially noticed.

21. The whole of this mass of testimony emanates from parties intimately acquainted with the country, its administration, the people, and their character. It cannot but afford a deep and clear insight into the actual position of matters, and there will be found many sagacious remarks, accounting for what seems at present an unavoidable evil; discussing its causes, and pointing out its remedies. The letters of Mr. Bourdillon, the Honourable Mr. Walter Elliot, Mr. Minchin, Mr. Taylor, Mr. T. Lushington, Mr. Cherry, Lieutenant Grove, Mr. V. N. Maltby, Mr. Goodwyn, Mr. Saalfelt, Mr. Fischer, Rev. H. Kaundinya, Mr. Simpson, Rev. J. W. Coyle, are eminently remarkable, but the whole Appendix must be studied in order to gain a full perception of its effects and bearing upon the question.

References given.

22. We would content ourselves with pointing out some of the more remarkable observations of the different writers, as they affect particular portions of the whole subject; thus on the topic of the kinds of torture in use, we would refer to the following statements:

W. Knox, Esq., App. (C)., No. 1.–1.; J. Ratliff, Esq., App. (C.), No. 7.–1.; Lieutenant Boileau, App. (C.), No. 7.–5.; Rev. E. Webb, App. (C.), No. 9.–4.; Dr. Marret, App. (C.), No. 14.–3.; W. Kohloff, Esq., App. (C.), No. 16.–11.; T. Clarke, Esq., App. (C.), No. 20.–2.; Rev. L. G. Coyle, App. (C.), No. 20.–8.

The weight attached by the Police to confessions.—A. Robertson, Esq., App. (C.), No. 11.–1.; A. Hathway, Esq., App. (C.), No. 8.–4.; M. Murray, Esq., App. (C.), No. 8.–1.; W. Molle, Esq., App. (C.), No. 10.–4.; F. Anderson, Esq., App. (C.), No. 10.–7.; A. S. Mathison, Esq., App. (C.), No. 13.–3.; Captain A. M. Campbell, App. (C.), No. 24.–12.

The character of the Police.—V. M'Kenzie, Esq., App. (C.), No. 11.–6.; M. Murray, Esq., App. (C.), No. 8.–1.; A. Hathaway, Esq., App. (C.), No. 8.–4.; Mr. Saalfelt, App. (C.), No. 8.–6.

Extortion for illicit private purposes.—M. Murray, Esq., App. (C.), No. 8.–1.; F. N. Maltby, Esq. (Regiments), App. (C.), No. 10.–1.; R. M. Binning, Esq., App. (C.), No. 13.–2.; Right Rev. A. Canoz, App. (C.), No. 20.–7.; Rev. L. Verdier, App. (C.), No. 21.–13.

Complaints generally exaggerated.—J. M'Kenzie, Esq., App. (C.), No. 11.–6.; Hon. Walter Elliot, Esq., App. (C.), No. 6; W. Elliot, Esq., App. (C.), No. 8.–3.; G. S. Forbes, Esq., App. (C.), No. 15.–2.

Difficulties in the way of redress.—J. Minchin, Esq., App. (C.), No. 7.–2.; Mr. W. Sloan, App. (C.), No. 11.–4.; J. Miller, Esq., App. (C.), No. 1.–6.; Mr. Saalfelt, App. (C.), No. 8.–6.; J. D. Bourdillon, Esq., App. (C.), No. 13.–1.; M. Murray, Esq., App. (C.), No. 8.–1.; R. M. Binning, Esq., App. (C.), No. 13.–2.; R. D. Parker, Esq., App. (C.), No. 20.–1.; T. Clarke, Esq., App. (C.), No. 20.–2.; Rev. M. Coyle, App. (C.), No. 20.–8.; Rev. G. Barenbruck, App. (C.), No. 21.–2.

State of the Presidency. Town of Fort St. George.

23. These references we trust may aid as a guide to ready authority for the above propositions. We have only now to remark on the collectorate of Madras, from which it will be observed that there are no complaints either in revenue

revenue or police matters, and with respect to the state of which there is but one report, that of the Collector. But the law is too quick and too strong within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and the people too independent, to permit any such practices in the revenue department; again, in Madras the native revenue servants and police are perfectly distinct bodies, under separate heads and management, the former under the Collector having no police power whatever, as in the provinces, the latter being entirely under the control of the chief magistrate, who is also superintendent of police. A sheristadar says that in Madras the case is entirely different from what it is in the interior, "the revenue officers here are in fear of the police authorities." That they must act as an important check is clear, nor would they permit a native revenue collector to assault any one in their view, even if the party ill-treated did not himself complain; but a still greater preventive is the character of the people themselves, not one of whom would submit to any ill-usage without resenting it on the spot, summoning the party to the police office, or what is still more likely, suing him in the Supreme or Petty Court for damages. We have no evidence before us of torture used by the police to extort confessions; we know that for some years past the Supreme Court has exercised a wholesome degree of restraint upon the Madras police, and that the depositions forwarded to the Crown-office are comparatively but seldom accompanied by any confession of the prisoner.

App. (G.), No. 3.

Third Head.

Eye-witnesses: Captain Nelson.

24. Powerful as is the testimony falling under the last-mentioned head, it will be observed that it mainly consists of opinion and belief rather than of fact; and it has been our next object to ascertain how far the correctness of this belief can be borne out by the evidence of such as may have personally witnessed acts of violence, they not being of the class either of the accusers or the accused. This leads us to the third head, under which we have the testimony of Captain Nelson, of the 2d Native Veteran Battalion, residing at Ongole, in the district of Nellore. The whole of this gentleman's statement and report will be found in Appendix (D.), and we particularly invite attention to it in its integrity. It appears that Captain Nelson was engaged in inquiring into a case of "coercion" alleged by one Gooroo Saib to have been practised upon him by a village curnum. Two of the witnesses not appearing, Captain Nelson proceeds as follows: "Uller Kistaroo and Sheik Ismael not appearing, I thought it would be useful if I cantered down to the cutwal's choultry before my intention could be divined, thinking that if this stone was a fact, it would probably be found among the furniture of the choultry.

"On arriving at the choultry, I found 40 or 50 persons in the street, in front of the building, one of whom was just being released from the process described of the neck being fastened to the leg. I took no notice of this, considering that probably the short examination I had held at my quarters had got wind, and that one man was showing to another how the process was inflicted. Seeing no stone in the choultry, I asked the man, Gooroo Saib, who at my request had accompanied me, in a bantering manner, where was the stone used in torture? He merely pointed across the narrow street. 'There it is, sir,' he said, 'and those four men are now being punished; they were only untied as you rode up.' The kurnoms, who understood a little Hindoostanee, immediately stood up; they were writing in a corner of the veranda, and to my great astonishment acknowledged the fact, and declared before the crowd collected that the punishment inflicted was by order of Circar, and that they had written orders for what they did. I merely said such an order was not a Government order, and rode home faster than I came, ordering, however, the stone to be brought to my quarters; Gooroo Saib carried it thither on his head."

Rev. C. F. Muzzy.

The Rev. C. F. Muzzy, missionary of Madura, has seen a case which he has reported to the Collector. He has also seen an instrument of torture in the hands of revenue peons. Upon this point he speaks as follows:—

"In three instances, I have seen in the hands of a Mettoo peon, or head man of a village, an instrument of torture which it was acknowledged had been used to compel the ryots to pay their taxes. This instrument was composed of four or five thongs of leather, three or four feet long, and used as a scourge or whip.

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"The first time I saw this instrument was on the 4th of December 1844 in the village of Nuttom, in the Maloor talook. The Mettoo peon, who had it, said that its use was to compel the ryots to pay their taxes, and acknowledged that he had used it for that purpose, and said he could not collect the revenue without it."

"Another instance was in the village of Malumputty, near Maloor, on the 30th June 1853, when I saw this instrument in the hands of a man whom the the people called Nartammacaron, who, to my inquiries, said he was obliged to use it upon the people, or he could not collect the revenue. And the people standing near bore witness that he had used it upon them many times.

"Again, on the 12th August of the present year, my attention was directed to this instrument in the hands of a peon stationed in a village about 2½ miles west of Maloor. He was at the time leaving Maloor for his own place, and the people who were with us in the road were complaining that he had by his lash extorted money for himself. The peon did not deny that he had flogged the people, but said he had taken only what was due to Government."

Rev. H. A. Kaundinya.

The Rev. H. A. Kaundinya, missionary of Mangalore, details instances in police cases from his personal knowledge. "I lived formerly in the neighbourhood of a police office, and saw daily that prisoners were beaten, flogged, and ill-treated. I know also for certain that, for the purpose of extorting confessions from women, a disgusting application of red pepper is sometimes employed."

Rev. L. Verdier.

The Rev. L. Verdier, of Tinnevelly, heard flogging going on; he writes as follows:—

"Flogging is used in many places; once I have myself heard it from inside my house at Callivoolum, in the talook of Vulleyore, and it was so severe I could hardly take my dinner on account of the sensation it caused me. It is about five years since the fact I relate now took place."

Rev. J. Regel.

The Rev. J. Regel, missionary in Tanjore, states that he saw a kittee produced in 1850 or 1851, but that it was not used in consequence of his remonstrances.

Reddy Row.

Reddy Row, a landed proprietor and retired public servant, called on by the sub-collector of Tanjore for his opinion, says, that he has both heard and seen many instances in which several tahsildars and other officers in that district made use of torture generally towards the landholders who made delay, or refused to pay the kist, "an act which is known to almost all living in every part of this province."

Mr. A. M. Simpson.

Mr. A. M. Simpson, a merchant of Tripasoor, states as follows:—

"I will mention one instance which came under my own personal observation, it is the only one which I have witnessed during a residence of upwards of 17 years in India; but as it occurred so long back as the year 1845, it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to substantiate it now by what might be considered to be satisfactory evidence. I mention it, however, to justify my belief that the practice does exist. It occurred in the coach-yard attached to the cutcherry of the tahsildar of Burdwail (in the Cuddapah district), in the presence of the tahsildar and curnums of the village; I there saw at least a dozen ryots, who were in arrears of kist, undergoing the ordeal. They were all ranged in the court-yard, under a meridian sun, in the hottest period of the year (if I recollect rightly in the month of May). They all had heavy stones placed either on their heads or on their backs between the shoulders. Their bodies were bent double, and several of them were kept in that position standing on one leg, the other being raised from the ground by means of a string going round the neck and round the big toe. I was in the cutcherry probably for two hours, certainly more than one, and none of them were released from this painful position during that time."

Mr. Simeons.

Mr. Simeons, agent of Messrs. Hart & Simpson, residing in the subdivision of Cuddapah, writes as follows:—

"I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 26th instant, and to inform you that no cases of torture, practised by the native revenue subordinates to extort revenue from ryots, came under my personal notice; but I have heard of it being

being used from many of the natives, and Mrs. Simeons was an eye-witness to it once in her walk through the village of Kulsapaud, when a poor man's turban or sheet was passed over his neck and fastened under his knees, which put him in a bending posture, and a heavy stone placed on his back; but in my intercourse with the natives for a period of nearly 10 years in these parts, I never heard any one mention that such practices were tolerated by European officers of Government."

Lieut. H. L. Grove.

Lieutenant H. L. Grove, First Assistant Civil Engineer of the Godavery division, states as follows:—

"In the early part of 1850, I commanded the detachment at Negapatam, where the tahsildar held his cutcherry in the compound adjoining mine. Night after night I used to hear a great uproar and sound of blows in the direction of the cutcherry, and at last was induced one night to go and see what was the matter. I found the tahsildar holding his cutcherry in the verandah, surrounded by a number of peons and other people. A native was being flogged, and after receiving several blows he took his money from his cloth, which I was told was his kist. I do not now remember whether he received any other punishment besides the flogging, but they showed me one or two thumbscrews, and I was given to understand that they were occasionally used. The nocturnal flogging went on for many weeks.

In Rajahmundry.

"One day in 1853, I met a native near Kelairoo, in the Rotaram Chendrapoorum talook, who told me that he had just returned from the amildar, who had beaten him on the back of his neck to make him pay his kist. I forgot what reason he gave for not paying it, but he showed me his neck, which was swollen and had a whitish appearance.

D. Perahmanundum.

"My writer, D. Perahmanundum, says he saw the same thing going on at the house of the summoottar of Chettoor, in the Ramachendrapooram talook, not many months ago."

Mr. W. Willey.

Mr. W. Willey, the assistant overseer, Godavery division, writes as follows:—

"About the month of May 1853, I saw at Kankaranporoo a man in a sitting posture with a stone in each of his hands, the palms upwards in line with his shoulder; I inquired the reason the man was punished thus. The sunmeddar of Kankaranporoo informed me he would not pay the revenue. A short time after the sunmeddar was suspended, being unable to collect the revenue of his district.

Mr. Fischer.

Mr. Fischer, the mootadar or proprietor of Salem, writes as follows:

"Of the habitual use of violent and illegal means of more or less severity by the native revenue servants of Government, in the collection of revenue in every district of this Presidency, with which I have become acquainted, I am constrained to make of my own knowledge positive affirmation. But I am not prepared to depose to specific acts, and which can be substantiated, of violence or torture; for this simple and I submit sufficient reason, that I have not been accustomed to take notes thereof, though accident has often made me a witness of such doings."

Lieut. Tireman.

Lieutenant Tireman of the Commissariat, writes that he heard and saw a native undergoing torture, but when in the Road Department he was thrown much among natives whom he frequently questioned, and one and all spoke of it as a matter of course.

Effect of this testimony.

25. Such a body of evidence from credible, and nearly all European, eye-witnesses, is to our minds conclusive. It has been adduced, it will be observed, from all parts of the Madras territories.

Fourth Head.

Evidence taken by Commission.

26. The fourth head comprises the whole of the evidence which has been elicited in consequence of complaints made before our Commission; and this we think it necessary to preface by a few introductory observations. We are of course aware that many if not most of the depositions taken by us are open to the objection that they are *ex parte*, and we must not be surprised to hear that exception taken and forcibly dwelt upon; but we think that a little reflection will show that we could not have pursued any other course than that which we

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adopted, that although further investigation might have been desirable, it was not positively necessary for the attainment of the object placed before us, and that if upon the whole of the evidence we were satisfied of the existence of personal violence, we were not compelled to go farther or search deeper. Indeed we believe that we have pursued the course adopted by Parliamentary and other Commissions in England, where the existence of an abuse is the question in issue.

Our course of proceeding explained.

27. It is very true that our Commission was appointed for the "investigation of all such complaints as might be preferred before us;" but it is to be borne in mind that we were never constituted into a criminal tribunal to punish or award redress. Our instructions were to satisfy our own minds, and report our opinion upon the existence or non-existence of the alleged practice of torture, and we conceive that discretion was necessarily left to us as to the measure of investigation which we might deem necessary to enter into before satisfying our own judgment. It was essential to make our report within a reasonable time; and it is clear that had we tried each case brought before us, we could not have concluded the task under at least two years. Again, we had no power, we conceive, to call the accused parties before us, or rather to put them upon their defence. They might reasonably have refused to criminate themselves, or demurred to our jurisdiction to try them. Be that as it may, we felt that from the course which affairs have taken, it would be most improper for us to have sought to "try" each charge. Had a few isolated cases only presented themselves, the case might have been different, but as it is, with 1,959 complainants from all parts of the country, we thought that it would be in itself a cruel oppression, had we compelled the numerous witnesses, named by the parties complaining, to leave their homes, and travel long distances to Madras, there to wait their turn of examination for an indefinite period. It would at the same time have proved a great impediment, if it did not completely put a stop to the civil administration of the country, had we sought to withdraw all the tahsildars and other public officers complained against from the sphere of their duties; and under the pressure of these considerations, we determined that we should not be justified in endeavouring to bring up all the accused for trial. We therefore treated the complainants as parties appearing before us to make information on oath, we tested their credibility by their manner and deportment, and the probability of their story, which we corroborated, whenever opportunity offered, by reference to extraneous circumstances; such, for instance, as inspecting or calling for petitions alleged to have been presented to the various provincial authorities, showing that the tale was not one of recent invention, obtaining production of records where any partial investigation had previously taken place, and the like, leaving it to the Government, should it deem it necessary or expedient, to order criminal or other proceedings to be taken hereafter in any cases of more than ordinary severity. We have further referred many cases, which appeared to us to admit of easy investigation on the spot, to the various local authorities; and making every allowance for the tendency of natives to exaggerate, even when their story is founded on fact; being painfully conscious of their untruthfulness, knowing by experience how litigious and revengeful they are, we still think that most of their depositions, as a whole, bear marks of veracity, and that their stories are in the main true.

Strong argument in favour of truth of complaints.

28. Indeed there is one argument in favour of this mass of testimony which to our minds is conclusive as to its general character; it has been heretofore successfully used to prove a far more solemn proposition, and as an evidential test it appears to us to admit of no dispute. It is this: in consequence of a certain notification, disseminated almost simultaneously over the whole Presidency, without any previous warning or notice, 1,959 complaints were preferred within the space of three months by parties, the great majority of whom could have had no means of acting in concert, poor and ignorant and powerless, dwelling at great distances from, and totally unknown to each other, and using even various languages; yet these complainants, one and all, speak to similar facts, detail similar practices, ascribe similar causes for their treatment. If this be a concocted plan it is the most singular conspiracy in the world's history; but indeed the above conditions preclude the possibility of any other conclusion than that the acts of violence complained of are commonly practised.

29. We

29. We do not think that the number of cases which have reached us from any particular district can be assumed to afford a safe criterion for inferring the greater or less prevalence of the practice in that particular locality. Had our Commission moved about from collectorate to collectorate, pausing in each until all the inhabitants had enjoyed full opportunity of bringing forward their grievances, their numbers might have undoubtedly been regarded as such a test; but stationary as we have been, it is but natural that a greater number of complaints should be sent us from the districts in our neighbourhood than from those more remote.

Number of cases from a particular district no criterion of the amount of violence in that district.

30. With these remarks we proceed to notice the evidence falling under the fourth head, and propose to consider separately the complaints of those who personally appeared before us, in the first instance; secondly, the letters of such as addressed us in writing.

Fourth head remarked on.

31. As we have before remarked, the number of personal applicants amounted to 496, exclusive of 26 who appeared after the 1st February, and were listened to on account of special circumstances. The whole of these parties were personally examined by us: 280 were dismissed, as their complaints were either evidently groundless or frivolous, or related to matters and persons beyond the pale of our inquiry. The remaining 242 complaints were reduced to writing, and although we forward herewith the whole of such documents for the information and satisfaction of Government, it does not appear to us necessary to burden our Report or Appendix with more than a liberal selection of those complaints which present points of interest. We enter eight depositions taken at random from the mass, as they may be regarded as a fair sample of the nature of very many of the complaints which came before us. The particular practices vary in each case, but the sum is the same; and it is obviously unnecessary for us to swell these pages with examinations which are but a mere repetition of those which we now give.

Specimen of complaints.

Rungiah Chetty, Chingleput.

The STATEMENT of *Rungiah Chetty*, an Inhabitant of the Talook of Conjeevaram, in the Zillah of Chingleput, taken before *E. F. Elliot*, *H. Stokes*, and *J. B. Norton*, Esqrs., Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 2d day of December 1854.

I am a weaver, I have got 10 looms, and the assessment on them is 40 rupees. In the month of Audi (July) last the Brahmin Zilladar came to my house to demand the motarpha tax on the looms, amounting to 40 rupees, for last Fusly. I said I would pay on the following day, but he pulled me into the street and struck me with a cane; he then spat at my face and took me to the bazar, where he made me stand along with about 50 other weavers in a row, and detained me the whole day. On giving security that I would pay on the following day, I was released. About 20 days ago the same Brahmin Zilladar came to my house again, and gave me notice that I should pay the whole tax at once this year, and not by instalments as last year; he used threats, upon which I came to complain to this committee. We are treated in this way every year, and occasionally we are made to cross our fingers, when the peons seize the tips and squeeze them together, which gives great pain. Some of the men were kept in a stooping posture, by the peons holding down by the hair lock, whilst others are placed astride on their backs. Occasionally the peons twist their ears, and make them walk backwards and forwards. In the absence of the male branch of the family, they take the female to the cutcherry.

(signed) by *Rungiah Chetty*.

Read and explained by the interpreter, this 2d day of December 1854,

Before me,
(signed) *E. F. Elliot*,
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

The STATEMENT of *Naugun Chaloovun*, an Inhabitant of the Village of Edungalroti, in the Talook of Munnarcoody, in the Zillah of Combaconum, taken on solemn Affirmation before *H. Stokes*, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 7th day of February 1855.

I cultivate lands, paying to Government rupees 17. 1. kist. Last year our crops were entirely destroyed by the gale; the Collector made remissions to most

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most people. In the month of July the kurnom Sunderanada Moodelly and the Tynath peon asked me to pay as usual perquisite at the rate of 10 annas for every valee of land. There are 130 valees in my village, and this bribe will be collected in all. I refused to pay as it was a bad season, and said that the Collector even had given remission, but they commenced treating me with the same severity as if I had owed a balance to Government. They placed me in the sun, applied kittie to my hands, and tied my head down to my feet and kept me so for four Indian hours. I paid the money and was released. I complained in the talook cutcherry, but no notice was taken; because the kurnom has to pay money to those above him, they will not inquire into his exaction. The above is known to many of the villagers; if they were to be sent for they would prove it. Raumon Chaloovun and Mootun Chaloovun saw when I was tied and let go.

(signed) by *Naugon Chaloovun.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 7th day of February 1855,

Before me,
(signed) *H. Stokes,**
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

Soobooroya Pillay, Combaconum.

The STATEMENT of *Soobooroya Pillay*, an Inhabitant of the Village Manamady, in the Talook of Terootherapoondy, in the Zillah of Combaconum, taken on solemn Affirmation before *H. Stokes*, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 6th day of February 1855.

I cultivate land paying annually 240 rupees to Government. In last December I owed a balance of 15 rupees. The peishcar Appana Row and curnom Moottoosawmy Pillay wanted me to pay them some bribe, for this reason they insisted on my paying the balance. As the crops has been very poor, I wanted to be let off; they had me placed in the sun, my head tied down in a stooping posture; had me beaten with a whip, and stones put in and pinched my thighs. I sold my ploughing bullocks and paid the money; I did not complain, as it is not usual for such complaint to be listened into. The witnesses are Curejy Padachy the village taliar, and Aroonachella Pillay of Covil puttoor.

(signed) by *Soobooroya Pillay.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 6th day of February 1855,

Before me,
(signed) *H. Stokes,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

Kistna Pillay, Tanjore.

The STATEMENT of *Kistna Pillay*, an Inhabitant of the Village of Taliarmanganom, in the Talook of Vadanariam, in the Zillah of Tanjore, taken on solemn Affirmation before *J. B. Norton*, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 6th day of February 1855.

I am a merassidar and pay 6 pagodas kist to Government. In the month of Pungoonee (April) 1854, I owed a balance of 5 rupees. The kurnom Moottoosawmy Pillay and the puttamonegar Naugappa Danen demanded the payment of the balance, but as I had already paid it, I refused. They gave me in charge of peons, who by their orders put me in anundal by my cloth, beat me on my thighs, and put the kittie on my fingers. I promised to pay, and I was let go. I sold the bullock and paid. I did not complain to the Collector; what is

* We soon found that if we continued, as we commenced, to sit collectively for the examination of each witness, our labours must extend over a very protracted period; and we therefore determined to take each a witness simultaneously.

is the use of a poor man like me complaining? I heard of your notice and came up.

(signed) by *Kistna Pillay.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 6th day of February 1855,

Before me,

(signed) *J. B. Norton,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

The STATEMENT of *Parasoorama Gramy*, an Inhabitant of the Village of Mookkyoor, in the Talook of Carooguni, in the Zillah of Chingleput, taken on solemn Affirmation before *H. Stokes*, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 7th day of February 1855.

In the year 1852, the mootadar Mootriyoor applied to the magistrate to compel me to pay the rent due to the mootadar. The magistrate sent an order to the tahsildar, who had me beaten, subjected me to anundal in the talook cutcherry at Caroongoolee for three days in succession, and so I was detained for 45 days. Afterwards my garden and land was made over to the mootadar, although there was no balance due by me. I made a complaint to the Session Court which was dismissed.

(signed) by *Parasoorama Gramy.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 7th day of February 1855,

Before me,

(signed) *H. Stokes,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

The STATEMENT of *Thumbee Moodely*, an Inhabitant of the Village of Alwalom, in the Talook of Terootherapoondy, in the Zillah of Combaconum, taken on solemn Affirmation before *E. F. Elliot*, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 9th day of February 1855.

I am about 18 years of age; my father, Aroonachella Moodely, died three or four years ago. I live with my mother. We have two valies of land. I have an elder brother who left us some months ago, and we do not know where he is gone to. In May last there was a balance of 15 rupees due on account of the kist. I was taken to the tahsildar Vejandra Royer, and I asked him to allow some time, as I had not the money ready; but he ordered the peon Rungasawmy Naik to apply the kittie to my right hand, and I got one dozen stripes with a whip. This was all done in the presence of the tahsildar. My mother sold one of the ploughing bullocks and paid.

Marked by,
Thumbee Moodely.

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 9th day of February 1855,

Before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

The STATEMENT of *Vyapoory Gounden*, an Inhabitant of the Village of Pilloor, in the Talook of Paramathi, in the Zillah of , taken on solemn Affirmation before *H. Stokes*, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 8th day of February 1855.

I am a cultivator, and pay about 60 rupees to Government. The kurnom of our village, Colundian, who is in the office about 20 years, is continually oppressing us, and extorting money. If we give him about 10 rupees each, we may get on very well, if not he will persecute us. About two months ago, I had regularly paid my rent; he asked me for 10 rupees as a present; I remonstrated, and said that the season was very bad, and I could not afford

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to pay. Whereupon he ordered two of his collecting peons to seize me by the ears and lift me up. I begun to cry. Many of the villagers saw it. They then gave me 10 stripes with leathern thongs called comechewar, and kept me in the chavady for two days in great restraint. Still I had nothing to pay, and told him so. At last he let me go, and said my field would be sold, and that I will not get it next season. I went and complained of this to the tahsildar, who had me thrust away. I did not complain to the gentlemen, for who will hear?

Marked by,
Vyapoory Goundon.

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 8th day of February 1855,

Before me,
(signed) *H. Stokes,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

The STATEMENT of *Caulathee Moodely*, an Inhabitant of the Village of Pooleevalum, in the Talook of Arcot, in the Zillah of Chittoor, taken on solemn Affirmation before *J. B. Norton*, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 6th day of February 1855.

I am a cultivator, I pay about 40 pagodas kist. In 1853 a man named Veerasawmy Moodely cultivated a piece of land of which puttah is in my name, but which he and I cultivate year and year about. He owed a balance of five or six rupees. The tahsildar Teroomali Row sent for me and ordered me to pay it. I said I paid my own and could not. He gave me in charge of peons, who beat me, and shoved me by the neck. I promised to pay, and they let me go. I paid the money. I did not complain. It must be by the Collector's orders that the tahsildar perpetrates such cruelties. I heard of your notice, and came to complain.

(signed) by *Caulathee Moodely.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 6th day of February 1855,

Before me,
(signed) *J. B. Norton,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

Selected cases in Appendix (E.)

32. In Appendix (E.) will be found 50 cases, on some of which we will now offer a few remarks.

(E.) No. 4, is a case of extreme torture used to extort a confession in a police case.

(E.) No. 5, is of a similar character, except that the tortures were scarcely of so violent a character. This case, having been the subject of judicial investigation, admitted of its being tested. We therefore applied to the various authorities who had been concerned in the case, for such information as they were able to afford us. That the party had been tortured there can be no room to doubt; although the joint magistrate of Chingleput, on the whole, does not think that there is sufficient before him whereon to convict the cutwal of the Mount police, by whom the torture was alleged to have been committed; he deems it necessary to caution the Mount magistrate against any opportunity being afforded for the reception of such testimony. Mr. Ratton, in charge of the Chingleput gaol, examined the persons of two male and one female prisoner, and found marks on the arms of the former nearly encircling the uppermost part of the arms as if caused by a tight rope; while the latter suffering "from two severe burns, one on the inside of each of her thighs, high up, close to her private parts." We entertain no doubt of the truth of the prisoners' statements.

(E.) Nos. 7 and 44, present a case in which personal violence is applied to extract a second payment of a revenue demand already settled.

(E.) Nos. 8 and 10, exhibit its application for extorting a customary but illegal fee.

(E.) No. 14,

(E.) No. 14, shows police authority applied for purpose of extortion.

(E.) No. 16, is a gross case to the same effect.

(E.) No. 22, is a gross case of abuse of police authority.

(E.) No. 24, is one of the worst cases which has come before us. This having been made the subject of judicial inquiry, we were able to corroborate it. We found that the magistrate had investigated the complaint and committed the accused to the subordinate criminal court, where the subordinate judge had thrown out the case. We therefore called for the records both from the magistrate and subordinate judge. The evidence taken before the latter has not yet reached us, so that it is impossible for us to say whether in our opinion that officer was warranted in his finding.

It would be an invidious task, perhaps improper for us to do so. It may be that as the principal defendant was a wealthy man, advantage may have been taken of the interim to bribe or intimidate the complainant's witnesses, and hence may have arisen discrepancies and defects, such as may possibly bear out the subordinate judge's finding, which we append below. But that the woman's story is true, and that she was actually tortured by the parties whom she accuses, we cannot entertain a doubt. The depositions taken before the magistrate, before the witnesses could have been tampered with, bring the charge distinctly home; and the magistrate in forwarding the depositions addresses us as follows:

"There cannot be a shadow of a doubt that the torture as alleged took place, and it is to me a matter of regret that the parties implicated should not have met with the punishment they so richly merited."

(E.) Nos. 31, 39, 45, show personal violence made use of to force cultivation.

(E.) No. 32, is a case of revenue authority used for extortion.

(E.) Nos. 33 and 34, violence used on account of personal grudge.

(E.) No. 40, is a gross case of torture to elicit confession.

(E.) No. 41, presents an alternative offered to the sufferer of confession or payment of money.

(E.) No. 46, presents a curious instance of the way in which a robbery can be turned to account by the police.

(E.) No. 47, shows how supplies of food are obtained from the ryots under a sort of "purveyance."

(E.) No. 49, is inserted, not on account of any particular violence, but on account of the corroboration which it affords to several parts of A. Nulla Mootoo Pillay's statement, to be hereafter noticed.

(E.) No. 50, is a case of imprisonment and false charge preferred by police authority in consequence of a refusal to submit to extortion. As a curious proof of pertinacity, we may mention that when this complainant was originally examined, he appeared so confused when requested to produce the urzee which he said he had written to the assistant magistrate, that he was told his case would not be proceeded with further unless that was forthcoming. The man walked down to his village, and returned with the paper bearing the endorsement of the assistant magistrate. He must thus have travelled over 1,000 miles to state his case before the Commission.

Letters of complaint addressed to our Commission; our course regarding them.

33. We come now to the other branch of evidence elicited directly by our Commission, the letters which have reached us from various quarters of the country. With these we have been somewhat at a loss how to deal in this report. The process of translating the vast mass of written communications has been so tedious, that it is at the present moment not complete; and our inquiry into the truth of the allegations contained in the letters is very far from finished. We found so many of the letters, when translated, referred to grievances not within the scope of our inquiry, that we determined to abridge useless labour by employing readers to give us their contents, so that we have been able to dispose of a great many without the tedious process of translation, by simply informing the complainants that their grievances were not such as we were empowered to inquire into; many were of the same comparatively trivial character as those of which we have already given specimens in the body of our report. These we contented ourselves with recording; others admitted

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of verification by reference to inquiries already held before competent authorities by calling for the record: such as we thought allowed of the parties being sent for without hardship we have dealt with by requesting the complainants to come down to Madras, and others which might be more conveniently investigated on the spot, we have referred to the various Collectors, with a request that they will furnish us with the result. Our inquiries, therefore, are not brought to a close: when they are so, we shall forward the whole of the documents for the satisfaction of Government, and if it is thought necessary, we shall be happy to furnish a supplemental report; but on the whole we have thought it expedient not to delay our present report until these cases are all investigated, partly because we believe the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is desirous of obtaining it at an early date, but chiefly because, whatever may be the result of our further examinations and references, we feel that it cannot alter or shake the convictions and conclusions at which we have arrived on the general questions submitted to us. Whether, therefore, to be altogether silent, or to publish a large selection from these letters before they are corroborated, has been with us a subject of doubt and difficulty. It might be truly urged, that we should not publish statements affecting the character of individuals, unless founded upon somewhat better authority than the mere letters of the complainants, while on the other, the total absence of all notice of such letters might lead to a very false view of the amount of complaints that have come before us; and on the whole, we have deemed it our best course to give a selection from the great body of letters, taking such as have been corroborated, and also some of those of a more general character, because they support the representations of Nulla Mootoo Pillay and others; and in doing this, we have not confined ourselves to those petitions which come precisely within the scope of the present inquiry, where we thought that the valuable information they contain on the state of the interior of this Presidency might with advantage be prominently brought under the notice of Government.

Appendix (F.)

(F.) No. 1. The first case to which we would call attention is that of Soobroya Chetty, a shroff of Arnee, in the zillah of Chittoor.

His complaint speaks for itself. We sent for the records of the case, and find that the complaint is borne out in his representations. The false charge preferred against him was dismissed by the subordinate criminal judge, and the lump of gold restored to him as his own property. Three only out of five persons now complained against were brought to trial, the two principal in station and importance never having been yet made amenable to justice. The evidence leaves no doubt upon our minds as to the extortion of the sum of 100 rupees, though the judge who tried the case was not satisfied on that head. The species of torture now complained of, is of a more severe character than formerly deposed to. This may possibly be exaggeration, or it may arise from the matter being more minutely gone into, probably the former; but we would draw attention to what we conceive the utter inadequacy of punishment awarded upon conviction, as this appears to us to be an evil requiring a remedy which may be as prompt as it is necessary.

(F.) Nos. 2 and 8, give instances of the way in which police power can be worked to the detriment of the subject.

(F.) Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 14 and 15, furnish instances of various frauds in respect to contracts for public works, the fashion in which compulsory labour is enforced, the people cheated of their wages, Government defrauded of its fair revenue.

(F.) No. 9, expresses an opinion on the impolicy of transferring magisterial power in 1816 from the judge to the collector. It also exhibits the manner in which parties are forced to enter into agreements to cultivate, or become securities for other cultivators.

(F.) No. 11, gives a pregnant instance of the evils falling upon a large town and district from the want of any European magistrate.

(F.) Nos. 6, 12, 13, 14, 24 and 25, are strong instances of those petty exactions to which the ryots are subject, in the extortion of compulsory payments, which may be all classed under the term "mamool," or customary, as well

well as the levying of provisions and the like, under pretence of the presence of a collector or regimental camp.

(F.) Nos. 16—23, of which some are "statements" taken before us, afford an insight into the difficulties which beset the aggrieved in trying to obtain any redress; and at the same time show what the people themselves think upon this subject.

(F.) No. 26, very forcibly illustrates the same point of view. Here we see the Collector forced to commit the inquiry to his assistant from want of time, that assistant allowing the matter to lie over for nearly a year, till he should have an opportunity of visiting the spot, and then urging the delay as a reason against any further inquiry.

Case of Luxmon Row, a tahsildar of Masulipatam.

34. On our sending this petition to the Collector of Masulipatam for explanation, we obtained the following facts:

The petition was presented by one Jugga Soobiah to the Collector of Masulipatam in November 1853. The Collector, after a partial investigation, transferred the remainder of the task to his special assistant on the 21st December of that year. Some witnesses were examined by him on the 23d and 24th, and he then postponed or adjourned further inquiry till he could go to Ellore, which he hoped shortly to do. Other business however deterred him, and on the 7th August 1854, we find him writing to the Collector, that he had been hitherto unable to carry on the investigation, and pointing out that though an examination at the time might or might not have shown that the tahsildar had given just cause for complaint, there is but little chance of getting at the truth now, and that there are such "evident exaggerations or falsehoods in these petitions, that I certainly should not recommend their being taken up."

Lutchmana Row, the tahsildar, having in the interim been employed as tahsildar in a different talook, the special assistant asserts this also as a reason for not investigating the complaint; he says,

"Lutchmana Row has lately I believe been employed in matters of trust and importance. Taking up and re-opening old charges would probably produce a great amount of falsehood, but little truth. I therefore recommend that these charges be thrown out; that both complainants and complained against be informed of the fact, and the latter be given fully to understand that he has again a fair start, but that should his conduct be hereafter complained of and found faulty he will be rigorously dealt with."

Akkinany Appanah's case.

35. (F.) 27 is the petition of one Akkinany Appanah, upon whose complaint the above-named Lutchmana Row was tried and convicted. Upon sending to the Collector he replies as follows:

"Being engaged in another talook, and seeing no probability of my being able to visit the Ellore talook speedily, I directed the head assistant collector, Mr. Holloway, to take up the complaint of Akkinany Appanah, and also that of W. Pudmanaboodoo, and any others which might be brought forward against the same individual. Mr. Holloway committed Luxomon Row and a peon for trial in the former case, and dismissed the latter charge. The Session Court considered the evidence sufficient for the conviction of both parties, and sentenced the tahsildar to six months' imprisonment with hard labour in irons, and a further fine of 200 rupees, commutable to six months' further imprisonment if not paid; and the peon to six months' imprisonment and 25 rupees fine. The record of the investigation was forwarded to the court, and no papers are in my possession."

And again,

"I understand that in the case in which Luxomon Row has been convicted, Akkinany Appanah is declared to have been sent through the bazar with the cheerata on his hands, to the house of this same Junga Soobiah to obtain money for the discharge of his liabilities, and that the instrument of torture was left there by accident."

Complaints from Canara.

36. (F.) No. 28, is one of several of a similar character which we have received from Canara. They are curious documents, and are important inasmuch as, while they profess to be a summary of all the "oppressions"

REPORT.

under which the petitioners conceive they labour in that district, no specific mention is made of any personal violence, a fact which strongly corroborates the rest of the evidence which has reached us from Canara.

(F.) No. 29, is illustrative of the hardships entailed by a system of forced labour for public works.

(F.) No. 30, furnishes an instance of compelling ryots to give their cattle without pay for the use of troops on the march.

Fifth Head.

Native Officers.

37. Under the fifth head, we have before us the following materials: first,

The retired tahsildar of North Arcot.

the admissions of a retired tahsildar, whose veracity Mr. Bourdillon states may be relied on, and whose testimony was elicited by that gentleman in answer to a written set of questions. The whole of this important document will be

App. (G.), No. 1.

found in Appendix, and in order to avoid unnecessarily swelling our report, we must crave a reference to the Appendix, recommending this testimony to the most serious study and attention.

Government Sheristadar.

Secondly. The testimony of a sheristadar at present in the Government employ (whose name it is not advisable to mention), under a promise of indem-

App. (G.), No. 2.

nity, upon nearly the same questions as those framed by Mr. Bourdillon. The head sheristadar of another Collector has also forwarded an important commu-

App. (G.), No. 3.

nication. Comment on these two documents is needless; they appear to us to admit of no reply.

Mr. Ratliff's revenue servants.

Thirdly. Mr. Ratliff, Acting Collector of Nellore, sent for his sheristadar and several servants, and questioned them as to the existence of torture, promising indemnity for the past.

"The result," says he, "showed the actual employment of various modes of what may be comparatively termed 'petty' torture to be a 'fact,' although one and all averred, that not only had it become much less general in practice, but much milder in form that it was even 10 years back, and very much more so than previous to that time."

Tahsildar of Vizianagarum.

Fourthly. Mr. Crozier, civil and session judge of Nellore, states that the tahsildar of Vizianagarum admits his own practice; he writes as follows:

"I have to notice an instance wherein a tahsildar and head of police attached to the Vizianagarum zemindary, then under my official charge, in an urzee to my address, the exact time and date of which has escaped my memory, referred to his own practice, of using torture in the collection of revenue."

The tahsildar of Ganjam.

Fifthly. In a case tried before Mr. Prendergast, agent of Ganjam, a tahsildar and peons were convicted of torturing two ryots by applying squeezers to their

Criminal case, No. 25 of 1854, in the Agent's Court at Ganjam.

ears and fingers to extract kist from them.

Mr. Prendergast writes as follows: "The peons who were convicted acknowledged their guilt, it was clearly proved by eye-witnesses, and the carkone himself pleaded, after I had passed sentence, that it was the custom of the country to extract money from the ryots by torture."

App. (C.), No. 10.–1.

Sixthly. In Canara, Mr. Maltby, the Collector, states as follows:

"That some degree of violence is occasionally resorted to in the villages towards refractory ryots is admitted by several of the tahsildars. They say that in many instances the crops are cut, and appropriated by the indigent ryots; they have been forestalled; the ryot uses them to satisfy an importunate creditor, or for his immediate subsistence, and the Government claim is neglected. When the potail comes to collect the revenue, he is said in some cases to use threats and violence, such as detention in the choultry, standing out in the sun, stooping down with a stone on their back, &c., to make them pay; others say that such practices are now unknown. All agree in this, that they are now most rare cases; that the practice has diminished and almost ceased; that such things are never done in the cutcherries, but only by some heads of villages; that the people are thoroughly aware of their illegality, but that when practised, they are often submitted to under a feeling that they are undergoing a punishment which they have brought on themselves."

38. Seventhly.

38. Seventhly. We have a curious and important communication forwarded to us by A. Nullah Mootoo Pillay, a native Christian, quit-rent amildar of the Madras collectorate, which, together with a second communication, addressed to us in consequence of a request that he would furnish us with any instances under his own personal observation, will be found in the Appendix. A. Nullah Mootoo Pillay. App. (G.), Nos. 4 and 5.

This person has but lately been in Government employ, and we do not wish to obtain for his information any fictitious value created by an impression that he is detailing the experiences of his past official life; but we deem his statement deserving of the most attentive consideration, partly because from his opportunities of seeing and hearing, during his long career as a catechist in various districts, what his fellow countrymen do and think, he has had ample means of ascertaining the truth; partly because from our personal examination of the man, we see no reason to doubt his veracity; partly because there is scarcely a statement of his, if any, which is not amply borne out by some one or other portion of the independent testimony which has come before us; and we believe that the revelations of this deponent may be taken as a fair and truthful representation of the actual state of many parts of this Presidency. We should have wished to embody the whole of these two documents in our Report itself; their excessive length precludes that course, but we should desire that the whole be referred to in the Appendix, and studied by Government before proceeding further, as they throw much light upon what follows. It will be seen that the writer does not confine himself solely to the practice of torture, but enters into a detail of other malpractices connected with the whole network of revenue and police native agency, and which may in itself serve in a great measure to account both for the prevalence of the use of violence, as well as the difficulty of bringing it home to the parties accused, and so suppressing it. App. (G.), Nos. 4 and 5.

39. In the opinion of this witness, oppression is used by the Government native servants over their fellow-subjects rather for realising their own illicit demands, than for the actual collection of the Government revenue. He attributes this in a great measure to the insufficient pay of the native servants; he gives the details of a system of bribery and extortion prevailing from the highest to the lowest; he reveals the existence of a powerful organised league among them for mutual support, and to defeat all chance of their victims obtaining any redress against constantly recurring cheating, intimidation, exaction, fraud, and violence. Remarks on Nullah Mootoo Pillay's testimony.

40. Into the existence of such an alliance or conspiracy we did not feel ourselves at liberty further to extend our inquiries, because it lies somewhat wide of the exact object of our commission; but while we would remark that almost all the allegations of this witness are borne out by the evidence adduced in this Report, partly by the testimony of those who have deposed before us, partly by the statements of the Government authorities, partly by the calendars, partly by the experiences of the older authorities, and his truthfulness so established, we must express our belief that the practice of personal violence can never be completely eradicated until this league be broken up and its power destroyed. Existence of a conspiracy not subject of our inquiry.

41. That the existence of such a league is no new fact we think is apparent from a reference to the report of Sir Thomas Munro, under date the 10th April 1806, who in para. 55 writes as follows:— No new charge. Sir Thomas Munro 10th April 1806.

"As there is a general combination down to the lowest village servant against the Collector, it is not easy for him to learn what is going on; and when he has made the discovery, he perhaps only removes one set of servants to employ another equally corrupt, and hence, in order to prevent their falling into similar practices, he is forced to act rather as a spy over them than as the superintendent of the province committed to his charge. Of about a hundred principal division and district servants who had acted under me during the last seven years, there have not been more than five or six against whom peculation to a greater or small extent has not been proved."

And again, in 1802, he writes as follows:—

"The amildar's peculations arise either from the public revenue or from a private assessment. The amildar usually wishes that rents should be low, because the lower they are the higher he can make his private assessment, and the less 25th August 1802.

REPORT.

probability there is of its being soon discovered; because the potail and the ryots, partaking in the benefit, are averse to informing against him. While he confines himself to his private assessment, he may carry on his public collections without leaving any balance outstanding; but whenever he appropriates any part of them to his own uses, he raises a proportionate balance against the district, and the cause of it will very soon be discovered, unless the division servants are concerned with him, and the Collector is himself very indolent. If he is pressed for payment, and attempts to raise the money by an extra assessment, the transaction will certainly be brought to light by some of the inhabitants, either by complaining, or by talking so much of it, that it becomes known every where, and is carried to the Collector's cutcherry by some person who wishes to recommend himself for employment. The amildar, sensible of the danger of an extra assessment, seldom ventures upon it, but usually prefers the safer mode of fabricating stories of loss of crops and other accidents, and of the inability of the inhabitants to discharge the balances; when such excuses are received, it ought to be invariably concluded, unless the facts are very fully established, that there is something wrong in his conduct, and his removal from office ought to follow without delay. His successor will find no difficulty in ascertaining the real state of balances; for on pressing the villages by which they are reported to be due, the inhabitants, if they have already paid them, will, in order to save themselves, inform against the late amildar.

"The potails and curnoms, when they know that the amildar diverts a part of the public revenue to his own emolument, always follow his example, and thereby augment the outstanding balance. They frequently go further, and levy additional sums from the more substantial cultivators, because they are conscious that the amildar, being himself guilty of malversation, will not dare to bring them to punishment. These last impositions, though they do not affect the balance of the current year, will most likely increase that of the next, or, what is the same thing, diminish the settlement. The potails and curnoms can hardly ever make away with any of the public money without the knowledge of the amildar. If in any case they do, it is a proof that he is very careless or very ignorant, and that he is unfit for his situation. Their influence, particularly when they have obtained by their exertions a favourable assessment for their village, is usually sufficient to make the cultivators conceal the demand for a small private assessment, which is always on such occasions made upon them, provided that, together with the public one, it does not exceed what their rent ought to have been, but when they attempt to make an extra assessment to supply any deficiency of the public revenue which they may have embezzled, the cultivators never pay it without opposition, and they will always complain of it to the amildar, unless they suppose that he is a party himself and will not hear them."

Applicable to the present day.

42. We are constrained from the information before us to adopt the disheartening conclusion that the above graphic description is equally applicable to most districts at the present day.

Numbers of native officials of the same family in a district.

43. The only other part in connexion with this portion of the subject to which we wish to call attention, is the fact, recently officially brought to light, of the great number of one family who fill the important revenue and judicial offices in a district, thereby concentrating power, and obtaining extraordinary facilities for the successful maintenance of such an alliance as we report. In Bellary, this family connexion prevails to a very great extent. By a return furnished us by Government, we find that the naib sheristadar of Nellore has no fewer than 56 of his relations in judicial and revenue offices in that district, and the employment of a particular caste, Mahratta and other Brahmins, to the almost total exclusion of the rest of the community, must have a similar tendency. From returns furnished us by Government, we find that out of 388 Government native servants in Bellary, above the rank of peons, no fewer than 235 are Brahmins, chiefly Mahratta; and by another official return, we find that in the three most important revenue offices, those of sheristadar, naib sheristadar, and tahsildar, whose total number in this Presidency is 305, 154 were filled by Mahratta Brahmins, 83 by other Brahmins, 50 by other Hindoos, 5 by native Christians, 13 by Mussulmen, none by East Indians.

Sixth

Sixth Head.

Calendars.

44. The sixth and last topic of evidence is to be found in the calendars (furnished us by Government) of charges of abuse of authority, whether in revenue or police affairs, which had been actually investigated by the courts and magistracy during the last seven years. These records appear to us of such importance that we have entered them entire in our Appendix, to which we must solicit the most attentive perusal. We would here content ourselves with offering a few remarks which their study has suggested to our own minds. In the first place, we by no means think that they can be accepted as data for forming any average of the extent of tortures practised throughout the country, though they furnish us the most sure criterion for estimating the general nature and character of, and the means and instruments used in such practices. We believe that the ryots, comparatively speaking, very seldom complain of personal violence exercised upon them in the collection of the revenue. This alone necessarily excludes from view one great body of cases; and although it is an order of the Foujdaree Udawlut that whenever a prisoner on his trial complains of having been subjected to torture by the police, the matter is to be forwarded to the magistrate for investigation, it seldom happens that there is any evidence capable of being investigated. Though marks on the person are not unfrequently appealed to by the prisoners in corroboration of their story, it must depend very much upon the opinion which the particular judge entertains of the purity of the police, whether or no he is disposed to pay much attention to such statements. That complaints are not unfrequently brought forward without just cause, and that the greatest caution is requisite in receiving them, is very true; the knowledge that such charges had only to be made in order to be investigated, would immediately give rise to a similar statement in every case; while some judges therefore may naturally feel little disposed to refer such cases to the magistrate, except in particular instances in which they themselves see cause to entertain grave suspicions, others are inclined generally to discredit all assertions of ill-treatment coming from the mouth of parties on their trial. "By such violence," writes the magistrate of Chingleput, "disclosures and discoveries of stolen property are often made. The stories of ill-treatment by the convicted thief are disbelieved." That this does often happen we easily believe. The impression produced against the prisoner by the discovery of stolen property consequent upon his own statement, and the conviction of his guilt, create a natural prejudice, but it is manifest that the truth of his confession and the means by which it has been elicited are two totally distinct matters. For our own parts we do not believe that human nature is different in India from what it is elsewhere, or that it is the first impulse of a guilty party immediately upon apprehension to volunteer a full confession of his crime, though under certain conditions such an occurrence may occasionally take place.

App. (H.)

Calendar no criterion of the actual number of persons submitted to personal violence.

Subordinate Judge of Rajahmundry.

45. Upon this point the words of Mr. Irvine, the sub-judge of Rajahmundry, are so appropriate that we will quote his report:—

"In very many of the cases sent up by the police the prisoners have confessed. If it appeared that the confessing men were beginners in crime, or that the proof against them was from the first very strong, it might be believed that natural alarm at their situation, in the one case, and the evident uselessness of denial in the other, had induced confession; neither of these conditions seems required in the police. A man long suspected in his neighbourhood on account of notorious bad character, or even previous convictions, when apprehended solely on suspicion, not only often confesses without any apparent reason, before any evidence has been produced against him, but also gives information that must inevitably lead to conviction."

For these reasons we think it would be dangerous to attempt any average of the number of cases of torture from the numerical aspect of the calendars.

Dismissal of cases no satisfactory proof of their falsity.

Instances from calendar.

46. The second consideration which forcibly strikes us, is the difficulty of feeling any conviction, from the result of the trials themselves, that truth has been arrived at. Thus in the calendar of magistrates' cases from North Arcot, out of 29 cases only five are proved, while of 93 accused only seven are convicted. The great majority of these cases are "dismissed as not proved," which may more resemble the "not proven" of a Scotch court than the "not guilty"

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guilty" of an English jury; and independently of other matters which throw the greatest obstacle in the path of a prosecutor, such, for instance, as the power of his official native opponent, the facility with which witnesses are tampered with by means of bribes or intimidation, we fear that far too great importance is often attached to trifling discrepancies, which must exist more or less in almost every case, but which no case in India can be free from, and these are of themselves held to be fatal to the establishment of the complaint.

Samples.

47. A pregnant instance of this is afforded in the remarks of the Court of Foujdaree Udawlut in their proceedings of the 29th May 1850, to which our attention was pointed by the letter of Mr. Irvine, the subordinate judge of Rajahmundry, and which we accordingly called for. In commenting on a case then under review before them they say, "The joint magistrate justly remarks that the smallest trifling discrepancies in the evidence are held to invalidate truth, but when the witnesses agree in any particular point, their agreement is also held to be the surest proof of their falsehood."

The magistrate of South Arcot had sent up a calendar of abuse of authority of six cases tried by the magistracy during the past seven years. Out of these five were dismissed. The Government directed the evidence to be submitted to

App. (F.), No. 15.

the judge for his report, which will be found in Appendix. The result is that in the opinion of the judge there was ample to convict the accused in the second and fourth cases; that the fifth was not a case connected with the revenue; that the sixth showed, if not actual torture, at least "treatment with indignity;" and in the third the punishment is "altogether inadequate" to the offence. In the second case only is the magistrate's dismissal unconditionally upheld.

App. (E.), No. 5.

The case recorded in Appendix (E.), No. 5, can leave no reasonable doubt but that the torture was used as the complainants stated to the Chingleput authorities; the medical evidence of Dr. Ratton, who examined their persons, is of great importance, and the whole circumstances of the case, recent as the ill-treatment had been, seem to us to allow no other alternative than either that the police authorities committed the acts laid to their charge, or that the prisoners inflicted the injuries upon their own persons. Yet the evidence is not satisfactory to the mind of the magistrate, and the charge was dismissed; but his subsequent remarks show that his mind was wavering between two opinions.

Inadequacy of punishment in cases of conviction.

48. The third point which has struck us, is the extraordinary lightness of the punishment generally awarded in those instances in which the charge has been held to be proved. It appears to us to be totally inadequate to repress or even check the alleged practices complained of. A fine of a few rupees, commutable

App. (H.), No. 14.

for a few days' imprisonment, seems to be the ordinary sentence. In case 9, of 1849, of the calendar of Coimbatore, where the charge was ill-treatment and extortion of 50 rupees, the case is proved, and a fine of 50 rupees awarded, apparently the exact equivalent of the extortion, the ill-treatment being altogether unpunished. In case 83, of 1848, of the same calendar, where the charge was similar, the sentence is simply a fine of 10 rupees. In case 1, of 1851, of the same calendar, where two rupees are extorted through falsely charging a woman with wounding her own daughter, the punishment is a fine of seven rupees. In the case of Soobroya Chetty, a merchant of Arnee, as gross a one as can well be imagined, we find that neither the cutwal nor the village moonsiff were tried at all; and that the duffadar and two peons were sentenced to trifling stoppages of pay, one of them being removed from one talook to another. A perusal of the calendars cannot fail to bring home this lamentable truth to the mind of any unbiassed reader; and we cannot but express our opinion, that the inadequacy of the punishment usually awarded, must have operated to deter parties from bringing forward complaints on the one hand, if it has not encouraged the native officials to persevere in their old practices on the other. "Two cases only are on record," says Mr. Daniel, the Agent of Government in Kurnool, a newly ceded country, inhabited by a turbulent people; "Two cases only are on record, in one of which an amildar convicted of resorting to violence in collection of revenue, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour in irons." In the other, a trifling case, the party was fined. He continues, "I have no hesitation in saying, that neither ryots nor any other class

of

of persons entertain any idea that acts of violence in the collection of revenue are tacitly tolerated by Government or its European officers, and that if their minds had not previously been disabused on this point by the notice given to the subject at different times by the European population, the punishment awarded to one of the amildars above referred to, and which was known from one end of the province to the other, would have removed the remaining doubt." In the truth of this, we cordially agree. We think that the matter has heretofore been treated as one altogether of too little importance; and we entertain no doubt but that permanent expulsion from the service of Government ought to follow every case, upon conviction, whatever other measures of punishment might be awarded.

Calendars wanting in uniformity.

49. It is to be regretted that these calendars have not been drawn up on some one uniform plan, nor are they a complete set. Thus we have from one district, Nellore, five returns, two from the magistrates, none from the criminal courts. From Cuddapah, we have one from the subordinate criminal court; and but one from the magistrate; from Bellary, the same. We have none whatever from Masulipatam, Vizagapatam, or Chingleput; none from the courts of Guntoor. It would have been desirable that the calendars should have been sent up not only of cases tried by the magistrate and joint magistrate, but from all criminal courts and subordinate criminal courts in each district; neither is there any uniformity in the returns themselves. Some are statements gathered from the report, others, though in calendar form, are drawn up on different principles. Thus from Salem we have four separate calendars, one showing the number of persons punished, a second, those acquitted on charges of abuse of authority in police cases; two others, exhibiting similar results in revenue cases. The calendar from Bellary is a mere nominal roll, which shows neither the nature of the cases, nor the evidence.* The calendar from Mangalore consists of extracts of the proceedings; the calendar from Malabar only gives the result of the inquiry, without stating the nature of the complaint. This want of uniformity and completeness detracts from the value of these returns, in a statistical point of view, but such as they are, we have inserted the results in the Table in the Appendix.

Returns furnished by Foujdaree.

50. We have not thought it desirable to delay the Report until we should have ourselves obtained calendars from all the authorities, filled up according to a prescribed form, because, as we have already stated, we do not think that these returns could afford data for drawing any average estimate of the general amount of personal violence, or its degree of prevalence in any particular district; still we recommend the whole to attentive perusal, as a most important portion of the proof on which we have rested our judgment; and it cannot but be that the study of the calendars will throw much light on the question in many of its bearings; the kind of charge ordinarily brought forward; the difficulty of substantiation; the inadequacy of the punishment. We are, however, able somewhat to supply the defective state of these returns by the following Table, which we have drawn up from returns furnished us by the Foujdaree Udawlut, to whom we applied for a statement of the number of cases of abuse of authority tried before the Sessions Courts during the last five years. It will be seen how very few cases connected with the revenue have been committed by the magistracy; and in cases of abuse of police authority, even when the fact appears upon the trial of a prisoner who should be able to prove his alleged ill-treatment, the Court has no power to deal summarily with the policeman, but must report him to the magistrate,† who inquires into the case, and dismisses it, or punishes, or commits the accused to trial before the Court, according to his views of the evidence. These remarks, coupled with what has gone before, may serve to explain the paucity of cases of this description before the Sessions Court.

STATEMENT

* We have called for, and been since furnished with, a calendar, which will be found in Appendix (H.)

† *See* Circular Order of Foujdaree Udawlut, 6th April 1820.

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STATEMENT showing the Number of Cases and Persons Tried before the Sessions Courts, on Charges of Abuse of Authority in Police and Revenue Matters, during the last Five Years.

DISTRICTS.	Revenue.	Police.	Number of Prisoners.	Convicted.
Vizagapatam	—	—	—	—
Rajahmundry	—	—	—	—
Masulipatam	13	—	—	—
Guntoor	—	—	—	—
Nellore	2	2	—	—
Cuddapah	6		30	9
Bellary		3	23	4
Canara, Honore, Mangalore	5		14	3
Kurnool		5	11	4
Chingleput		1	4	—
North Arcot	—	—	—	—
Salem	—	—	—	—
South Arcot	—	—	—	—
Tanjore	—	—	—	—
Trichinopoly	—	—	—	—
Malabar, Calicut, Tellicherry	—	—	—	—
Coimbatore	—	—	—	—
Madura	—	—	—	—
Tinneveily	—	—	—	—

51. In connexion with this part of the subject, we proceed to give the result of an inquiry, which we requested the Foujdaree Udawlut to institute for us, as to the number of prisoners who retracted, on their trial, confessions made by them before the police, during the last two years.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Prisoners who have Retracted before the Sessions Court their Confessions made before the Police, during the last Two Years.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners.	Number retracting Confessions made before Police.	Released.
Ganjam, Chicacole	11	24	24	4
Vizagapatam	16		42	Result not known.
Rajahmundry	22		102	67
Masulipatam	45		77	30
Guntoor	11		32	21
Nellore	34		71	13
Cuddapah	84	211 Con. Police.	118	192
Bellary	121	433	416	304
Canara, Honore, Mangalore	19		46	17
Kurnool	14		30	17
Chingleput	7	23	23	6
North Arcot	59	186	167	15
Salem	18		42	8
South Arcot	36	158	83	32
Tanjore	24	112	112	26
Trichinopoly	14		24	5
Malabar, Calicut, Tellicherry	80	222	181	64
Coimbatore	12	50	50	41
Madura	18		34	15
Tinnevelly	10		22	13

52. Out of 1,696 persons who confessed before the police, but retracted before the Sessions Courts, no fewer than 890 were released by the Court, a pregnant

pregnant proof of the little value of such confessions; and it is surely a fair, if not a necessary inference, that parties whose trial proves them not guilty, would not confess their guilt before the police voluntarily.

Our opinions.

53. Such is the whole of the evidence which has come before us; it consists, as will be perceived, of a great mass of opinion, and belief, as well of old authorities, as of those most competent to speak to the matter at the present day; these we have classified under our first and second heads, in the latter of which, notwithstanding various shades of difference, the weight of testimony very sensibly preponderates in favour of the existence of personal violence. This mass of opinion we find corroborated by the evidence of parties in no way interested or implicated in the discussion, who declare that they have themselves been eye-witnesses of the practices alleged to exist: this is arranged under our third head. The order of inquiry next deals with the depositions on oath, and letters of complaint of parties who have appealed to our Commission, asserting that they have themselves been sufferers from personal violence inflicted on them by the native servants of Government: such is the evidence under the fourth head. We then proceed to the statements of the class accused of these practices; the admissions of individuals from among the Government native servants themselves, our fifth head: and lastly, the records of cases of abuse of authority tried by the magistracy during the last seven years; from a consideration of the whole of which we have been necessitated to come to the only conclusion which we believe any impartial minds could arrive at, namely, that personal violence practised by the native revenue and police officials generally prevails throughout this Presidency, both in the collection of revenue and in police cases; but we are bound at the same time to state our opinion that the practice has of late years been steadily decreasing both in severity and extent.

What the proper designation of violence used.

54. What may be the proper name whereby to designate that personal violence; whether it is fitly to be denominated "torture" or not, may give rise to difference of opinion, except perhaps in the judgments of those who suffer it; but we have placed before Government the whole facts and materials on which we have founded our decision, and it is open to every one to form his own conclusions, and characterise it by the term which he may deem most appropriate.*

That many of the practices which beyond all question exist, must necessarily cause acute, if temporary or even momentary agony, is beyond dispute; and that in no few recorded instances (as appears by the calendars) even death has followed upon their infliction, is only too undeniable. We are not disposed to quarrel about terms. To those to whom the word "torture" necessarily and immediately conveys, as one of the reports to Government expresses it, ideas of the inquisition, thumbscrews, rack, and wheel, such a term would probably appear inapplicable, as expressive of the degree of violence which our inquiries have brought to light: on the other hand, if the word be used in the ordinary acceptation assigned to it by Dr. Johnson, "pain by which guilt is punished or confession" (and we would add money) "extorted," then we think that it may with perfect propriety be applied to designate the practices prevalent in Madras.

App. (H.)

Exception in favour of Canara and Malabar as to revenue.

55. In making the above sweeping declaration of our belief in the general existence of torture for revenue purposes, we think it right to remark that it appears to be more prevalent in some districts than others, and to draw a marked distinction in favour of two provinces in particular, Canara and Malabar.

Authorities entitled to credence.

56. With respect to both of these we think that the general concurrence of all authorities who have reported, whether in the employ of Government or exercising independent professions of life, that this practice is comparatively unknown

* Mr. Minchin, the Acting Collector of Nellore, thus characterises the anundal: "With low caste and poorer debtors, the system is that which has been fully described by Captain Nelson; and, considering the heat of the Indian sun, the manner in which the blood must flow to the head in such a posture as that enforced, and the weight of the stone which is then often placed upon the sufferer's back, I have no hesitation in calling such a practice torture, and that not of the least painful description."

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unknown in those localities at the present day, is entitled to full credence; this is strengthened by a reference to the state of the respective calendars forwarded thence; and to some extent, though in a less degree, by the almost total absence of complaints addressed to our Commission by the inhabitants of those districts.

But this exception to be expected.

57. But this fact appears to us strongly to fortify the probability of the reports, allegations, facts, opinion, and belief thronging in from other quarters of this Presidency; because we recognise in the state of these two districts the presence of those conditions, wanting in other portions of our territories, which are precisely of a character to be inconsistent with the tolerance of torture by the native population itself

The condition of these districts and the character of the people calculated to preclude torture.

App. (C.), No. 10.–3.

58. Both in Canara and Malabar, we learn that the land tax is generally light; that the people are flourishing, the assessment easily and even cheerfully paid, the struggle more often being who shall be allowed than who shall be made to pay the Government dues; land has acquired a saleable value; and allotments of waste are eagerly contended for; who can be surprised then, at hearing one and all the European dwellers in those favoured spots declare that there torture for revenue purposes is comparatively unknown? Our own disappointment would have been excited by receiving any other intelligence, since we trust that we do not err in recognising in an application of those means which have made Canara and Malabar what they are to the other provinces of this Presidency, some of the most powerful means whereby to banish torture from the whole length and breadth of the land. At the same time we cannot overlook the fact that in Tanjore, which to a great extent shares in all the above conditions of prosperity, complaints of torture appear to be more prevalent than in many less favoured districts.

Opinion of the civil and session judge of Salem considered.

App. (C.), No. 14.–3.

App. (C.), No. 14.–3.

59. It has not escaped our notice that Mr. Goodwyn, the civil and session judge of Salem, in his report to Government, expresses a very strong opinion upon the prevalence of torture in the province of Malabar. On our calling for the information alluded to in para. 12 of that report, Mr. Goodwyn furnished us with a detailed statement which will be found in Appendix. From this it appears that all the instances which he brings forward were in police and not in revenue cases; and that a particular crime, gang robbery, was making great head at the time of which he writes (1849), in the suppression of which he seems to think more than ordinary violence was used to extort confessions. But it is clear that this testimony does not cut down the unanimous information of those residing at the present moment in Malabar, that the practice is comparatively little known for the exaction of revenue.

Torture as frequent for the exaction of illicit demands of native revenue officers as for Government revenue.

Crozier, App. (C.), No. 7.–3.
Murray, App. (C.), No. 8.–1.
Binning, App. (C.), No. 13.–2.
Maltby, App. (C.), No. 10.–1.
Canoz, App. (C.), No. 20.–7.
L. Verdier, App. (C.), No. 21.–13.

60. This seems to us the proper place to express our conviction, forced upon us during the progress of this inquiry, that ill-treatment is as much, perhaps more commonly resorted to by the native officials for the extortion of their own illicit demands, as the extraction of the dregs of the revenue. Such is the opinion of many; among others of A. Nullamootoo Pillay; and though we are not prepared to accede to his views to their entire extent, that torture is not used for any other purpose than the enforcement of private illegal gains, it certainly appears to us that there is much truth in his statement. Many cases before us exhibit the practice of oppression applied for the gratification of private passions, whether of avarice or revenge; the calendars in Appendix (H.) exhibit repeated instances of the same character, and the evil lies even deeper than the level of the public revenue; though the renewal of demands for old balances and outstandings on account of Government is usually made the pretence and cloak under which such acts of oppression are concealed. Many a witness has declared to us that the people would be satisfied if the demands of the revenue officers were restricted to the just Government dues; we entertain no doubt but that the extortion of what are erroneously termed "bribes" is universal, and that where payment cannot be obtained by fair means, foul will be resorted to. Then is brought into play all that perfect but silent machinery which combines the forces of revenue demands and police authority; the most ingenious artifices which the subtlety of the native mind can invent are had recourse to; and it seems highly probable to us that it is a common practice with the native officers to give their own illicit demands precedence; when pecuniary means being more plentiful or easily procurable, the process of extraction is more readily complied with, under hopes and promises

of

of future services, perhaps that of assisting in cheating Government among others, expressly with a view to keep the revenue demands as a corps de reserve to fall back upon, the practice of oppression and violence to extract that being not so apparent an injustice in the eyes of the people, as the application of the same measures for mere private personal purposes.*

Description of torture prevailing in revenue matters.

61. The descriptions of violence commonly in vogue for revenue and private extortion purposes which have been spoken to in the course of this inquiry are as follows: keeping a man in the sun; preventing his going to meals, or other calls of nature; confinement; preventing cattle from going to pasture by shutting them up in the house; quartering a peon on the defaulter, who is obliged to pay him daily wages; the use of the kittee anundal; squeezing the crossed fingers with the hands; pinches on the thighs; slaps; blows with fist or whip; running up and down; twisting the ears; making a man sit on the soles of his feet with brickbats behind his knees; putting a low-caste man on the back; striking two defaulters' heads against each other, or tying them together by their back hair; placing in the stocks; tying the hair of the head to a donkey's or buffalo's tail; placing a necklace of bones, or other degrading or disgusting materials, round the neck, and occasionally, though very rarely, more severe discipline still.

See W. Knox, App. (C.), No. 1.–1.
Ratliff, App. (C.), No. 7.–1.
Bolieu, App. (C.), No. 7.–5.
Webb, App. (C.), No. 9.–4.
Marret, App. (C.), No. 14.–4.
Kohloff, App. (C.), No. 16.–11.
Clark, App. (C.), No. 20.–2.
Coyle, App. (C.), No. 20.–9.
Cherry, App. (C.), No. 16.–2.
App. (G.), Nos. 1, 2, 3.

Stress laid on instruments immaterial.

62. Some stress seems to have been laid upon the existence of "instruments" of torture, and many of the gentlemen who have sent in reports to Government state their belief that the kittee has become obsolete in their districts.

Hall, App. (C.), No. 15.–1.

That the "anundal" (in Telugu "gingeri"), or tying a man down in a bent position by means of his own cloth, or a rope of coir or straw passed over his neck and under his toes, is generally common at the present day, is beyond dispute; and we see no reason to doubt that the kittee (in Telugu "cheerata") is also in frequent use. It is a very simple machine, consisting merely of two sticks tied together at one end, between which the fingers are placed as in a lemon squeezer; but in our judgment it is of very little importance whether this particular form of compression be the one in ordinary use or not, for an equal amount of bodily pain must be produced by that which has superseded the kittee, if anywhere it has gone out of vogue, the compelling a man to interlace his fingers, the ends being squeezed by the hands of peons, who occasionally introduce the use of sand to gain a firmer gripe; or making a man place his hand flat upon the ground, and then pressing downward, at either end, a stick placed horizontally over the back of the sufferer's fingers. Independently of the general testimony to its use deposed to before us by the complainants whom we have personally examined, we find its use believed in by Mr. G. Forbes, App. (C.), No. 15.–2, and admitted by the sheristadar, App. (G.), No. 3, who says, "Kittees are sometimes kept in both talooks and villages; if they are not forthcoming in places where they are required for use, the village carpenter is immediately ordered to procure the required number of kittees, which order is implicitly obeyed;" and in the case of Akkinary Appana, we find a tahsildar tried and sentenced to six months' hard labour in irons, and a fine of 200 rupees, for having applied this instrument, known in Telugu districts by the name of cheerata, to the fingers of the complainant so lately as the middle of the last year.

Kittee described.

App. (F.), No. 27.

Torture in police cases.

63. It is quite certain that the practice of torture prevails in a much more aggravated degree in police cases than for realising the revenue. The modes resorted to in the former appear to be more acute and cruel, though we doubt if anything like an equal number of persons is annually subjected to violence, on criminal charges, as for default of payment of revenue.

64. Comparatively

* Mr. Forbes, Collector of Tanjore (Appendix (C.), No. 16.–1), writes as follows: "The people of India draw a wide distinction between oppressive acts practised with a personal motive, and those which, however erroneously, they connect with a public duty; they will make complaint upon complaint, and appeal upon appeal for the redress of a private wrong, when they will at the same time tacitly submit to a greater injury received in a public act; the motive of the one they see to be personal, and attach no personal motive to the other."

Comparatively few complaints have reached us.

64. Comparatively few complaints have reached our Commission from parties alleging that they have been submitted to torture in order to elicit confessions. Most of those that have come before us have been addressed to us by the friends and relations of persons now undergoing sentence of imprisonment. With such cases as have been already dealt with by a court of competent jurisdiction, we did not feel ourselves at liberty to meddle; and there are reasons enough at hand to account for the paucity of complaints in this branch of our inquiry.

Reasons for this.

65. It is highly probable that by far the greater number of persons alleging that confessions have been extorted from them are at present on the roads. The truth of their confession is one thing, evidently quite independent of the means by which it has been elicited. For instance, property may be restored or discovered in consequence of a confession which can leave no doubt of its truth, notwithstanding that confession may have been wrung out of the accused or suspected by bodily anguish; and there is abundance of testimony before us, given by those intimately acquainted with the habits of the people, to induce our belief that torture is ordinarily applied only when there are very good grounds for believing that the really guilty party is the sufferer.

Police authority abused for private purposes.

66. It is true that police authority is occasionally abused, and parties tortured out of revenge, as in Balambal's * case, or avarice, as in Soobooroya Chetty's † case, but these we take to be exceptions to and not instances of the general practice. We did not look therefore to find many complaints preferred to us in this department, but there is abundance ‡ before us of other testimony on which to rest our judgment. Indeed it seems to be the universal opinion among the naitves themselves, that in criminal cases the practice is not only necessary but right. It excites no abhorrence, no astonishment, no repugnance, in their minds. "*Optimum habemus testem confitentem reum*," a maxim not unknown to our own law, seems to have been received by the people at large with implicit credence, no suspicion being excited of the dangerous fallacy which lurks beneath the doctrine. We have instances of torture being freely practised in every relation of domestic life. Servants are thus treated by their masters and fellow servants; children by their parents and schoolmasters, for the most trifling offences; the very plays of the populace (and the point of a rude people's drama is its satire) excite the laughter of many a rural audience by the exhibition of revenue squeezed out of a defaulter coin by coin, through the appliance of familiar "provocatives," under the superintendence of a caricatured tahsildar; it seems a "time-honoured" institution, and we cannot be astonished if the practice is still widely prevalent among the ignorant uneducated class of native public servants.

* App.(E.), No. 24.

† App. (F.), No. 1.

‡ *See* F. Anderson, App.(C.), No. 10.–7.
C. V. Chamier, App. (C.), No. 10.–8.
H. Forbes, App. (C.), No. 16.–1.
F. S. Child, App. (C.), No. 21.–2.
J. W. Cherry, App.(C.), No. 14.–2.

Habits of the people.

See Mackenzie, App. (C.), No. 2.
Cotton, App. (C.), No. 4.–2.
See Sloan, App.(C.), No. 2.

Practice on the decrease.

At the same time we see reason to believe that the practice is not of its original prevalency. The stringent orders passed by the Foujdaree Udawlut from time to time cannot but have produced their effect; and the little value, indeed the utter worthlessness attaching to an uncorroborated confession in the courts of justice, must also operate as a powerful check to its universal adoption. There is not a native public servant, from the highest to the lowest, who does not well know that these practices are held in abhorrence by his European superiors, a fact which may account for the disinclination of the higher police authorities to be personally present at the perpetration of those acts whereby their subordinates extract confession, or to receive them into their charge until they are "ready to confess."

Description of torture used in police cases.

67. Among the principal tortures in vogue in police cases we find the following: twisting a rope tightly round the entire arm or leg so as to impede circulation; lifting up by the moustache; suspending by the arms while tied behind the back; searing with hot irons; placing scratching insects, such as the carpenter beetle, on the navel, scrotum, and other sensitive parts; dipping in wells and rivers, till the party is half suffocated; squeezing the testicles; beating with sticks; prevention of sleep; nipping the flesh with pincers; putting pepper or red chillies in the eyes, or introducing them into the private parts of men and women; these cruelties occasionally persevered in until death sooner or later ensues.

68. It may seem extraordinary that the parties subjected to such practices should not more frequently bear on their persons the marks of ill-usage when they appear before the European magistracy. But it seems to us that this is very easily accounted for. It is obvious that much cruelty may be practised, such as that by means of scratching insects, dipping in wells, starvation, prevention of sleep, and the like, without any mark being left on the person; and in the great majority of cases the marks would wear away in the course of a few days. The criminal procedure is so slow that marks even of severe torture would be obliterated, or very indistinct at the time of the trial before the sessions or subordinate court; and although the law (Reg. XI. of 1816, s. 17, cl. 4), provides that the police shall forward prisoners and witnesses with the proceedings to the criminal judge of the zillah within 48 hours of apprehension, no rule is more constantly broken. Repeated circular orders have been issued by the Foujdaree Court to enforce obedience to the law; but it is beyond question that prisoners are still frequently kept in the custody of the police for very considerable periods of time; many days, and sometimes weeks. A case occurred before ourselves, in which a party apprehended on suspicion of theft was only liberated, upon our bringing the circumstances to the notice of the magistrate, after a confinement of 16 days. Many instances will be found in the complaints made before us of parties having been kept under restraint and confinement for lengthened periods of time. The older authorities, hereinbefore quoted, speak very strongly on the subject; indeed this practice seems inveterate, if not incorrigible in the native police as at present constituted; it is in itself illegal; it can seldom or never be necessary for legitimate purposes; it affords the readiest opportunity both for the appliance of personal violence, and the defeat of its detection; and we would refer to our Appendix for the remarks which have from time to time been levelled at the police for their disobedience and breaches of the law.

Marks on persons not frequent; reasons assigned for this.

Such violence of a kind to leave no distinctive mark.

Delay by police in forwarding accused.

Regulation XI. of 1816, sec. 17, cl. 4.

App. (I.)

69. In the course of this investigation, there is one thing which has impressed us even more painfully than the conviction that torture exists; it is the difficulty of obtaining redress which confronts the injured parties.

Difficulty of the parties aggrieved in obtaining redress.

70. In stating this melancholy fact, we are very far from seeking to cast any unfounded imputation upon either the Government or its European officers. We think that the service is entitled to the fullest credit for its disclaimer of all countenance of the cruel practices which prevail in the revenue as well as in the police department. We see no reason to doubt, that the native officials, from the highest to the lowest, are well aware of the disposition of their European superiors, and although very many of the parties who have appeared before us, in reply to our inquiry why they have not made an earlier complaint, have asked, what is the use of appealing to the Collector; we have seen nothing to impress us with the belief that the people at large entertain an idea that their mal-treatment is countenanced or tolerated by the European officers of Government. On the contrary, all they seem to desire is, that the Europeans in their respective districts should themselves take up and investigate complaints brought before them; the distances which the natives will often travel at great personal loss and inconvenience to make complaints even of a very petty nature to the Collector or sub-collector, is of itself a proof of the confidence which they place generally in those officers. The abstinence of the native officials from such practices in or near stations where Europeans, be they civilians, surgeons, commissariat, or other officers reside, and the prevalence of torture increasing in proportion as the talook appears less exposed to European scrutiny, are strong arguments in favour of a consciousness on the part of the native officials, that they cannot with impunity resort to illegal and personal violence, when it admits of easy and speedy substantiation before the European authorities of the district; and the whole cry of the people which has come up before us, is to save them from the cruelties of their fellow natives, not from the effects of unkindness or indifference on the part of the European officers of Government.

No imputation of connivance against European officers.

Proofs of confidence of natives in integrity of European officers.

71. What then, it may be asked, are the reasons on which we found our opinion, that while the natives have confidence in their European superiors, they do not promptly seek redress at their hands in every instance of abuse of authority? They are as follows: In the first place the infliction of such

Apparent contradiction explained.

Reasons operating in native minds to prevent making complaints.

descriptions of ill-treatment in the collection of the revenue as we have above specified, have in the course of centuries come to be looked upon as "mamool," customary, a thing of course, to be submitted to as an every day unavoidable necessity. It is generally practised probably only on the lower order of ryots, whose circumstances least permit of their making any complaints on the one hand, whilst their ignorance and timidity render them more submissive on the other; such is the native character, that very often those able and ready to pay their dues will not do so unless some degree of force be resorted to. "I brought 14 rupees from my house," says a ryot, in a deposition referred to by Mr. Lushington,* "but only paid six. I brought the said money to pay, but as no violence was used towards me, I did not do so. Had I been compelled, I would have paid them."† And in all these cases it is probable that a sense of the justness of the claim operates on their minds against seeking redress for ill-treatment, which, but for their own stubbornness, they might have avoided. The violence ordinarily used is not of such a character as to leave those marks upon the person which might be appealed to in incontestable corroboration of the truth of the sufferer's story, and we cannot abstain from reiterating our opinion, that the great proportion of the acquittals, and the lightness of the punishments consequent upon such cases as appear to have been substantiated to the satisfaction of the magistracy, may have had a serious effect in deterring the ryots from bringing forward more numerous complaints.

See Minchin, App. (C.), No. 7.–2.
Sloan, App. (C.), No. 2.–4.
Miller, App. (C.), No. 1.–6.
Saalfelt, App. (C.), No. 8.–1.
Bourdillon, App. (C.), No. 13.–1.
Murray, App. (C.), No. 8.–2.
R. M. Binning, App. (C.), No. 13.–2.
R. D. Parker, App. (C.), No. 20.–1.
T. Clarke, App. (C.), No. 20.–2.
Coyle, App. (C.), No. 20.–2.
Barenbruck, App. (C.), No. 21.–2.

Statements in Court of Directors' Letter, 11th April 1826.

The Court of Directors' Judicial Letter of the 11th April 1826, puts this in so striking a light that we are induced to repeat the passages which immediately bear upon this point. We there see one of the circuit judges expressing himself in his report as follows:—"The magistrate's and assistant magistrate's calendars of persons punished and discharged by them show the prevalence of this practice to such an extent as to call for the interference of the Court of Circuit, since there is hardly a case wherein the sufferers who have had courage or been in circumstances to enable them to complain against their oppressors, have met with redress of their grievances, and the accused have not been sent back to the situations they have so grossly abused; and thereby encouraged to renew their excesses by the facility they experience in escaping justice." And again:—

"In most of those complaints, the judge on circuit has, after much labour, read through the magistrate's or his assistant's proceedings, and has been truly concerned to find that all, with hardly an exception, have been dismissed as not proved or groundless; although the evidence in most has been such as to leave not a doubt that considerable personal violence had been done by the parbutties and their kolkars to the complainants, and in most cases to an extent to require that the accused should have been sent to the criminal judge, for him to try or to commit for trial, before the Court of Circuit, according as the facts deposed before him might seem to render necessary."

The distances which those who wish to make complaints personally to the Collector have to travel; the fear that their applications by letter, if permitted to reach head-quarters unadulterated by misinterpretation, will be returned with the ordinary endorsement of a reference to the tahsildars; the expense and loss of time which a visit and more or less prolonged attendance upon the Collector's office entail; the utter hopelessness, after all is said and done, of the European authorities personally investigating the case, generally speaking; the persuasion that a reference of the petition to the tahsildar is likely to end in a nullity; the immense power wielded by the native servants in the districts, and those in the Collector's office, who work together in concert, to render all complaints to the superior

* App. (C.), No. 4.–2.

† Mr. Forbes, Collector of Tanjore (App. (C.), No. 16.–1.), writes as follows: "The ryot will often appear at the cutcherry with his full liabilities in his possession, tied up in small sums about his person, to be doled out, rupee by rupee, according to the urgency of the demand, and will sometimes return to his village having left a balance undischarged, not because he could not pay it, but simply because he was not forced to do so."—*See* also Mackenzie, App. (C.), No. 2.

superior European officials nugatory;* the probability that if any trial takes place before the tahsildar, the complainant's witnesses will either be bribed and bought off or intimidated, or if they appear, that their statements will not be believed, or will be garbled, and an unfavourable report upon them returned to the Collector; above all, perhaps, the conviction that he who seeks redress at the hands of the European is thenceforth a marked man amongst the native officials; that his whole future peace and safety are jeopardised by this attempt, and that every means of annoyance and of oppression, even to false accusations of felony, will be brought into play against him, until his own ruin and that of his family are sooner or later consummated; some, or all, of these circumstances unite in every case, in more or less forcible combination, to render redress not only difficult, but in many instances almost impossible; at the same time it is to be remarked that the authority of the tahsildar must be supported by his European superiors against the numerous false charges which are unsparingly preferred by the intriguing ryots.†

See Hon. W. Elliot, App. (C.), No. 6.

72. It may here possibly suggest itself to those unacquainted with the duties of the European officials in the provinces, that they are obnoxious to blame for not personally investigating all the complaints which find their way before them; and that were they so to do, a great check would necessarily be offered to the repetition of similar causes of complaint. But they who would thus argue know but little of the nature and extent of the duties which any European officer in a district has to discharge; and are ignorant of, or forget, both the immense size of our collectorates, and the small number of Europeans employed for the ordinary administration of the affairs of each province.

Other duties of revenue officers tend to throw the investigation of complaints into the hands of the tahsildar.

Mr. Lushington, App. (C.), No. 4.–1.
Knox, App. (C.), No. 1.–1.
W. Elliot, App. (C.), No. 6.
G. N. Taylor, App. (C.), No. 3.–1.

73. To quote the language of Mr. Bourdillon's report, describing the district of North Arcot, which may be taken as a fair average representation of the whole of the provinces:

App. (C.), No. 13.–1.

Size of Collectorates.

"The district is a little less extensive than the whole of Wales, and is a fourth more populous; Wales contains 7,400 square miles, and this district 7,000. Wales has 1,184,000 inhabitants, and this district 1,486,000."

Now for the whole of this territory and population, there are practically but four committing magistrates, and the accompanying table will give a view of the magisterial European force in each district.

NAMES.	Extent in Square Miles.	Population.	Number of European Revenue Officers.
Ganjam	6,400	926,930	4
Vizagapatam	7,650	1,254,272	4
Rajahmundry	6,050	1,012,036	4
Masulipatam	5,000	520,816	4
Guntoor	4,960	570,085	4
Nellore	7,930	935,690	5
Cuddapah	12,970	1,451,921	4
Bellary	13,056	1,229,599	6
Canara	7,720	1,056,333	6
Kurnool	3,243	273,190	2
Chingleput	3,020	583,462	5
North Arcot	6,800	1,485,873	6
Salem	8,200	1,195,377	5
South Arcot	7,610	1,006,005	6
Tanjore	3,900	1,676,086	4
Trichinopoly	3,000	709,196	4
Malabar	6,060	1,514,909	5
Coimbatore	8,280	1,153,862	6
Madura	10,700	1,756,791	6
Tinnevelly	5,700	1,269,216	7
Madras	27	720,000	1

74. The

* On this point the sheristadar (App. (G.), No. 3), says: "I do not think that the ryots believe these acts are permitted by the Government or the Collectors; but the general knowledge that the talook servants and the hazzoor establishment are combined together, and the Collector does nothing without the advice of the ministerial officer, and the general fear of offending the tahsildar to whom the next kist is to be paid, principally keep the parties from coming forward."

† The difficulty under which the tahsildars labour is pointed out by more than one of the civilians who had addressed Government. We select the following passage from the letter of Mr. Hall, Collector

Necessary tendency of this.

74. The result of this state of things necessarily tends to refer inquiry to the tahsildar, who by himself, or his subordinates, is often a party implicated in the complaints preferred; nor do we see how any amelioration can be justly anticipated, so long as matters are permitted to remain in their present condition.

Suggestions of measures of a remedial character offered.

75. Such are the convictions and opinions at which we have arrived, from a consideration of the whole of the materials before us; and having expressed our sentiments upon the immediate question submitted to us, that of the existence or non-existence of torture in this Presidency for the police and revenue purposes, we might reasonably conclude our labours here; but as the last instructions of Government have requested us to go into the question "in all its bearings," we feel that we should not be justified in abstaining from expressing those reflections which have forced themselves upon our minds, in connexion with this subject, during the course of our inquiry; although in doing so we are desirous that our statements should be viewed in the light of a respectful suggestion to Government of topics which may well form the subject of their deliberations, rather than as an expression of any decided conviction of our own upon a very wide question, open to much debate, likely to give rise to difference of opinion, and requiring research into facts, which we have comparatively but little means of making, certainly not to such an extent as would decidedly satisfy our own minds, that the measures to which we point attention are generally expedient, or if so, that they afford the appropriate alleviation of the evil which is found to exist.

State of the law.

76. We could not but have our attention pointedly drawn to the state of the law, under which such a condition of circumstance as that which the present investigation brings to light could continue to exist; and on this point it will be sufficient for us to state, that it appears to us both circuitous in its procedure, and deficient in its provisions for the prevention and punishment of personal violence illegally administered by an abuse of authority. We have collected the main provisions of the law on this subject, and we deem that we have sufficiently discharged our duty in drawing the attention of Government to its state as it stands, leaving such amendment or alteration as may be thought expedient to the better consideration of the Right honourable the Governor in Council.

Reg. XI. of 1816, sec. 30.

By Regulation XI. of 1816, sec. 30, "any officer of police or other person maltreating a prisoner or witness for the purpose of obtaining information or confession, shall be subject to punishment by the magistrate according to the nature of the case; and should the offence be of an aggravated nature, the party offending shall be forwarded to the criminal judge to be punished by him, or committed for trial before the Court of Circuit."

Reg. III. of 1819.

By Regulation III. of 1819, native officers of police guilty of abuse of authority are rendered liable to civil suits. It is further provided that:

"Whenever a charge of this nature may be preferred before a magistrate, and be proved by sufficient evidence to his satisfaction, he is hereby empowered to punish the offender by a fine not exceeding 50 Arcot rupees, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month."

"In all cases wherein the measure of punishment specified in the preceding clause shall appear to be insufficient, the party accused shall be forwarded to the criminal judge, to be by him dealt with according to the provisions of the general regulations."

These seem to be tedious proceedings, applicable only to one class of offences, abuse of authority, namely, in police charges, and totally inadequate to the necessities of the case. There is but one other regulation under which a police or revenue officer guilty of extorting "money or other valuable consideration" can

Reg. IX. of 1822.

be rendered amenable to justice. This Regulation IX. of 1822, as the title and preamble

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Collector of South Arcot (App. (C.), No. 15.–1.): "I must confess that it does not seem to me to be a matter to create surprise that occasional instances should have occurred in which the natives have had recourse to illegal and cruel modes of inflicting pain for the purpose of making contumacious defaulters pay their dues, when it is remembered that their reputations for activity and zeal, and even their situation used formerly to depend upon a punctual realisation of the Government demand within prescribed periods, and that they have had to collect what has been of late very generally admitted to be an excessive amount of land rent."

preamble inform us, was an attempt at erecting a "summary jurisdiction in the Collector over public servants accused of having embezzled the public money, or made unauthorised collections or received bribes or extorted money." This regulation was extended and amended by Regulation VII. of 1828, and the effect of the two together presents one of the most extraordinary failures in the whole history of legislation of means to their intended end, for the result is that a party accused may be in the first instance tried by the assistant collector, thence he may appeal to the Collector, from whose decision an appeal lies to the Revenue Board. This Board may either grant the relief prayed by the petition, refer the petitioner to Government, or bid him seek redress in the regular civil courts. In the event of the matter being referred to Government, it does not appear clear whether the Government possesses any power of passing a final decision, or whether its course is not to appoint a commission to revise the proceedings; but if the appellant be referred by the Revenue Board to the courts of the country, it is certain that the case is again to be considered by the Ziilah Court, from whose decision there is yet another appeal to the Court of Sudder Udawlut. Of course in such a state of the law no poverty-stricken ryot could contend against any wealthy revenue officer, and we are not aware of any complaints being brought forward under these two regulations by the people. An Act, XXXVII. of 1850, was passed for regulating inquiries into the behaviour of public servants, but as that Act only empowers the Government to issue a formal commission upon certain special occasions, it has no general effect upon the daily administration of justice in ordinary cases of abuse of authority.

Reg. VII. of 1828.

Act XXXVII. of 1850.

77. We are fully alive to the effect which the spread of education, the opening of communications, the increased intercourse of mind with mind, the lowering of the assessment, where it is found to press too heavily upon the ryot, must necessarily produce upon the practice of torture; the three former by their effects upon the native character, the latter by diminishing the necessity for constant interference with the ryot in all his agricultural operations throughout the year. All these will doubtless enter into a combination powerful if gradual, but they are but general remedies. Our attention has naturally been turned to consider whether there may not be something special in the circumstances of the country which, independent of such slow and general remedies, seems to admit of and invite redress of a special and specific character.

General effects of education, &c.

78. We have already stated the disproportion between the size of the districts and the number of European officers employed in the civil administration of their affairs, and we have pointed out what appears to us the natural result of such a state of things. It cannot be denied that a greater strength of European Government servants in a province must tend to its more perfect administration, and the question is how and in what direction such additional force could be most beneficially employed and rendered serviceable in putting down the native practice of resorting to such illegal personal violence as we have been engaged in commenting on.

In what direction increased agency most usefully employed.

79. Now we find all revenue, police, and magisterial authority centred in one and the same set of functionaries. The very peons whose duty was primarily intended to be employed solely in the repression and discovery of felonies and misdemeanors, and who were so previously to the year 1816, are positively and chiefly employed in the collection of the revenue. The important Regulation XI. of 1816, which established the provincial police upon its present footing, by section 48, expressly provides as follows:—

Revenue and police authority at present vested in the same body.

Police made revenue officers.

Reg. XI. of 1816, sec. 48.

"The police establishment which may be transferred to the collectors as magistrates, shall not be considered as distinct from the revenue establishment, but shall be equally employed in police and revenue duties, as occasion may require."

The tahsildars, originally mere revenue officers, their peishcars, gomastahs, and peons, were by the same enactment invested with full police powers.

Revenue officers made police.

Section 25 provides as follows:—

Sec. 25.

"1st. Tahsildars or native collectors of the districts, by whatever name designated, shall *ex officio* be heads of the police of their respective districts; they shall be charged with the maintenance of the peace, and they shall report to the magistrate all acts which they may do, and all material information which they may receive, connected with their police duties."

"2d. The

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"2d. The peishcars, gomastahs, and peons who are or may be employed under tahsildars of districts, shall perform the duties of police as well as revenue duties, and they shall be considered officers of police as well as revenue servants."

Reg. XI. of 1816. Whilst by Regulation XI. of the same year (1816) the whole "office of magistrate" was transferred "from the judge to the collector of the zillah."

Probable result of such a system.

80. Thus it will be perceived that the collection of the land revenue was entrusted to the very class who had from time immemorial been accustomed to practise the most cruel and violent tortures upon the persons of the unfortunate prisoners in their custody, accused or suspected of crime, and that, with the full cognizance and even approval of their fellow countrymen at large. Now it certainly does not seem to be drawing an overstrained inference to argue that the peons accustomed to elicit confessions in criminal matters through the instrumentality of torture, would not be slow to have recourse to the same or similar appliances for the extortion of dues in revenue matters; especially as the practice was of long standing also in this department of the State administration under native rule,* and no innovation or surprise upon the habits and customs of their fellow countrymen. We do not mean to say that there may not have been an equal or possibly even a greater amount of personal violence in the collection of revenue previous to 1816 than subsequent to that epoch, but while the diminution is traceable to other causes, the concentration of all police and revenue duties in the same hands appears to us necessarily to have destroyed that check which would have resulted, had these powers been committed to two distinct bodies.

Character of police.

81. We may add to this that the whole police is underpaid, notoriously corrupt, and without any of the moral restraint and self-respect which education ordinarily engenders; and that the character of the native when in power displays itself in the form of rapacity, cruelty, and tyranny, at least as much as its main features are subservience, timidity, and trickery, when the Hindoo is a mere private individual; so much so, that one judge declares the whole people are to be divided into the governing and the governed, "the oppressor and the oppressed."

C. M'Kenzie, App. (C.), No. 3.-6.
W. Murray, App. (C.), No. 8.-1.
A. Hathaway, App. (C.), No. 8.-4.
W. Saalfelt, App. (C.), No. 8.-6.
C. Turner, App. (C.), No. 13.-7.
Sheristadar, App. (G.), No. 3.
Cotton, App. (C.), No. 4.-2.

Combination among the native servants of Government.

82. When we reflect that there is but too good reason to suspect the existence of a league† in which the native officials, with some bright exceptions, are banded together from the highest to the lowest, for the common purpose of extorting illicit gains, and for mutual protection from discovery, the mind ceases to wonder at the universal and systematic practice of personal violence, the bare assertion of the existence of which is as startling to European ears as its reality is abhorrent to European morality.

Nulla Moottoo Pillay, App. (G.), Nos. 4 and 5.

State of the country requires an immediate remedy.

83. Such, however, has been the state of the country, the evil gradually diminishing in severity and extent, but still of enormous proportions, and imperatively

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* "Murshid Allykhan, who became Nawab of Bengal in 1718, was, among his other atrocities, remarkable for the severity with which he extorted revenue from the zemindars. We are told that he used to oblige defaulters 'to wear leather longdrawers, filled with live cats, and to drink buffaloe's milk mixed with salt, till they were brought to death's door by diarrhœa.' The chora (or whip) was also constantly in use. According to Stewart, one of his agents, Nazir Ahmed, used to deliver over the captive zemindars to be tormented with various refinements of cruelty; such as hanging up by the feet; bastinadoing, and setting them in the sun in summer; and by stripping them naked and sprinkling them frequently with cold water in winter. Another of his people, Syeid Reza Khan, ordered a pond to be dug filled with everything disgusting, to which, in scorn of the Hindoos, he gave the name of Bickoont (Paradise), and through this detestable pool the defaulters were drawn by a rope tied under their arms. During the 17th century, the practice of tying wretches to palm trees, with their bodies smeared with honey, to attract the red ants, was by no means unfrequent." —Dr. Chever's Report on Medical Jurisprudence in the Bengal Presidency, page 306.

† *See* Sir T. Munro's Report to Police Committee, 10th April 1806, sec. 55. "As there is a general combination, down to the lowest village servant, against the Collector, it is not easy for him to learn what is going on, and when he has made the discovery, he perhaps only removes one set of servants to employ another equally corrupt, and hence, in order to prevent their falling into similar practices, he is forced to act rather as a spy over them, than as the Superintendent of the Province committed to his charge. Of about a hundred principal division and district servants who have acted under me during the last seven years, there have not been more than five or six against whom peculation to a greater or small extent has not been proved."

imperatively calling for an immediate and effectual remedy, if any such can be found.

Separation of the revenue and police functions suggested.

84. It would seem not only plausible but reasonable to look for such a remedy in the separation of the revenue and police functions; and it is to this that we venture to draw the attention of Government. We abstain from offering any direct or positive opinion upon the subject ourselves, because it does not fall within the immediate sphere of our inquiry: the expediency of this measure may be regarded as a separate question, which might form the subject of a totally distinct investigation; and certainly we should be desirous of sifting the matter much more fully than we have had any opportunity, before pledging ourselves to any confident determination regarding it. Much, doubtless, is to be urged on both sides. We should require to compare the different systems as tried in Madras before and since the laws of 1816; to ascertain how the two principles work in Bengal, Bombay, and the North West Provinces. We know that in Mysore there is scarcely a third of the European agency employed in the districts of Madras; that the superintendent of a division has not only the work of a Madras collector, but much of that of the Civil and Criminal Court, with the power of presiding at trials in capital cases; yet if it should be found that there crime is more rigorously repressed, litigation less uncertain and tedious, the revenue more readily realised, and the country on the whole better managed than in our oldest possessions, this alone must make us pause and consider deeper as to a remedy which seems to promise much from its apparent applicability to the evil and its causes; yet it appears to us worthy of the fullest consideration, since the disjunction of the police and revenue authority of the native servants would break the neck of that power which is wielded by them with such terrible force and concert. It is the union of the two duties which gives them their principal power, and presents a tempting facility for abuse.

Authorities, App. (G.), No. 3.

85. "In all cases," says the sheristadar, App. (G.), No. 3, "where a tahsildar, as revenue officer, found it difficult to induce the ryots to come to a settlement, he used to trouble them by exercising and abusing the powers vested in him as a police officer. This practice, I doubt not, is prevailing everywhere." And again, "As already observed, the revenue officers, in managing their revenue matters, were obliged to abuse their police powers too. By uniting these two offices together, a great inconvenience, and consequent trouble and delay before disposing of any other matter, has been occasioned both to the tahsildars and the ryots in their respective talooks. The tahsildar cannot possibly pay his due attention to these two duties respectively." And again, still more forcibly and pointedly:

"If the duties of police and revenue are hereafter separated, and the amildars and heads of police, aided with sufficient establishments, employed to conduct them respectively, allowing them at the same time a handsome pay, it will, I undoubtingly say, afford a great relief, not only to the servants, but also to the subjects of the State, both in revenue and police matters; and moreover these two officers will be too much afraid of each other to commit any irregularity in exercising their powers. Torture may thus be suppressed entirely."

Hon. W. Elliot, App. (C.), No. 6.

"Another check on the abuse of authority," says the Honourable Walter Elliot, "would be obtained by separating the police from the revenue functions now exercised by native revenue officers. Persons suffering from injuries inflicted in the one department, are cut off from all chance of redress through the other, and the European magistrate is often too far off to appeal."

Mr. Cherry, App. (C.), No. 14.–2.

"I am the sole European," says Mr. Cherry, "to conduct and overlook the police duties among a population of no less than 572,860, and superintend the collection of upwards of six lacks of revenue from a country extending over some 4,000 square miles. I am confident also that the separation of the police and magisterial powers from the revenue officers will, besides other reasons, ensure a greater efficiency in these departments, in either of which the duties are very frequently too onerous to be properly conducted by only a single officer."

Redress from tahsildars not to be expected.

86. It must be surely unnecessary for us to dwell on the improbability that a native will obtain redress from a tahsildar as a magistrate for an injury

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inflicted possibly under his orders, or at any rate, in the discharge of a duty, which, to his eyes, relieves it of odium or culpability, the collection of the Government revenues. It is, in point of fact, to hand over the spoiled to the spoiler, and to ask the party most deeply interested in hushing the matter up, to display the impartiality of a judge.

Opinions as to the present police.

87. The character of the native police has been drawn by more than one writer in the reports furnished to Government. We select two.

Mr. Mackenzie, App. (C.), No. 2.–6.

Mr. Mackenzie writes as follows:

"I have no hesitation in stating that the so-called police of the mofussil is little better than delusion. It is a terror to well-disposed and peaceable people, none whatever to thieves and rogues, and that if it was abolished *in toto*, the saving of expense to Government would be great, and property would be not a whit less secure than it now is."

Mr. Saalfelt, App. (C.), No. 8.–6.

Mr. Saalfelt says:

"The police establishment has become the bane and pest of society, the terror of the community, and the origin of half the misery and discontent that exist among the subjects of Government. Corruption and bribery reign paramount throughout the whole establishment; violence, torture, and cruelty are their chief instruments for detecting crime, implicating innocence, or extorting money. Robberies are daily and nightly committed, and not unfrequently with their connivance, certain suspicious characters are taken up and conveyed to some secluded spot far out of the reach of witnesses; every species of cruelty is exercised upon them; if guilty, the crime is invariably confessed, and stolen property discovered; but a tempting bribe soon releases them from custody. Should they persist in avowing their innocence, relief from suffering is promised by criminating some wealthy individual, and in the agony of despair he is pointed to as the receiver of stolen goods. In his turn he is compelled to part with his hard-earned coin to avert the impending danger. Even the party robbed does not escape the clutching grasp of the heartless peon and duffadar; he is threatened with being torn from his home, dragged to the cutcherry, and detained there for days or weeks to the actual detriment of his trade or livelihood, unless he point out the supposed thieves. The dread of, or aversion to the cutcherry is so great, that the owner would sooner disavow the stolen article and disclaim all knowledge of the property, though his name be found written upon it in broad characters; while such is the actual state of things, and while the people entertain such a lively horror of the police, it is not possible to expect a single victim of torture to come forward and arraign his tormentors, or to bring the charge home to any one of them after the deed has been perpetrated in some ruined fort or deep ravine situated miles away from the town or village."

Such a police requires either thorough replacement or reorganisation.

Police to be placed under independent authority.

88. But it seems to us questionable whether to render the police efficient, it must not be placed under independent European authority. Although the Collector would still remain the political head of his whole province, and retain all his power and authority as a justice of the peace and magistrate, it will probably be thought that the police cannot be organised, brought up to, or kept in the requisite state of discipline, unless it be commanded by an officer who should give his whole undivided time and energies exclusively to that object.

Probable result of such a police in criminal cases.

89. It seems more than probable that this measure would have a very powerful effect upon the welfare of the people. In police cases, it cannot be doubted that a better paid, better organised police force, separated altogether from ordinary revenue duties, placed under European officers, and commanded by an intelligent superintendent, immediately responsible to Government for the peace of the whole district, would in a very short time interpose an effectual check to the resort to torture to elicit confessions. It would then be impossible, under such vigilant supervision as would be practicable in every case, for the native police authorities to evade the orders of the Court of Foujdaree Udawlut, or detain suspected parties and prisoners in their custody, without an immediate report to their superiors. Every allegation of maltreatment would receive instant attention and investigation, and be followed, wherever detected, by

by prompt and adequate punishment. The officers of police themselves would soon lose the slovenly habit of thinking they had done all that justice requires, in resting their proof upon confessions; they would become vigilant and acute in tracing out those circumstantial evidences of guilt which cannot lie, and which they would soon recognise as a far more satisfactory description of proof than got up testimony, as perjured as it is direct; and the same conduct which has sufficiently guaranteed the peace and safety of European countries during the last 30 years, within which time the science of police may be said to have been entirely originated, would speedily afford to this Presidency an admirable constabulary, preventive and detective. Indeed such are the institutions of society in India, that we believe, with a mofussil police properly constituted and commanded, scarcely any crime, however minute, could be perpetrated without the discovery of the offender by perfectly legal and justifiable means.

A. Robertson, App. (C.), No. 2.–1.
A. Hathaway, App. (C.), No. 8.–4.
M. Murray, App. (C.), No. 8.–1.
W. Molle, App. (C.), No. 10.–4.
T. Anderson, App. (C.), No. 10.–7.
A. S. Mathison, App. (C.), No. 13.–3.
Capt. Campbell, App. (C.), No. 24.–12.

90. We have already alluded to what are probably necessary results of the same measure, both as affecting the use of torture in the collection of Government revenue, and in the exaction of illicit gains.

Probable results in revenue matters.

91. We cannot refrain from pointing out that the whole of this question was ably considered in the year 1815. Previous to that era the police and magisterial power had been exercised solely by the judges; this was found to be productive of great evils, and the remedy proposed was, to separate the police and magisterial functions from the judge, and confer them on the Collector, though some difference of opinion prevailed. The Police Committee of 1806 had reported in favour of transferring the police authority only. Sir Thomas Munro was in favour of the entire transfer of both police and magisterial authority. The Government thought that the Court of Directors' intentions were that the police functions only should be transferred; the Judicial Despatch of the Court, dated 20th December 1815, settled the point definitively (*see* para. 11—16*) in favour of Sir Thomas Munro's views.

This topic considered in 1815.

92. Mr. Fullerton, then member of Council, took an opposite view, and his powerful minutes may with advantage be consulted in the second volume of Madras Revenue and Judicial Selections. In his minute of the 1st January 1816, he was in favour, like all his contemporaries, of transferring the police authority from the judge to the Collector; and so far as he proposed to divest the judges of these duties, we conceive he was unquestionably right; we desire to quote his words, which are as follows:

Mr. Fullerton's views.

"On the support of police duties, it is argued by the Honourable Court, and has indeed been generally admitted by all who have ever considered the subject, first, that no system of police will be efficient, unless the subordinate duties be

Madras Revenue and Judicial Selections, p. 365, sec. 42.

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* Sec. "11. In perusing these proceedings, we have been gratified to find that, with the exception of one point, which is indeed of considerable importance, there is no material difference between Colonel Munro's understanding and the interpretation given by you of our intentions.

"12. The point on which a difference of statement has arisen between you and Colonel Munro, regards that part of our despatch, in which we enjoined the transfer of magisterial functions to the Collector, Colonel Munro thinking that we meant to include in the transfer not merely the superintendence and control of the police, but the whole duties of magistrate, and our Governor in Council, on the other hand, conceiving that we intend to confine the transfer to the superintendence and control of the public establishment.

"13. We have no hesitation in declaring our intention to have been, that the transfer should take place in the sense and to the extent supposed by Colonel Munro; and this intention, we still think, was fairly deducible from the tenor of paragraphs 84, 85, 88 to 91, 95 to 97, 102 and 107 of our despatch.

"14. We should not, however, be averse to leave to the zillah judges a concurrent power to act as magistrates in conjunction with the collectors, provided that this can be effected without risk of collision between the two authorities.

"15. We cannot concur with your observation, 'that it is by no means necessary to the efficiency of the collector's superintendence of police, that he should be invested with the powers of a magistrate.' On the contrary, we are of opinion that to withhold magisterial power from the superintendents of police would greatly lessen that respect and salutary awe which their office as well as character ought to inspire.

"16. It only remains for us, therefore, to direct that our instructions for the transfer of the duties of magistrate to the collectors be carried into effect, so as that the zillah judges may be enabled to give their whole time to the administration of civil justice."

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be conducted by the taliar, or village watcher; secondly, that the taliars, or village watchers, will act only with effect under the head inhabitants; thirdly, that the head inhabitants will act only willingly under the amildar and Collector. Hence it follows, by clear deduction of consequences, that the superintendence of the police ought to be under the Collector. The ubiquitory nature of the Collector's situation, the connexion that has invariably subsisted between the revenue and police duties, which have, until of late, been executed by the same persons, point him out the fittest person for the office. The expediency of the transfer of police duties from magistrates to the Collector has been dwelt upon at length by the first Committee of Police, in the year 1806; but here, like that committee, I must draw the line between executive and judicial functions. For although it is admitted that the Collector can most advantageously perform the duties of police, it by no means follows that he should be the magistrate, much less the sole magistrate of the district. Police I consider to involve a duty entirely distinct from magisterial. It is, to all intents and purposes, in its nature executive; and although not absolutely incompatible with that of magistrate, it had better be kept separate, for it necessarily involves acts against which appeal should be open to the magistrate, by whom alone their propriety can be decided on. The establishment of such a degree of control and superintendence over the conduct of the people, as will tend to the prevention of crime, must be the first object of police; the next, when crimes have been committed, to secure the apprehension of the criminals, by a proper arrangement and distribution of its officers. It will then become the duty of the superintendent of police summarily to inquire whether the criminal charge be or be not well founded, and when it appears so, to cause the parties and witnesses to be sent to the magistrate. The magistrate is to judge and to determine the measure of punishment to the extent allowed him; or if the crime be such as to require punishment beyond his power, it will be his duty to commit for trial before the superior tribunal, the Court of Circuit. The arrangements calculated for the prevention, next, the detection of crime, when committed, and the apprehension of criminals, I conceive to be the proper duties of police: the trial and punishment are the duties of the magistrate and Court of Circuit, in their respective gradations."

And in section 53 he singularly predicts what has really happened:

"It is not, I conclude, intended to make police or the administration of the criminal law subservient to the collection of revenue, to vest in the Collector such a degree of overwhelming authority as will enable him to dictate the terms of cultivation, to infringe on the personal liberty and the free exercise of the labour of the ryots, and extract, by an organised system of compulsion, a revenue beyond the natural result of voluntary engagement. And if my conclusion be correct, the charge of the police confers all legitimate means of giving full energy to the revenue system; but when we consider that the charge and control, and the means of employing police, involve in the first instance the actual exercise of the whole civil powers of the country, when we consider how that power has been formerly used in the administration of revenue, it will hardly be disputed that it is a charge not to be safely trusted, without an independent authority at hand to listen to complaints against its abuse. If indeed the permanent settlement had been generally made, or even village rents on a long lease, my argument will lose much of its force. The Collector's revenue dealings would, in such case, be confined to a higher order of natives, less likely to suffer from mistaken views of his power; but when the Collector and his servants, as in a ryotwar settlement, comes once a year in direct collision with every ryot in the country, the stocks and the rattan ought not certainly to be admitted as appendages to his office." We would also beg to refer to the powerful State Paper of Mr. Fullerton, under date the 7th June 1820 (Madras Judicial Selections, volume iv. page 46), where some admirable remarks will be found most apposite to the present subject. We would particularly select the following passages.

In para. 35: "It has been urged that, on general principle, police powers cannot be entrusted to revenue officers without dangers of misapplication; that the powers vested in them for the maintenance of the peace and for the public good will be converted into an engine for the support of their revenue duties, for

for the enforcement of compliance with arbitrary orders or unjust demands. This arrangement was on a former occasion considered by the supreme authority in India as decisive against the intended transfer of the police, only it was considered as involving a deviation from the fundamental principles of our civil Government.

"It will hardly be disputed that nearly all the oppressions practised in the country have their source with native officers of Government. Without being entrusted with some degree of authority, they cannot perform the duties required of them, and that authority, and influence resulting from it, they seldom fail to abuse; the extent of the abuse will be in proportion to the vigilance and ability of the European head; if his administration be lax, if he reposes improper confidence, the mischief will extend to the perversion of justice, the Court itself will be converted into an instrument of oppression."

Again, in para. 46: "The Collectors are now to superintend the cultivation; they are interested in the occupation and cultivation of every field; they are to create as well as to collect the revenues through their immediate officers. Those officers are to be instruments and agents of the police and magistracy, they will be the judges, collectors, magistrates, and superintendents of police of villages; zemindars and their servants, renters and renters' servants, will be the same, and so will shrotriumdars, jaghiredars, and enamdars; for all as actual managers of the village under the rules laid down by the Commission supersede the hereditary office of head inhabitants of villages as much as renters and their servants. It must follow, then, that collectors in their united capacity of collectors, magistrate, and superintendent of police, and all other subordinate officers down to the manager of a village, come into direct collision with the whole cultivating class, with refractory renters being inhabitants, with all ryots in arrears, with ryots refusing to cultivate on terms prescribed by the revenue officers, with cultivators refusing to pay undue exactions; with all classes refusing to pay abject submission to amildars or tahsildars and zemindars, renters, and all their servants, in all revenue cases, in all police cases; a man, therefore, against whom a native revenue officer entertains animosity, may be charged with contempt, abusive language, calumny, and affray; he may be tried by revenue authority for acts that arose out of an undue demand, which the revenue department had no right to make, out of disobedience to an order it had no right to give, and will probably be punished in a case in which the judge denounced the punishment as the real aggressor."

And again, in para. 64: "What necessary connexion subsists between the collection of revenue and the administration of justice, civil or criminal? Are not their duties perfectly distinct? Why then should both be in the hands of the same person? Is it not clear that every argument of reason shows the necessity of their being separate? The right of collecting revenue carries with it unbounded influence and great power of abuse and oppression. Are not the misconduct, the violent and arbitrary acts of public servants, the great blemish of our Government? Is it not against the acts of public servants then that judicial control ought principally to be directed? Is it not prudent, by separating powers when duties do not require union, to guard against abuse? Why then destroy the best, the only check, by throwing all the influence of powers and authority of the State into the same hands?"

Again, in para. 65: "All the arguments adduced in support of union of revenue and judicial powers, seem to me to carry with them indisputable admission of contemplated over-assessment. Actual force or overwhelming influence, resulting from such union, is required to exact with success an overstrained revenue; no such powers are requisite to enforce a reasonable demand. It will always be found that where assessments are moderate, least anxiety is shown by collectors about judicial powers. Such an union is not thought of in Bengal. It was declared indispensable in ryotwar countries, because the ryotwar assessments were arbitrary and excessive. How clear the reasoning of the Sudder Udawlut on this point in the following words: 'It is obviously only a forced and unnatural exaction of labour that would meet with obstruction in the Zillah Courts;' and it is only such exaction that can require judicial powers to be vested in the collectors.

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"We all remember the time when it was argued by the Commercial Department, that commercial residents should hold magisterial powers over weavers. The idea was admitted to be absurd, and was justly condemned by the Revenue Department; but after all, when we view the matter abstractedly on just principles, we must ask what more connexion is there between magistracy and cultivating land, than between magistracy and weaving cloth? Why did commercial residents wish to exercise authoritative powers over weavers? To compel them to weave on their own terms. Why is it required that magisterial authority should be vested in the Collector's servants? That they may compel cultivators to cultivate on their own terms. And why should the influence of judicial powers be required in the one case more than the other? The duties are distinct, and each enough of itself to require one man's attention; both cannot be well conducted. The weaving of cloth and cultivation of land rest on the same principle, the profit attached to the labour required. To argue on the necessity of attaching to either the authority of magistracy, is only to admit that the power and influence of the magistrate is required to enforce that which ought to result from free and voluntary consent and mutual agreement.

"To repress the arbitrary exercise of authority by individuals; to protect the great body of the people against the oppression of the few; to render all the executive officers amenable to the law; to substitute as the recompense of labour fair and acknowledged emoluments for private and undue exactions, form the fundamental principles of civil government."

And the Court of Directors, in their Judicial Letter of the 11th April 1826, express themselves as follows:

"The revenue officers under the Madras Government are vested with very extensive unchecked authority in the department of the magistracy, including a considerable part of the administration of the penal law. They alone are competent to receive criminal charges against natives in the first instance, and many of their proceedings are unrecorded and exempt from control. Acts of great atrocity may be practised by the native officers, and the proceedings of magistrates and assistants may be arbitrary and injurious, without any probability of their authors being called to an account. Instances of such misconduct may be occasionally brought to light, and orders suited to the occasion may in consequence be given. But it is essential to good government that the people should not be left to a casual and uncertain protection; against a power so dangerous and liable to abuse, the best attainable safeguards should be established. The only way in which any abuse of power on the part of the officers of police can be subjected to exposure, and the evidence of their misconduct placed on record, is by a civil action in the zillah court, unless the party aggrieved should submit his complaint to the magistrate, who has the power of inflicting a punishment in such cases under Regulation II. of 1816, section 44.

"He who can exercise any sort of uncontrolled authority, however small its amount may be in any particular case, if he can inflict one stripe, or one day's imprisonment, or fine one rupee, without being accountable for his proceedings, has in effect a power almost despotic over those persons who are subject to him. Moreover, the exclusive privilege of receiving criminal charges carries with it a power not less dangerous than that of inflicting punishment, namely, a power to exempt individuals from the penalties of the law."

Conclusion.

93. Our labours draw to their conclusion. We have honestly and fearlessly expressed our solemn conviction upon this important question submitted to our investigation and judgment, which we have formed certainly most carefully and cautiously, and to the best of our abilities; and we have ventured to suggest what may be deemed appropriate and speedy remedies for the evils brought to light by the present inquiry. In doing so we have pointed to a copious infusion of the element of European agency into the civil administration of the provinces. In this we are very far from being actuated by any hostility to the natives, or a desire to exclude them from their fair share in the government of this country. Perhaps instead of the phrase "European" agency, it would have been more correct to have used the term "moral" agency, without reference to colour or birth; for there are many East Indians and some natives who, in our opinion, might as safely be trusted with power as any among ourselves.

East Indian and Native Agency.

94. It

94. It is gratifying to know that among the present there are, and among the rising generation of Hindoos there will be probably many more, who would not look to place as the opportunity of amassing riches by dishonest or oppressive practices, and to whom the liberties and welfare of their fellow-countrymen might be safely committed. Some such there are at the present moment exercising authority with high advantage to the people in the provinces. Wherever and whenever such men can be found, we would advocate their employment. Our aim is to guard the natives against themselves, such as they are now. Employment of natives.

95. We indulge in the hope that our present inquiry has not been altogether unproductive of good effects. The determination of Government to sift this matter to the bottom, and to expose the practice of torture, if it were really found to exist, cannot but necessitate the adoption of measures for its suppression, as a necessary corollary, now that its existence is established. This inquiry not without results.

96. But, independent of this, the assurance which has been afforded the people at large, that whatever may have been the practice, it was not countenanced by the Government; the pointed manner in which the attention of all Europeans in authority has been called by Government to the subject; the salutary fear which cannot but have been inspired in the breasts of the native officials; the confidence which publicity must have given to the people to resist their oppressors; all these must have exercised much influence in checking for a season the perpetration of torture. Effect of the measures taken by Government.

97. We do not think the fears of those well founded who anticipate a serious falling off in the revenue as the first and immediate consequence of the present agitation, although the anticipation is itself a strange admission of the universality of persecution as an instrument for collecting the Government dues. It is generally asserted that the natives look upon the infliction of personal violence as a less evil than the sale of their property. Hitherto there has been on the part of the European* revenue authorities a leaning against that measure, except in the last resort, and the natives know it; but if it should be now necessary to sell in the first instance, as the only means left of dealing with a defaulter; and if it be true that this is felt as a more serious infliction than personal violence, we think we argue correctly that the people will make corresponding efforts to avoid it. Fear of consequences of inquiry groundless.

98. The publication of this Report may, we hope, have a beneficial result, but we cannot conclude without most respectfully, yet earnestly, expressing our fears, that if this inquiry unfortunately be allowed to die away without action, no remedial measures being founded upon it, with the alarm excited by temporary activity will also subside the apprehension of evil consequences to the evil doers. The native officials will but have learned another lesson of their own power and impunity; we shall but deliver back to their mercy those whose boldness in urging complaints has aroused a vengeance which we shall not have taken care to render impotent; and thus the native population may be worse off than before. Necessity of action.

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
H. Stokes,
John Bruce Norton,

Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

Polytechnic, Mount-road, Commissioners' Office,
16 April 1855.

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* *See* C. O. of the Board of Revenue, second edition, p. 337.

TABULAR SUMMARY of the Results of the Commissioners' Inquiries into the Subject of TORTURE.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Charges preferred to the Commissioners.							REPLIES OF AUTHORITIES.																											
					In Person.			9.	By Letter.			POLICE.												REVENUE.															
					Torture.		8.		Torture.		12.	Affirmative.				Negative.				Neutral.				Affirmative.				Negative.				Neutral.							
Number.	DISTRICTS.	Distance from Madras of Chief Stations.	Area, Square Miles.	Population in 1850-51.	6. Police.	7. Revenue.	Other Grievances.	Parties who Registered their Names, but failed afterwards to appear.	10. Police.	11. Revenue.	Other Grievances.	13. Judge.	14. Magistrate.	15. Surgeon.	16. Others.	17. Judge.	18. Magistrate.	19. Surgeon.	20. Others.	21. Judge.	22. Magistrate.	23. Surgeon.	24. Others.	25. Judge.	26. Magistrate.	27. Surgeon.	28. Others.	29. Judge.	30. Magistrate.	31. Surgeon.	32. Others.	33. Judge.	34. Magistrate.	35. Surgeon.	36. Others.				
1	Ganjam	673	6,400	9,26,930	–	–	–	–	–	6	22	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
2	Vizagapatam	513	7,650	12,54,272	–	–	–	1	1	1	26	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
3	Rajahmundry	365	6,050	10,12,036	–	–	–	–	2	–	18	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
4	Masulipatam	281	5,000	5,20,866	–	3	2	–	5	37	55	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
5	Guntoor	251	4,960	5,70,083	–	3	2	–	1	39	56	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
6	Nellore	108	7,930	9,35,690	–	3	5	5	3	6	33	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
7	Cuddapah	166	12,970	14,51,921	2	1	8	6	7	3	53	2	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–				
8	Bellary	316	13,056	12,29,599	–	2	2	1	7	9	26	1	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
9	Kurnool	290	2,643	2,73,190	2	–	3	–	3	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–				
10	North Arcot	98	5,790	14,85,873	8	41	30	14	29	22	94	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–				
11	Madras	–	27	7,20,000	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*1	*1	–	*1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
12	Chingleput	34	2,993	5,83,462	5	58	54	55	11	20	43	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
13	South Arcot	100	7,600	10,06,005	4	28	14	9	22	29	55	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
14	Salem	219	8,200	11,95,377	–	4	18	1	5	19	94	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
15	Tanjore	194	3,900	16,76,086	5	40	15	4	30	36	92	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1				
16	Coimbatore	320	8,280	11,53,862	–	1	3	2	2	2	24	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–				
17	Trichinopoly	225	3,243	7,09,196	–	5	13	5	9	5	49	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–				
18	Madura	307	10,700	17,56,791	–	6	1	–	2	18	67	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–				
19	Tinnevelly	404	5,700	12,69,216	–	12	4	4	1	25	58	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
20	Malabar	433	6,060	15,14,909	1	1	1	–	3	–	5	2	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	2	2	–	3	–	–	–	–				
21	Canara	429	7,720	10,56,333	–	–	–	–	3	2	42	1	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	–	1	1	4	–	2	–	1	–	–				
	TOTAL		1,36,872	22,301,607	27	209	175	108	146	279	938	22	25	8	24	–	–	–	–	3	–	6	5	16	29	4	49	3	7	1	6	2	1	3	1				

* Not in the Collectorate of Madras.

APPENDIX.

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Appendix (A.), No. 1.

Public Department.—No. 925.

Appendix (A.)

Gentlemen, Fort St. George, 9 September 1854.

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council, to forward for your careful attention, extract from the Minutes of Consultation of this date, calling for information from the officers of Government, both civil and military, in various departments, on the subject of the alleged use of instruments of torture by the native subordinate servants of the State, for the purpose of realising the Government revenues.

2. In addition to this application to gentlemen in the public service, his Lordship in Council has also addressed residents in each district unconnected with the Government.

3. The Right honourable the Governor in Council considers it necessary that the allegations which have been publicly put forward in Parliament, and which are so injurious to the character of the British Government, should be thoroughly probed, and if incorrect, emphatically denied on unquestionable authority, or if unhappily found to be true, every effort must be made to put a stop to practices already contrary to the law, and alike opposed to the principles and interests of the Honourable Company's rule.

4. With these views, the Right honourable the Governor in Council has resolved that the fullest and most complete investigation should be instituted into the subject, and he believes that this object will be best attained by the appointment of a Commission at the Presidency, specially to investigate any cases which any person or persons may be prepared to bring forward in substantiation of their assertions, notice being given that complaints from whatever party emanating will be received, and I am directed to request your services on this occasion as members of this Commission.

5. In carrying out the duty thus confided to you, you will receive such aid as you may require from the revenue and judicial officers in the provinces, who will be instructed to attend to any requisitions you may make on them, and you are empowered to incur such expenditure as you may deem necessary, for batta and travelling charges of parties giving evidence before you, or for the entertainment of a temporary establishment or other purposes in furtherance of the objects of your commission. At the close of your inquiries you will be so good as to submit to Government a report of your proceedings, with the opinions at which you may arrive.

I have, &c.

To E. F. Elliot, Esq., H. Stokes, Esq., J. B. Norton, Esq.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Chief Secretary.

Enclosure, No. 1.

Public Department.—No. 922.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 9 September 1854.

1. THE attention of the Right honourable the Governor in Council has been forcibly arrested by the reports given in the English newspapers, of the recent debate in Parliament

Appendix (A.)

on Mr. Blackett's motion on the state of the Madras Presidency, and the accompanying abstract, collated from different public prints, of what was stated on that occasion by several Members of the House of Commons, has been prepared as containing a prominent reference to a subject which demands a thorough investigation at the hands of Government.

2. From these reports, there can be no doubt that it has been broadly asserted in Parliament, and that that assertion received no positive or authoritative contradiction, that instruments of torture are commonly employed in this Presidency for the purpose of extracting an immoderate rent from the people.

3. Whether the rent or tax be immoderate or not, is a point which it is here unnecessary to discuss; but the other portion of the assertion involves a charge of so serious a nature, that it is imperative on the Government to make every exertion to discover by the strictest scrutiny, whether there is any and what degree of truth in so grave an imputation

4. The idea of such a practice is so abhorrent to the principles innate in every Englishman, that the Right honourable the Governor in Council would not hesitate to repel such an accusation on the part of the covenanted service, but he feels that a mere general denial of this nature would not be satisfactory to the officers of the service themselves, but that, on the contrary, they will be as desirous as he is that the fullest inquiry should be made, in order that, if untrue, the charge may at once be openly and clearly rebutted, while if, on the other hand, there should be any grounds for the assertion, every exertion may be made to expose and effectually prevent such highly objectionable practices, and vindicate the character of Government.

5. The use of torture, or the infliction of any personal injury or violence by any officer in the revenue and judicial employ of Government, is of course a criminal offence, and punishable under the existing Regulations; but in a matter so deeply affecting the honour of the British nation, and so utterly repugnant to its principles of government, it is not sufficient that such acts should be merely entered in the category of crimes, but their asserted general prevalence, in spite of such legal prohibition, calls for an immediate and sifting investigation, and for eventual measures for their repression, if found to prevail.

6. The Right honourable the Governor in Council therefore resolves to call on all Collectors and Sub-Collectors to institute at once the most searching inquiries as to the existence of such practices as those under notice, within their respective jurisdictions, and to state whether any complaints of this kind have come under their cognisance within the last (7) seven years, and what punishment has in each case followed conviction. Each officer will also state, so far as he can ascertain or judge, whether the idea is prevalent among the people that such acts are tacitly tolerated by the Government or its European officers.

7. The Collectors and Sub-Collectors will further call on all persons to bring forward any specific instances within their knowledge of instruments of torture being used for the purpose of realising the revenues of the state, and which they may be prepared to substantiate, or give such tangible information about as may lead to their substantiation. The utmost endeavours of the local authorities will be used to bring such cases to light.

8. They will likewise use their best efforts to obtain information and assistance from any respectable residents, European or native, especially such as may be unconnected with Government.

9. The civil and sub-judges and principal sudder ameens will also supply Government direct with any information they may be able to afford of any cases which may have come within their knowledge during the last seven years, stating also whether in their opinion the practice does exist, and to what extent. The civil engineers and zillah and civil surgeons will likewise supply similar information.

10. The reports above called for will be submitted to the Government direct, and with as little delay as may be consistent with a full and complete inquiry.

11. The Court of Sudder Udawlut and the Board of Revenue will also be requested to furnish Government with any information on this subject which their records may afford, or which has come within their personal knowledge within the time already specified.

12. Separate communications will be addressed direct to parties likely to be able to give correct information, but the Collectors are not to consider themselves thereby precluded from seeking information from every reliable source.

13. His Lordship in Council need scarcely add that a vindication of Government is not his sole object in adopting these measures. Highly important as that object is, it is no less necessary and important that the subjects of the Government should be fully and completely protected from such practices, if prevalent. Should this unfortunately be the case, the most decided measures will be called for for their repression, and the people made to understand that the British Government does not in any shape or degree tolerate such atrocities, and will spare no effort to prevent them, when promptly brought to notice.

14. Ordered, that the foregoing resolution be communicated to the Military Department, and that the provincial Commander-in-Chief be requested to call on any officers of Her Majesty's or of the Honourable Company's services, who may be likely to afford information on this subject, to report any specific instances which may have fallen within their cognisance,

sance, of torture having been applied to collect the dues of Government within the limits of the Honourable Company's territories. Appendix (A.)

15. Resolved, also, that a similar communication be made to the Commissary-general, who will obtain the like information from the officers of his department.

16. Ordered, also, that the following letter be despatched.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery*,
Chief Secretary.

Enclosure, No. 2.

ABSTRACT of Speeches made in the House of Commons.

POST.	EVENING MAIL OR TIMES.	EVENING JOURNAL OR MORNING CHRONICLE.
MR. D. SEYMOUR.		
The grand object of the Company was to get 10 *s.* out of a man where he had but 8 *s.*, and the same means of torture and coercion were used in the district to which he referred, now, in order to obtain taxes, as were used under the French dominion, described by a Jesuit who wrote a hundred years ago. Every year, in certain districts that were over-assessed, this torture went on. He knew that this was gainsaid, but the mass of evidence left no doubt of the fact. British merchants who knew it were afraid to disclose it, because they feared their position might be affected by the displeasure of the Indian Government. He had moved for documents showing what the Collectors of the provinces of Madras said on the subject; but they were refused, he believed at the instance of Sir J. Melvill.	It appeared to him that the great object of the Madras Goment was to get 10 *s.* a year out of a man who had only 8 *s.*; so that they did not entirely succeed in their object; but every kind of coercion was employed. The very same kind of torture was employed now as was employed at the beginning of the last century. In certain districts where the holders of land were over-assessed, this kind of torture went on every year, and, although some civilians denied that such was the case, their testimony was opposed by all the merchants with whom he had conversed. What he stated might be proved by the reports of the governors themselves, if the East India Company would allow those reports to be made public. He had moved for papers which would have thrown some light upon the matter, but they had been refused by the Right Hon. gentleman, the President of the Board of Control, he believed upon the prompting of Sir James Melvill, who had, in his opinion, done considerable harm to India.	
SIR J. W. HOGG.		
—	He could not fancy how a Member of Parliament could expect to get information by going to the south of India, into districts where, except as a collector or a judge, it was a question whether the natives ever saw a European face, and it was extraordinary that on such data he should produce to The House a sketch of various kinds of tortures, and ask, "Was that the kind of torture that was objected to?" He (Sir J. Hogg) must say, he thought the Hon. Member committed a very great act of indiscretion in taking that course.	But the House could easily understand the sensation which the presence of his Hon. friend would excite in districts where, except the judge and the collector, the face of a European was seldom seen. In such a district, the Hon. gentleman, he understood, was in the habit of taking out a sheet of paper covered with pictures of various kinds of torture, and asking the people, as he pointed to one or other of the representations, "Is that the kind of torture to which you were subjected?" He must think that was an act of grave indiscretion.

(*continued*)

Appendix (A.)

POST.	EVENING MAIL OR TIMES.	EVENING JOURNAL OR MORNING CHRONICLE.
MR. BRIGHT.		
But not only were the miserable ryots taxed to the uttermost farthing, but the Hon. Baronet would not attempt to deny that, in the collection of the revenue, still further exactions were not unfrequently forced from them by the employment of physical torture. Mr. Norton and other authorities had expressly declared that it was so; that cruelties unknown to the legislature of civilised countries, and fit only for barbarous ages, and Governments such as those the English Government was sometimes said to have supplanted. Mr. Norton said that to enforce payment the ryot was dragged from his village and kept in confinement for weeks and months; that he was thumb-screwed; that he was subjected to the torture of having his head bent down to his feet, and of being tied in that position; he was made to stand in the sun also, with sometimes a large stone on his back; failing all which his property was sequestered and sold, and himself ruined and turned loose upon society, to live as he could by begging, borrowing, or stealing. There were thousands of ryots ruined in this way, and tens of thousands of acres wasted in consequence.	The Hon. Baronet, the Member for Honiton, had charged the Hon. Member for Poole with retailing the stories heard in the country, and wished the House to suppose that he referred to the practice of torture in the collection of the revenue; but would the Hon. Baronet deny, that the practice of torture was not an unfrequent occurrence? Evidence of this the Hon. Member for Poole had gathered from the evidence of Englishmen, collectors and officials; and he had also gathered evidence of that which was yet more horrible than anything which he durst state to this House. The evidence of Mr. Fisher, a most highly respectable merchant in India, clearly showed that, when an unhappy ryot was unable to pay his rent, he was visited with every species of severity, of cruelty, was torn from his home, imprisoned, subjected to the thumb-screw and other tortures, and finally, when no rent was to be got from him, was turned out of his little holding, and sent forth to beg, to steal, or to starve, as the case might be. That these things were so, was fully confirmed by the testimony of native merchants, and others of unquestionable veracity and respectability. The collector's subordinates had the excuse, so far as they were concerned, that if they did not, somehow or other, extort the rent from the wretched ryot, they were themselves dismissed as negligent in their duty.	Then with respect to the charge of torture. Did the Hon. Baronet pretend to deny that the practice of torture was not frequent? The Hon. Member for Poole had found the practice prevailing in every part of the Presidency of Madras in which he had journeyed, and he had witnessed more horrible things than he had stated to the House. In Mr. Norton's book he found the evidence of Mr. Fisher, which afforded an example of what could be done. He stated that "if the ryot cannot pay his rent, little consideration is paid to him. Every species of severity is tried to enforce payment. The thumb-screw, bending his head to his feet, and tying him in that position, and making him stand in the sun, sometimes with a large stone on his back; all which failing, his property is sequestered and sold, and he is ruined and let loose upon society, to live by begging, borrowing, or stealing. Thousands are ruined in this way." One of the natives, a tutor to one of the young Travancore princes, said, "When a ryot is unable to meet the demands upon him, his person is subjected to torture."
MR. PHILLIMORE.		
The Right Hon. Gentleman had placed the question on a fallacious basis; for whether it was the ryotwarry or zemindarry system it mattered not, as the question was, What the effects of that system had been, and whether the evils of it were not so great that they were a disgrace to a Christian nation? and interference became necessary for the sake of humanity, and for the purposes of good government. That was the question from which the Right Hon. Gentleman had endeavoured to divert the attention of the House. What was the real fact? That in Madras, under the present system of the land tenure, only one-fifth of the land was in cultivation. Another fact was, that for the purpose of extorting an enormous rent from the miserable inhabitants, torture was constantly practised. He said this was a case which demanded	Said, that this was not a question between the ryotwarry and the zemindarry system, but whether evils existed under the present system which called for immediate interference. It was a fact that under the present system of the tenure of land in Madras only one-fifth of the country was under cultivation; another fact, which could not be denied, was, that, in order to extort enormous rents from the miserable inhabitants, torture was resorted to; and, in addition to this, they were told by the servants of the East India Company themselves, that, in consequence of the tenure of land, farming was such a wild speculation that no reasonable person would undertake it.	Said, the fact was, that the country was reduced to the lowest state of degradation, and the whole state of things was so flagrant and disgraceful that any means by which so foul a blot could be wiped from the British name ought to be adopted.

POST.	EVENING MAIL OR TIMES.	EVENING JOURNAL OR MORNING CHRONICLE.
manded inquiry; for in addition to the facts he had already stated, to quote the words of the Commissioners, "farming was a wild speculation and the land was unsaleable in the market."		
MR. HENLEY.		
Expressed his extreme surprise that the act of raising an excessive rent in India by torture had not been denied by any Member of the Government. He should not have risen if he had not heard that fact broadly stated by the Hon. Member for Manchester, and not a word of notice taken of it by the Right Hon. Baronet (Sir C. Wood). He believed that fact would take the British public by extreme surprise. The Right Hon. Baronet (Sir C. Wood) admitted that the rents were excessive, yet what did he propose—a Committee to inquire into the mode of collecting that rent, which showed how those questions were dodged about from one man to another. It was important that the natives of India should know that the Government at home were of opinion that they had been excessively charged for rent, that the time for considering had come to an end, that the period for action had arrived. That action, he supposed, would be a reduction of the rent. As for the alleged torture, he could not speak; but he sincerely hoped there had been some exaggeration in the matter.	Expressed his astonishment that no Member of the Government had contradicted the assertion of the Hon. Member for Manchester, that torture was applied in order to compel the natives to pay the tax. A statement of that nature going forth uncontradicted would startle the English public. Two important admissions had been made by the President of the Board of Control; first, that the rent was excessive; and secondly, that the time for consideration was past, and the time for action was come. The latter admission, taken in connexion with the first, could only mean that the Government had resolved that the excessive rent should be reduced. Whenever that should take place, a larger quantity of land would be brought under cultivation, and the revenue, instead of diminishing, would increase. The motion had been of service, if only for extracting these declarations from the President of the Board of Control; but it was desirable that before the discussion closed, the House should hear something from the Government upon the subject of the alleged application of torture.	Hoped yet to hear some contradiction of the statements which had been made upon the subject of torture.
SIR C. WOOD.		
Wished to explain with respect to the alleged torture, that he had not denied its existence because he possessed no knowledge on the subject. He could not authoritatively deny the truth of the statement of a practice of which he then heard for the first time, but there the statement was, and inquiry should certainly be made into it.	Explained that, having heard the allegation for the first time that evening, it was impossible for him to answer it without referring to Madras. Inquiry should instantly be made upon the subject, and the result should be communicated to the House.	Having been pointedly referred to, could only say, he did not believe the statement; but it was wholly impossible that he could give it an authoritative contradiction without reference to Madras. It was impossible to prove a negative, but the statement having been now made, he would undertake that inquiry should be made.
MR. MANGLES.		
Said it was difficult to prove a negative, but he could declare solemnly, that during all the time he was in India, he had never heard of anything of the kind in connexion with the collection of the revenue, although he had certainly heard reports of it in certain matters of police.	Said, it was difficult to prove a negative, but he could solemnly declare that, during many years which he passed in India, he never heard of torture being applied in Madras for the purpose of collecting the revenue.	Had never during the many years he was in India, heard of a single case of torture having been resorted to in Madras for the purpose of collecting the revenue.

(*continued*)

Appendix (A.)

POST.	EVENING MAIL OR TIMES.	EVENING JOURNAL OR MORNING CHRONICLE.
MR. V. SCULLY.		
Said it could not be doubted that physical torture was practised in India, as had been said in the House that night. Its existence could be proved even from Parliamentary Blue Books. No doubt that was a most horrible state of things, but of course it would immediately be put a stop to.	Informed the House that, in one of the books from which the President of the Board of Control had quoted, it was explicitly stated that men were tortured by having heavy stones placed upon their heads to induce them to pay the rents demanded of them.	(Having quoted some statements from a printed book upon the subject of torture) said it was a most horrible state of things if true. He had no doubt, that the mere mention of it in that House would put an end to so infamous a system.
MR. OTWAY.		
Wished to call the attention of the House to the simple fact, that there was an allegation made of torture having been resorted to in India, and the Hon. Member for Guilford (Mr. Mangles) had come forward and denied the truth of that allegation. He was astonished to hear the denial of the Honourable Gentleman. A gentleman holding a high position at the bar at Calcutta said, that almost every vice and abuse existed in India, that he believed torture was practised in every lock-up house in Calcutta, and that he had personal proof of it upon the occasion of a friend having lost a bag of 400 rupees, when after fruitless inquiries the police proposed to use the thumbscrew, as a means of discovering the thief; surely these were matters for inquiry.	Had been astonished to hear the Hon. Member for Guildford (Mr. Mangles) state that he never heard of the existence of torture in India, because he knew that a gentleman at one of the meetings of the Court of Proprietors had proposed to investigate the matter, and moved for a committee of inquiry, but the attempt was stifled. Besides this, he had the written testimony of a gentleman of high standing at the Calcutta bar, Mr. Theobald, to prove that the infliction of torture was customary in India. This gentleman, in going to Baroda, happened to lose some property, and it was suggested to him by one of the native police that the thumbscrew should be used to discover the thief. Mr. Theobald, of course, refused to permit this, but he wrote that he was assured it was commonly used.	Said there had been a most distinct allegation of torture in India made in course of the debate. The Hon. Member for Guildford (Mr. Mangles) had not only denied the truth of that assertion, but had stated, that during the whole of his residence in India, he had never heard of such a thing as torture having been practised as a means of collecting revenue. When he heard that statement fall from the Honourable Member, he (Mr. Otway) was perfectly astonished, for he knew of his own knowledge that the motion for a committee to investigate that very subject had been made in the Court of Directors and stifled. He also knew of his own knowledge that torture did exist in India, and he might add, that he had that very moment a letter in his possession, written by a gentleman holding a high position at the bar in Calcutta, named Theobald, addressed to his Honourable friend the Member for Poole, in which the writer stated that two ladies, another gentleman and himself had been robbed in travelling from Calcutta to Baroda, and that after making fruitless endeavours to find out the thief, the authorities suggested to them that by the use of the thumbscrew they would be able to make the discovery. The travellers refused to act on the suggestion, but they were assured that that mode of torture was very common in India. He (Mr. Otway) would ask, if these were not matters for inquiry, arising as they did from the poverty and wretched condition of the natives of India.
MR. MANGLES.		
Explained that what he said was, that he had never heard of torture being exercised in Madras or other places to enforce the payment of rent.	Explained that what he had intended to say was, that he had never heard of torture being exercised at Madras or anywhere else in India to enforce the payment of rent.	Reiterated his former statement, that he had never heard of torture being practised in India to enforce the payment of rent; admitting, however, that cases of policemen abusing their authority in that way, but not for that purpose, had come within his knowledge.

POST.	EVENING MAIL OR TIMES.	EVENING JOURNAL OR MORNING CHRONICLE.
MR. ELLIOT.		
Had been in the service for 30 years, and had never heard of torture being used for the purpose of collecting rent. There might have been individual instances of misconduct on the part of natives in the provinces, but he did not believe in such a thing as a thumbscrew having been used.	Confirmed what was said by the Hon. Member (Mr. Mangles). During 30 years of Indian service he had never heard of torture being used for the purpose of collecting rent, and he did not believe such a thing ever did exist in their time. There might have been individual instances of misconduct on the part of the officials, but he was perfectly satisfied that torture had never been resorted to, as a system, for the purpose of collecting revenue in any part of India.	Said that during a service of 30 years in India and in connexion with its administration, he had never heard of torture having been used for the purpose of collecting rent. He had not heard of such a thing until it was mentioned in that night's debate. He did not believe such a practice existed in Bengal or Madras. There might have been individual instances of misconduct on the part of natives of India in authority, but he was perfectly satisfied that torture had never been resorted to, as a system, for the purpose of collecting revenue in any part of India. He might add, that he had never heard of such a thing as a thumbscrew being used in India.

Appendix (A.), No. 2.

Public Department.—No. 955.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 19 September 1854.

1. HAVING in the extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 9th instant, noticed the alleged prevalence of the use of torture in this Presidency in the exaction of the Government revenue, the Right honourable the Governor in Council is desirous of ascertaining the extent to which similar practices at present prevail in the police department.

2. In the exercise of their functions, the native talook and village officers of police are known to have been in the habit of resorting to cruelties for extorting confession from prisoners. Strenuous endeavours have been used from very early times of the British rule to put down a system so utterly opposed to every principle of humanity and subversive of the ends of justice; and accordingly, besides the penal provisions of section 30,* Regulation XI. of 1816, the records of the Foujdaree Udawlut abound in the most stringent orders enjoining the utmost exertion and vigilance on the part of the European officers towards the suppression of the abuse, and inculcating the necessity of the greatest circumspection and caution in the admission of the confessions of prisoners. The severest punishments moreover have in many instances followed conviction. So deep-rooted, however, has the evil been found, and so powerful the force of habit arising from the unrestrained license exercised in such acts of cruelty and oppression under the former rulers of the country, that it has not been practicable, notwithstanding the rigorous measures adopted, wholly to eradicate it, from the almost innate propensity of the generality of the native officers in power to resort to such practices on the one hand, and the passive submission of the people on the other; and accordingly the abuse still prevails in the police department, though undoubtedly not to the same extent as formerly.

C. O. 27 May 1806.
" 27 Dec. 1815.
" 18 June 1817.
" 7 Sept. 1820.
" 24 Jan. 1822.
" 29 April 1822.
" 28 Oct. 1823.
" 29 Oct. 1824.
" 29 April 1836.
" 12 June 1852.
Vide Appendix (B.)

3. The Governor in Council is of opinion that so long as the practice exists, in whatever shape or degree, continued vigorous efforts must be made to suppress it, and he therefore resolves to call upon the magistrates, joint magistrates, and session judges to institute a careful inquiry, and to report what effect the existing Regulations and the positive and reiterated injunctions of the Foujdaree Udawlut, as well as the frequent examples of punishment awarded, have had in deterring the native police officers from the use of torture; whether any beneficial change has been wrought in their feelings and ideas on the subject; to what extent the practice now obtains; whether any instances have recently occurred and come within the official or personal cognisance of the several authorities, and what punishment has followed conviction in each case brought to light during the last seven years.

4. His

* "Any officer of police or other person maltreating a prisoner or witness for the purpose of obtaining information or confession, shall be subject to punishment by the magistrate according to the nature of the case; and should the offence be of an aggravated nature, the party offending shall be forwarded to the criminal judge, to be punished by him, or committed for trial before the Circuit Court."

Appendix (A.)

4. His Lordship in Council need scarcely impress upon the European officers of Government the necessity of continuing their unremitting exertions to suppress an evil which cannot but be viewed as a reproach on the administration of criminal justice; of their taking every opportunity of checking and preventing the subordinate native servants from converting into an engine of oppression the power which the law has placed in their hands for the protection of the rights of person and property of their fellow-subjects; and of visiting every instance of a violation of that law with the utmost severity. The Government look with confidence to receiving from every covenanted officer in the service his utmost co-operation in their determined and unceasing endeavours to put a final stop to proceedings so barbarous, and so justly calculated to bring discredit on the English name.

(True extract.)

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery*, Chief Secretary.

Appendix (A.), No. 3.

No. 1.

From *E. F. Elliot*, *H. Stokes*, and *J. B. Norton*, Esqrs., Commissioners for the Investigation of Alleged Cases of Torture, to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Chief Secretary.

Sir, Madras, General Police Office, 23 September 1854.

1. With reference to your letter No. 925 in the Public Department, under date the 9th September, we have the honour to report to you, for information of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, that we have this day met for the purpose of considering the best course for us to pursue.

2. At the onset certain questions have suggested themselves to us with reference to the scope of our authority, on which we think it desirable to refer to Government.

3. We are not appointed under Regulation IX of 1822 or Act 37 of 1850, neither of which enactments, we apprehend, is applicable to such an inquiry as the present. We are therefore without any guide as to our course of procedure, and we would beg to point out to the Right honourable the Governor in Council that, as our body is at present constituted, we have no power to administer an oath to any party who may appear before us; and we are apprehensive that the result of our labours may not be deemed satisfactory, at least by the British public, unless any evidence which we may take shall be delivered under the sanction of an oath.

4. Since receiving your letter above referred to, we have been favoured with extract of Minutes of Consultation No. 955, Public Department, under date 19th September 1854, from which we learn that the general inquiry is to be extended to alleged cases of torture in the police departments. Your former letter confined our attention to cases connected with the collection of revenue, and not having received any further directions, we are at present doubtful whether the extract of Minutes of Consultation was forwarded to us simply for our information, or whether it is desired that our investigation should embrace police as well as revenue cases.

5. We deem it very desirable that our existence as a Commission should be made known to the public authoritatively, and we venture to suggest that, with reference to this object, our names might advantageously appear in the Gazette.

6. In para. 4 of your letter of the 9th September we are informed that notice will be given of our readiness to hear complaints from whatever quarter. We are in doubt whether this notice has been already given by the Government; but as this appears to us the only act in which we can take the initiative, we are anxious to know whether we may take steps for having this notice as extensively made known as possible by such means as seem to us best adapted for that purpose.

7. We propose to hold our meetings in the upper story of the General Police Office, which, from its centrical position and space, appears to us the most convenient spot both for ourselves and the public.

We have, &c.

(signed) *E. F. Elliot*,
H. Stokes,
John Bruce Norton,
Commissioners for the Investigation of Alleged Cases of Torture.

Appendix (A.), No. 4.

Public Department.—No. 1,027. Appendix (A.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 3d October 1854.

READ the following letter from the Commissioners for the investigation of alleged cases of torture.

(Here enter 22d September 1854.)

In reply to the foregoing communication, the Right honourable the Governor in Council is of opinion that full information should be afforded to the Commissioners as to the course which the Government have adopted, and propose to pursue in furtherance of the objects in view.

2. The Government have been openly and publicly charged with practising or allowing the practice of torture by instruments on the persons of the ryots in exacting the payment of the public revenue, and those who have made the accusation are bound to prove it.

3. In order to afford every opportunity to persons disposed to come forward, the Government have directed the fullest inquiries to be made throughout the provinces, and have in addition appointed the Commission at the Presidency, that not only those in Madras but persons residing in the mofussil, who may be so disposed, may be enabled to bring their cases before a special European Commission. The Government might fairly be required to do no more than give full notice of these measures through the Commission, and proceed no further.

4. At the same time, the intentions of the Governor in Council are not limited to any partial investigation of the subject, but he is desirous, by a full, fair, and unlimited inquiry, of acquiring such information as will enable him to judge, as far as possible, of the truth of the allegations put forward, and in the event of the result proving the prevalence of the practices deprecated, of adopting such ulterior measures as may facilitate their entire suppression.

5. But to apply remedies judiciously, it is absolutely necessary not only to be sure of the existence of the evil, but also to ascertain its nature and extent.

6. Entertaining these views, the Government do not wish to take advantage of any technical quibbles which might readily be employed to prevent a full and complete inquiry, but, on the contrary, are desirous that the Commission should investigate all cases which might be brought before it, either of torture inflicted by instruments or by other means, or of punishment of any kind illegally admininistered.

7. For this purpose, it will be necessary for the Commission to make known both in Madras and in the mofussil the object of their appointment, and their readiness to hear all cases which may be brought before them.

8. As already stated, his Lordship in Council has ordered an inquiry in the provinces, and called for information from civil and military officers and from private individuals in aid of the objects of the investigation confided to the Commission, and any proceedings which it might be necessary to hold in any of the cases brought to notice will also be ordered to be conducted on the spot. The final reports of such proceedings will be forwarded, as they are received, for the information of the Commissioners, and for any remarks they may have to offer.

9. In the letter above recorded, the Commissioners solicit instructions upon two points. With regard to the first, his Lordship in Council is aware that in the existing state of the law, the Government cannot empower the Commission to take evidence upon oath. An application will therefore be made to the Government of India for an Act conferring the necessary powers, but before doing so, he desires to be furnished with the opinion of the Advocate-general and the Government Pleader as to whether this Government positively have not the power to issue a Commission to take evidence upon oath, and if not, what kind of enactment would be required to meet the case, both within the precincts of the Supreme Court and in the mofussil. In the meantime, the Government are of opinion that the Commissioners should still receive evidence and prosecute their inquiries, more especially if those persons who have made the charges are willing and prepared to substantiate them.

10. The other point is whether, with reference to extract Minutes of Consultation 19th September last, the inquiry should embrace the Police Department also. The instructions of Government were at first confined to the Revenue Department, because the imputation of the use of torture solely referred to the collection of the public revenue, but the Governor in Council is desirous of taking this opportunity of ascertaining the extent to which similar practices are resorted to in police matters, in which they have long been admitted to prevail, and the Commission will therefore be requested to extend their investigation to the Police Department, and in fact go fully into the whole subject in all its bearings.

Appendix (A.)

11. This extension of the inquiry by the Commissioners into police cases, also, will be duly notified in the "Gazette," but the Commissioners will themselves likewise give such notice of their intention as they may deem advisable, based upon the instructions now conveyed.

12. The Government entertain some doubts as to whether the police office will be the most desirable situation for the Commissioners to hold their investigations, but if they are satisfied that objections will not be taken, his Lordship in Council will not oppose it. He is only desirous that every care should be taken to avoid anything which might have the appearance of the least hinderance to a free inquiry, and he is also of opinion that the investigation should be held in public.

13. His Lordship in Council desires, in conclusion, to assure the Commissioners, that he will be happy to receive any suggestions which it may occur to them to offer in the prosecution of the duty committed to them. The Government are deeply impressed with the grave importance of the subject, and as they enter upon the inquiry with the fullest intentions that it should be impartial, efficient, and scrutinising, they hope to receive from the Commissioners all the assistance which they consider they have a right to expect.

(True extract.)

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Chief Secretary.

Appendix (A.), No. 5.

NOTICE.

WE, whose names are hereunto attached, having been nominated by Government Commissioners to inquire into the alleged use of torture or punishment of any kind illegally administered, whether for the purpose of exacting payment of the revenue, or of eliciting confessions or other evidence in criminal cases, are desirous that our appointment and its object should be as generally known as possible among the people of the whole of this Presidency. We have therefore caused this notice to be translated into the different tongues in general use, and have transmitted copies to each collector and judge of every district, with a request that the same may be affixed to all cutcherries and to some public place in each village, and further that its contents may be made known to every villager by beat of tom-tom.

1. By permission, we shall hold our meetings at the Polytechnic on the Mount-road, whither we request that all parties who may have any complaints to make, may address us personally or by letter.

2d. We shall not entertain any case which is alleged to have taken place more than seven years before the date of this circular.

3d. A limit being necessary to our inquiry, we shall not investigate any charge which does not reach us before the 1st February 1855.

4th. We shall be prepared to defray the necessary batta and travelling charges of all parties and their witnesses who may give evidence before us.

5th. We particularly request that no written communications may be forwarded to us under fictitious names, but that every letter may bear the signature and address of the party writing it, as it must be obvious that it will be otherwise out of our power to follow up any information which may be thus afforded us.

6th. Having thus made generally known the scope of our inquiry, our powers for carrying it out, and the time, place and method of conducting it, it must be left to those most interested to avail themselves of this ample opportunity, now afforded them, for a thorough investigation of any grievances of the kind indicated above, which they allege themselves to have suffered.

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
H. Stokes,
John Bruce Norton,
Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

Madras, 7 October 1854.

Appendix (B.)

Appendix (B.)

CIRCULAR Order of the Court of Foujdaree Udawlut, 27th May 1806.

THE Court, adverting to the frequent instances that have been noticed, on trials referred by the Courts of Circuit, of forcible means having been employed to extort confessions from suspected persons, and deeming it necessary to provide against the recurrence of a practice

so highly reprehensible, resolved that the following proclamation be, for this purpose, transmitted to all the magistrates and acting magistrates. Appendix (B.)

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, from the proceedings on trials by the courts of circuit to the final decision of the Foujdaree Udawlut, it has been observed by that Court, that confessions have frequently been extorted by persons apprehending criminals; and whereas there is reason to think that these highly reprehensible acts are not confined to the partial number of trials referable under the Regulations to Foujdaree Udawlut; and whereas the Court have deemed it expedient to prevent the recurrence of a practice so decidedly calculated as well to defeat the ends of justice, as to disgrace the established system of judicial procedure; wherefore you are hereby required carefully to instruct your immediate servants, and all others employed by you, and generally all persons within the limits of your jurisdiction, to abstain from all acts of violence towards persons apprehended by them, or committed to their custody on charges of a criminal nature.

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27 December 1815.

The trials referred for the final decision of the Foujdaree Udawlut, during the present year, being nearly brought to a close, the Court, with the view of rendering the referable trials in future more complete, by rectifying some errors and omissions, as well as of obviating the necessity of a further reference, so frequently required by the law officers of the Foujdaree Udawlut, from the defective state of the records, deem it necessary to make a few observations for the information and guidance of the magistrates and courts.

The first irregularity which requires to be noticed is that of connecting the examinations of prisoners sent in by police officers, with the confessions said to have been made by them in the talook, which should be kept as separate and distinct as possible from each other.

Such confessions have in many instances been received too readily, and have been deemed calculated to obviate the necessity of circumstantial evidence. But, with few exceptions, these confessions, said to have been made voluntarily before officers of police, and attested by their peons, having been found unsupported by collateral evidence of any description, and, from the very questionable shape in which they have been brought forward, have been declared by the Mahomedan law officers insufficient for the conviction of the prisoners.

Where an offender voluntarily makes any confession of the crime of which he is accused, before any officer of the police, his declaration should be committed to writing in the presence of at least two credible witnesses, and who shall have been present during the whole period of the prisoner's examination, and not merely when the signature of the prisoner is affixed to the paper, as too frequently has been the case. The declaration should then be read over to the prisoner, and he should be required to state whether such is his free and voluntary statement; and if he reply in the affirmative, his signature or mark should be affixed to the paper, and then attested by the witnesses. When brought before the criminal court, the prisoner's examination should be taken down on a paper separate from that containing his declaration made before the police officers, with which they too commonly have been blended. The examination being completed by the criminal judge, the declaration forwarded by the police officer should be read over to him, and he should be required to state whether it was freely and voluntarily made on his part, and in case of his pleading that he was either compelled by the violence offered to his person to assent to the truth of the paper drawn up by the direction of the police officer, or that he was inveigled to make such an admission on his part by the promise of pardon held out to him on condition of his signing the paper, the criminal judge should require him to support his plea by evidence. With this requisition he may, however, be unable to comply, from the peculiar circumstances in which he is placed, surrounded by officers of police, whom the prisoner, from not being previously acquainted with them, cannot name, and who, in cases where any improper measures might be adopted, would not readily come forward in evidence against their immediate superiors.

Considerations like these render it necessary that confessions said to have been freely and voluntarily made before officers of police, should be viewed with caution and hesitation, and that they should be supported by much circumstantial evidence ere they be admitted to the conviction of the prisoner. The magistrates are accordingly directed to issue particular orders on this subject to the head native officers of police, and to require them to impose no further restraint on the prisoners brought before them than is sufficient to secure their persons, and, when questioning them respecting the charges adduced against them, with the view of ascertaining its truth or falsehood, to leave them as much as possible unfettered both in mind and body.

The English and Persian records are, moreover, frequently defective in another respect; at the foot of the examination, both of prisoners and of witnesses, merely the copy of the name of the criminal judge, and judge of circuit in certification of the correctness of the translation is inserted, whereas it should also be certified that the said examinations were taken before the criminal judge, on oath or otherwise (as must always be the case with prisoners, who are not required to swear to the truth of their statements); the names of the attesting witnesses, and the date on which the examinations were taken, should also be carefully entered in the copies of the original proceedings. From the records being certified by the judge on circuit as true copies and translations, the Court must unavoidably conclude, that where the necessary signatures, &c. are wanting in the attested

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records of referable cases, they are also wanting in the original proceedings, and consequently be compelled to withhold from them that credit to which they may, in reality, be entitled.

In cases of murder, especial care should be taken to have the corpse of the person said to have been murdered identified by at least two witnesses who were personally acquainted with the deceased during his lifetime, and to have it examined by one or two native surgeons of respectability, where no European medical officer is at hand. In cases of theft and robbery, the prosecutor should be required to prove the identity of his property by at least two witnesses.

There is another error of great magnitude, which has occasionally obtained both in the examinations taken before the criminal judge and the judge of the courts of circuit, and which requires to be remedied, and that is, the practice of reading over to witnesses, prior to their examination, the whole of the charge brought against the prisoners; thereby putting them in possession of a knowledge of the whole circumstances of the case, instead of stating, in as few words as possible, the nature of the charge, and requiring them to state what they know respecting it.

In cases where the criminal judge commits a prisoner to take his trial before the court of circuit, on the prosecution of the Sirkar, the Government vakeel shall be furnished by the criminal judge with a vakalutnamah, authorising and directing him to attend and to conduct the prosecution on behalf of Government, on the arrival of the court of circuit.

This measure has frequently been omitted, so that in many cases either the judge on circuit, who is to try the prisoner, must be considered the prosecutor, or there is none at all. It has also happened, occasionally, that where the Government vakeel has been furnished with a vakalutnamah by the criminal judge, on his appearing before the court of circuit, he has been inadvertently put on his oath. The impropriety of such a proceeding is obvious, as he cannot be called to swear to the truth of a statement which he delivers on the authority and by the direction of another. The Court have in their former proceedings directed that where more than one prisoner is brought forward, the arraignment be only once entered on the record, it being sufficient for the judge on circuit to certify that the same has been duly read over to each prisoner individually.

The arraignments are oftentimes defective in material points, namely, the time when, and the place where, the act charged against the prisoner has been committed.

The English records of referable cases are not unfrequently, yet very unnecessarily, attested by the seal and signature of the law officer assisting at the trial; the Court accordingly direct that this practice be in future omitted.

The Court regret to observe that the several forms, transmitted in their circular orders of the 8th May last, have not been attended to with that degree of precision and punctuality which might have been expected. The Court accordingly direct that the attention of the judges of the courts of circuit be called to the circular orders of the foregoing date, as also those of 17th January last, particularly of those judges who may have been appointed to the courts of circuit subsequent to the issuing of the orders alluded to.

The Court do further direct that the order of the court of circuit, for the reference of any referable case, as well as the grounds of such reference, be entered on the record after the translation of the futwah of the Mahomedan law officers.

The Court have also to notice, that several cases of petty theft, &c., which were cognisable by the criminal judge, have been unnecessarily and improperly brought before the courts of circuit, and, in some instances, referred for the final decision of the Sudder Foujdaree Udawlut. Should any cases of this description be in future included in the calendars laid before the courts of circuit, the judges are hereby directed to refer the same for the trial and decision of the criminal court.

The letters of the judges on circuit, accompanying referable cases, too frequently contain nothing more than the mention of the reference, instead of conveying their opinion on the merits of the cases referred, as required by section 26, Regulation VII. A. D. 1802.

This omission is to be the more regretted, because the judges presiding at the trials are greatly assisted in forming their opinions thereon by the behaviour of the prisoners, and the manner in which the witnesses deliver their testimony; whereby the latter not unfrequently betray either their ignorance, and the falsehood of their statements, or evince that they are speaking of facts more from the information and perhaps instruction received from others than from their own personal observation. In these as well as in many other respects, the judges, under whose immediate eye the whole trial is conducted, have many advantages, and the Court, in passing their final sentence, must always, in a great degree, be guided by the opinion of the judge presiding at the trial (more especially if in favour of the accused), whenever the Regulations, and the futwahs of the Mahomedan law officers of the Sudder Foujdaree Udawlut, will admit of it.

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18 June 1817.

In many of the cases which have been referred, from time to time, for the final sentence of the Foujdaree Udawlut, it has appeared that the prisoners have been committed for trial solely on the ground of confessions alleged to have been taken before the native officers of police. Such confessions, being unsupported by any collateral evidence, have been found to be undeserving of credit, and the prisoners have, in all such cases, been ordered to be released.

It seems the duty of the Court to prevent the continuance of a practice which is calculated to obstruct the due administration of criminal justice, and to destroy that security of person which

which is so essential to the happiness of the community, and they accordingly resolve to record certain observations on the subject for the future guidance of the several subordinate authorities.

An erroneous idea would appear to prevail among the native officers of police, that a confession is the strongest proof of guilt, and to this is to be attributed the custom which is known to prevail of obtaining confessions by false hopes and promises, or extorting them by the impression of fear. In many instances there has been reason to believe that confessions have been fabricated, and the practice of obtaining by the flattery of hope, of extorting by threats or ill-treatment, and of fabricating confessions, would seem to have increased till it has become general and systematic.

Bare, uncorroborated confessions, previous to trial, are always to be admitted with tenderness and circumspection, and when consideration is had to the undue means so generally used by the police officers in order to obtain confessions, it must be obvious that they are entitled to little credit as evidence, unless strongly corroborated by other circumstances, or subsequently confirmed before the criminal court. It is evident that all such confessions are liable to strong objections even when there is no positive proof of their having been obtained by improper means, since it is not improbable that the officers of police frequently intimidate or ill-treat the accused till they agree to confess, after which their examination is taken, and to the attesting witnesses it seems to be voluntary.

The attention of the several judicial authorities should be particularly given to the means of suppressing an evil so serious in its magnitude, and so alarming in its consequences. The Court do not indulge the expectation that a practice so widely diffused and so deeply rooted in the habits of the natives can be wholly and effectually eradicated; but they are of opinion that, by endeavouring to impress upon the minds of the police officers that the confession of an accused person is a matter not of primary, but of subordinate consideration, one important step will be taken towards the attainment of this desirable object. The very arrangement of the several clauses of section 27, Regulation XI. of 1816, is confirmatory of this observation, and the Court accordingly direct that the magistrates of the several zillahs do, with reference to the above remark, direct the attention of the tahsildars within their respective jurisdictions to the provisions of the aforesaid section.

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7 September 1820.

The 19th and four succeeding paragraphs of the report are occupied in a discussion of the propriety of the provision, contained in clause 2, section 5, Regulation XI. of 1816, which declares that "Heads of villages shall not receive from any person whom they may apprehend any confession, either verbally or in writing, except in the trivial cases referred to in the preceding clause of that section."

In paragraph 20, the first judge observes as follows:—Eye-witnesses to "the commission of offences of any magnitude are scarcely ever obtained, confession in some place or other is the ground of almost all the convictions, and in proportion as it is illegalised the courts of criminal justice labour in vain and become useless."

The large proportion of convictions, founded solely upon confessions to which the first judge adverts in the above paragraph, appears to the Court of Foujdaree Udawlut to be attributable to the neglect of the district police officers to obtain all procurable evidence material to cases brought before them, as required by clause 2, section 27, Regulation XI. of 1816, and to the marked preference given by those officers to confessions over every other species of proof.

The experience of the Court of Foujdaree Udawlut of the undue practices resorted to by police officers for the purpose of obtaining confessions, stands directly opposed to the opinion expressed by the first judge in the 22d paragraph of the report, "that force of any kind, and even menace for such a purpose, have of late years, in the Company's territories, been scarcely ever heard of."

In their circular instructions of the 18th June 1817, recited in the extract of the proceedings of the Foujdaree Udawlut, submitted to Government under date 25th November last, the Court inculcated the necessity of attention on the part of the several judicial authorities to the means of suppressing the practices known to prevail of "obtaining by the flattery of hope, of extorting by threats or ill-treatment, and of fabricating confessions;" the Court never considered it necessary to explain that confessions, obtained by such means, could not be received as evidence against a prisoner, nor did they suppose that any judicial officer could require to be informed that to the validity of declarations from accused persons, tending to their own crimination, it is essential that such declarations be "free and voluntary."

It is with feelings of astonishment and concern that the Court have perused the concluding passage in the 22d paragraph of the report, wherein the first judge distinctly advocates the propriety of convicting persons on confessions, if full and circumstantial, by whatever means short of compulsion obtained.

The Court will not inquire where the first judge would propose to draw the line, or to what extent the application of threats or blows, to which the first judge incidentally adverts, as ordinary concomitants of the examination of a "suspected offender," might in his opinion be carried, without their becoming compulsory. In the opinion of the Court of Foujdaree Udawlut, an acknowledgment of guilt, unless spontaneously delivered, cannot be admitted against an accused person without a flagrant violation of the first principles of justice, and from past experience of the abuse of the power of receiving confessions by the heads of police, the Court are persuaded of the wisdom of the restriction imposed in this respect on

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the inferior and numerous class of police officers, by clause 2, section 5, Regulation XI. of 1816, which the first judge proposes to abolish.

On the expression of the first judge, in the 20th paragraph above quoted, that in proportion as confession is "illegalised the courts of criminal justice labour in vain and become useless," the Court deem it sufficient to observe, that in their view of the subject the personal security of the innocent is a result of the pure administration of criminal justice at least as important as the punishment of offenders, and that the proposition of "legalising" confessions, as explained by the first judge, in the 22d paragraph of the report, would tend, if adopted, to destroy security of person, and render our criminal courts an object of terror instead of confidence to the guiltless, without ensuring the certain condemnation of the guilty.

The alteration which the first judge suggests in the 24th paragraph of the report, in the wording of section 10, Regulation X. of 1816, is considered by the Court of Foujdaree Udawlut to be objectionable, as every criminal trial is eventually referable from the court of circuit to the higher court, who might not concur in the propriety of the rejection of evidence deemed to be superfluous by the inferior tribunal.

The Court of Foujdaree Udawlut are compelled to remark in this place, that the first judge appears insensible to the obligation of exercising "circumspection and tenderness" in the admission of confessions from persons accused; with regard particularly to confessions alleged to have been given before the native officers of police, the Court are of opinion that their too easy admission will always operate as a temptation to impose false confessions on the Courts, and that to the discouragement of this atrocious practice it is necessary that all the additional evidence which a case may admit of should be uniformly required and carefully taken both by the criminal judges and the courts of circuit.

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24 January 1822.

In his letter accompanying this trial, the late acting judge remarks generally upon the inertness and indifference of the police officers in the zillah of Bellary, as to the discovery of evidence, and their confining their proceedings to the adoption of "various measures" to obtain confessions from persons accused.

To the atrocious nature of the measures resorted to by native officers of police for this purpose, the records of the Court of Foujdaree Udawlut bear abundant testimony; and it is obvious that such proceedings might be greatly checked by attention, on the part of the magistrates, to enforce the rules which prohibit the detention of prisoners beyond 48 hours after their apprehension.

Another important check to such practices, consists in the uniform requisition of all the evidence which a case may admit of. The Court of Foujdaree Udawlut, in their circular instructions to the several magistrates under date 18th June 1817, directed them to impress upon the minds of the police officers the primary importance of an adherence to the provisions enacted for their guidance in this respect; but experience has shown that those injunctions have produced very little effect.

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29 April 1822.

It has appeared on many trials, referred to the Foujdaree Udawlut, that the witnesses to alleged confessions of prisoners before the officers of police were not present during the time of their being reduced to writing at the dictation of the prisoner, but were called in afterwards, and merely attested the prisoner's subscription of the declaration. The Court of Foujdaree Udawlut desire that every instance of inattention to the provisions of clause 3, section 27, Regulation XI. of 1816, in this respect, may be brought by the criminal and courts of circuit to the notice of the magistrate, in order that measures may be taken to enforce the observance of so important a part of the Regulation enacted for the guidance of the officers of police.

But with all these precautions, the principal security against the fabrication or extortion of confessions will consist in the careful investigation by the magistrates, criminal judges, and courts of circuit, of the cases coming under their cognisance. The too easy admission of confessions will always operate as a temptation to impose false confessions on the courts, while if they are received with circumspection, and all the additional evidence which the case may admit of uniformly required and carefully taken, the fear of detection must prove a powerful discouragement to the practice.

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28 October 1823.

Paragraphs 52 and 53 have reference to a case of arson, wherein the preliminary proceedings conducted by an officer specially vested with police authority, under the provisions of section 3, Regulation IV. of 1821, were extremely defective and irregular. The third judge takes occasion, in this part of the report, to advert to the importance of attention to the provisioning of prisoners while in custody of the officers of police; and observes, that only one of the 46 police ameens entertained in the zillah of Cuddapah, who had conducted the preliminary proceedings in a case laid before the court of circuit, showed himself to be incompetent to the duty.

The Court of Foujdaree Udawlut concur entirely with the third judge in his humane solicitude to cause full effect to be given to those provisions of the law which respect the subsistence of persons in custody. It is manifest, as was observed by the third judge, in his

his reference to the case alluded to in this part of the report, that the inadequate supply of food may be made the means of extorting confession, and cases have been brought before the Court, in which there was too much reason to believe that such had been the fact. The Court would willingly hope that the instances of such flagrant abuse of power on the part of native officers are very rare, but they deem it proper to call the attention of the magistrates generally to the importance of taking the most effectual measure for ascertaining that prisoners, who, by the periodical reports laid before the Court of Foujdaree Udawlut, are shown to be universally detained in the custody of those officers for weeks, and even for months, previously to their transmission to the criminal judge, are adequately supplied with food, and in order to this, it is manifestly necessary that the falsification of dates of apprehension should by the most vigorous means be suppressed; since, when the term of a prisoner's detention is incorrectly reported, correct returns of the allowance of his subsistence must be out of the question.

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29 October 1824.

It is proved in this case by abundant evidence, that, the deceased Punjah met his death from the atrocious cruelties exercised on his person by Perambragoora Eresha Menon, the third prisoner, late peishcar of the Kartinaad talook, for the purpose of extorting a confession.

The Court of Foujdaree Udawlut have adjudged the 10th prisoner, a kolhar, who bound the deceased, and so took part in the execution of the peishcar's orders, to receive 39 stripes, and to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in irons for seven years; and they direct that proclamation of this sentence be made by the magistrate throughout the province of Malabar, as a warning to peons of police against carrying into execution illegal orders of the superior police officers for the maltreatment of prisoners, or for the performance of any acts contrary to law.

The Court direct that it be notified in the proclamation, that but for the death of the late peishcar, the principal offender in this case, he would have been unquestionably adjudged to suffer capital punishment by the Court of Foujdaree Udawlut for this barbarous murder.

The Court of Foujdaree Udawlut observe with deep regret, that practices of this atrocious description, not only involving in themselves the most aggravated criminality, but calculated utterly to subvert the administration of criminal justice, continue to prevail among the native officers of the police. The proceedings on the trials referred from the several divisions too clearly show that these practices are not limited to particular districts, but in a greater or less degree are universally prevalent.

The Court deem it proper on the present occasion to circulate these observations for the information of the magistrates generally, upon whom it is incumbent to use every exertion to check, and if possible put a stop to, all acts of oppression on the part of the officers under their authority towards persons apprehended on criminal charges.

Examples have not been wanting of the infliction of severe punishment on police officers convicted of treating prisoners with violence for the purpose of extorting confessions.

As declared in the foregoing observations, the Court of Foujdaree Udawlut would unquestionably have condemned the peishcar to suffer death, had he lived to make that satisfaction to the laws which he so atrociously outraged. It occurs on this occasion to the Court, that proclamation of the result of a trial which issued in the capital punishment of an officer vested with the powers of a head of district police, for maltreating a prisoner in order to extort a confession, may be productive of advantage generally, and they accordingly direct that the several magistrates do notify by a proclamation, to be carefully published in all parts of the district under their charge, in such manner and at such times as may give to the proclamation the greatest notoriety, that on the 11th December 1820, Hussen Khan, police ameen of Attoor, in the zillah of Salem, was convicted by the Court of Foujdaree Udawlut of having beaten and caused to be bound by the hands and feet, and in that condition cruelly maltreated, Moottan, a prisoner apprehended by him on a charge of theft, in consequence of which ill-treatment the said Moottan died, and that the aforesaid Hussen Khan was adjudged to suffer capital punishment, which sentence was duly carried into execution.

Ordered, that extract from these proceedings be sent to the second judge, late on circuit in the Western Division, by precept enjoining him to issue the necessary instructions to the magistrate of Malabar, forwarding to this Court the return of that officer, showing that he has conformed thereto.

Ordered also, that extract of these proceedings be sent to the four Provincial Courts of Circuit, by precept enjoining them to communicate the same to the several magistrates under their authority, with instructions to publish by proclamation, in the mode therein directed, the case of Hussen Khan, late police ameen of Attoor, in the zillah of Salem, as a warning to all officers of police, declaring at the same time that police peons, and other inferior officers of police, will in no wise be exempt from punishment in such cases, on the ground of their acting under the orders of their superiors. The Provincial Courts will forward to this Court the returns of the magistrates, showing that these orders have been duly conformed to.

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29 April 1836.

Several flagrant instances of oppression and cruelty on the part of village police officers, in confining for many successive hours in the stocks persons suspected of theft, with the view of extorting from them a confession of guilt, have recently attracted the serious atten-

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tion of the Foujdaree Udawlut; and in a case very lately referred for the consideration and final judgment of that Court, in which the sufferings of the injured party were partly caused by such confinement, and which terminated in death, the three principal agents in the barbarous outrage have on conviction been sentenced to transportation for life.

The Court of Foujdaree Udawlut do take the present opportunity of directing that the magistrates of the several districts under the Presidency be required to issue instructions to all the village police officers subject to their respective control, strictly prohibiting the placing of any persons in the stocks on any pretence whatever, excepting only on sentence in cases in which that punishment is sanctioned by the Regulations.

It would be superfluous upon the present occasion to enlarge upon the absolute necessity of putting a stop to a system, of which the repugnance to every principle of humanity no less than the illegality must be obvious to every reflecting mind; and the Court of Foujdaree Udawlut look with confidence to the magistrates for their cheerful co-operation and unremitting activity in checking the abuses of delegated power, and preventing their native subordinates from converting into an instrument of oppression, that power with which the law has entrusted them for the protection of their fellow-subjects, and the suppression of crime.

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12 June 1852.

1. The Court of Foujdaree Udawlut have frequently had occasion to direct the attention of officers in the judicial and magisterial departments to the caution requisite in the reception of confessional evidence, and in the trial of criminal cases coming before them have invariably acted upon the rule, that a confession made before a native police officer, uncorroborated by other evidence, is altogether insufficient for the conviction of the accused.

2. Cases have likewise very frequently occurred in which confessions recorded before European magistrates and judges have been proved to be false, and to have been delivered under the influence of fear produced by previous ill treatment at the hands of the police, and a lamentable instance of the condemnation of innocent persons, founded upon confessions made by them before a magistrate, under the influence of either ill usage or cajolery on the part of the native police officers, having recently come under the notice of the Court, the Court of Foujdaree Udawlut resolve to publish the circumstances of the case for the information of the magisterial functionaries in the provinces, with a view to express to them the danger of acting upon such confessions, without testing them by the strictest cross examination, and the caution necessary in the reception of the evidence of approvers, which should only be resorted to on the most urgent grounds.

3. On the evening of the 23d March 1838, an attack was made upon the talook treasury at Ellore, by a body of armed men, who killed two sepoys on guard, and having broken open a chest in which remittances for the pay of the sepoys stationed at Ellore were usually deposited, but which had been obtained to their identity or to the quarter from which they had come.

4. The head of police at Ellore having failed in his endeavours to discover the persons by whom the outrage had been committed, the then acting magistrate, who had received several anonymous communications to the effect that the zemindar of Ellore was concerned in it, deputed one Neerunjana Doss, the naib of the district Sibbundi, to Ellore, with instructions to use every exertion in his power to ascertain whether, or not, there was any truth in the reports in question.

5. These instructions resulted in the apprehension of 20 persons, dependants of the zemindar of Ellore, four of whom confessed having been concerned in the attack upon the treasury, which they stated had been undertaken under the orders of the zemindar; and upon the recommendation of the acting magistrate were admitted as approvers to give evidence in the case, the acting magistrate having in the meantime himself proceeded to Ellore, and suspended the head of police from his office.

6. While the investigation before the acting magistrate was pending, the zemindar addressed two petitions to Government on the subject, asserting the innocence of himself and of his dependants of the crime charged against them, and alleging that the confessions of the approvers had been extorted by the naib of Sibbundi, who had been prevailed upon by his (the zemindar's) enemies to aid in the fabrication of the charge against his people and himself.

7. The investigation, however, was permitted to proceed, and the prosecution of the zemindar having, by the advice of the acting magistrate, been deferred pending the issue of the trial of the 16 persons then in custody, two of whom confessed before the acting magistrate that they had been present with the other prisoners at the attack upon the treasury, the prisoners, 16 in number, were all forwarded to the criminal court, and were committed by that tribunal for trial before the court of quarterly sessions, the two prisoners who had confessed before the acting magistrate having retracted their confessions before the criminal court.

8. It is deserving of remark that one of the two prisoners in question, by name Gundaya, when first brought before the acting magistrate denied his guilt, but half an hour afterwards was again brought by the peons into the magistrate's presence, expressing his readiness to confess, and then delivered the statement which led to his eventual conviction.

9. Except

9. Except in the case of the two prisoners referred to (Goondaya and Kalu Narasimhulu), whose confessions were duly sworn to by persons in whose presence they had been delivered, the evidence for the prosecution rested principally upon the testimony of the approvers, consistent in its general outline, but containing in its details numerous discrepancies and contradictions, which were considered by the judge presiding at the trial to render it worthless for the conviction of the accused.

10. The prisoners cited several witnesses in their defence, principally to prove alibis, of whom two persons called by the first prisoner deposed to the second approver having been at Masulipatam on the evening the attack on the Ellore treasury took place.

11. The judge of the court of session, in concurrence with his Mahomedan law officer, convicted the prisoners, Goondaya and Narasimhulu, of the crime laid to their charge, and referred the trial to the Court of Foujdaree Udawlut, with a recommendation that they should be sentenced respectively to imprisonment with hard labour in irons for the term of 14 years.

12. He acquitted the other prisoners, but, considering that strong suspicion attached to them, placed them severally under requisitions of security.

13. The Court of Foujdaree Udawlut concurred with the judge of sessions in convicting the prisoners, Goondaya and Kalu Narasimhulu, and sentenced them to transportation for life.

14. Orders were at the same time issued for the apprehension of the zemindar of Ellore, and the institution of proceedings against him, which, however, were afterwards abandoned in consequence of the approvers, when summoned before the magistrate, having denied all the knowledge of the robbery, and stated that their former confessions and depositions had been extorted from them by the officers of the police.

15. On the 1st January 1849, the magistrate of Masulipatam forwarded to the Court of Foujdaree Udawlut a correspondence which had passed between himself and Captain Ramsay, Extra Assistant to the General Superintendent for the suppression of thuggee and dacoity (at Nagpore), who reported that several members of a gang of Sasee Bhat or Kunjur dacoits, apprehended by him about 15 months before, had deposed to having been present at a dacoity on the Government cutcherry at Ellore, and that they asserted that the affair occurred about 12 years before. Captain Ramsay added, that "Ghatkia," the jemadar or leader of the gang, was then an approver at Jahnsee, and that six of the dacoits belonging to his gang, who were engaged in that affair, were also approvers at Jahnsee, or elsewhere. Captain Ramsay stated that he was quite satisfied that the affair related by his approvers was the very dacoity at Ellore which formed the subject of the trial at Masulipatam in 1838.

16. On subsequently forwarding authenticated extracts of the confessions of four of the approvers, named Ghalkia Jemadar, Essaya, Jaggapa, and Gellu or Gudu, he stated that these approvers were all of the Sasee Bhat class, and had belonged to organised gangs of dacoits, whose depredations had extended far into the Company's territories; and that they had all received conditional certificates of pardon, having been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life with hard labour in transportation beyond seas.

17. On perusing these depositions, it was found that mention was made in them of two other persons, named "Goura" and "Paujob," as having been present at, and taken part in, the perpetration of the same dacoity. It appeared that these persons were in confinement as approvers at Patna, and Captain Ramsay was requested to obtain and forward depositions from them also touching the affair in question, which in due course were transmitted to the Court of Foujdaree Udawlut, and were found to correspond with the statements made by the other members of their gang, who had previously been examined. The Judges of the Foujdaree Udawlut had then before them six different depositions, delivered in 1847–1848 and 1849, not taken with any especial reference to the dacoity at Ellore, but elicited in the course of examinations, to which the deponents were subjected with the view of ascertaining the number and nature of the crimes they had committed at different periods of their career. All of them concurred as to the persons who, besides themselves, were present on that occasion, and all concurred in declaring that, excepting themselves and those whom they named, none others were present.

18. It appeared from the statements of some of the deponents, that on quitting the treasury the gang ran a distance of 20 coss in the same night, and so eluded the exertions of the head of police to discover the perpetrators of the crime.

19. The Judges of the Foujdaree Udawlut were of opinion that the statements contained in these depositions were conclusive as to the innocence of the two prisoners who had been convicted of having been concerned in the attack upon the Ellore treasury, and sentenced to transportation for life; and they accordingly reported the matter to Government, with a recommendation that a free pardon should be granted to the prisoners in question, and that the Governor of the Straits Settlements should be requested to send them back by the first opportunity to Madras.

20. On reference to the Straits Government, it was ascertained that one of the prisoners was dead, the survivor, Gundaya, was sent back to Madras, and a further inquiry having been

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been held by the present session judge of Masulipatam, in communication with several officers in the Thuggee Department, and with the former acting magistrate by whom the case was originally investigated, the result of which fully corroborated the opinion already recorded by the Court as to the innocence of Gundaya of the crime to which he was induced to confess, the sentence passed upon him has been remitted, and the late naib of Sibbundi, Neerunjanadoss, who had risen to the situation of jemadar in the magistrate's cutcherry, as well as a peon named Lala Bapaniah, who had been promoted to the post of duffadar on the same establishment, and who are shown to have been the chief actors in inducing Gundaya falsely to confess his guilt, have been dismissed from the public service.

21. In the trial of this case, an obvious fact appears to have been overlooked by all the authorities, viz., the great improbability that the crime should have been committed by persons resident on the spot, and at the instigation of the zemindar, who could scarcely have been without information of the removal of the cash; and the unfortunate results which followed have confirmed the Court in the opinion they have always entertained of the danger of entrusting the investigation of serious crimes to subordinate officers of the police, in supersession of the authority of the regular head of police, when the exertions of the latter may have failed of success.

22. It is obvious that such persons, in the hopes thus held out to them of acquiring a reputation for energy and ability with their European superiors, and of eventual promotion, have a strong incentive to get up a case against innocent persons, and to serve their private purposes at the expense of justice; and the Court of Foujdaree Udawlut are satisfied that the practice to which they refer should only be resorted to when the incompetency of the regular police officer has been most palpably established, and even in such cases they consider that the employment of a police officer of the same rank, who has more to lose and less to gain by a resort to improper practices, would be the course most conducive to the ends of justice.

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No. 1.—Ganjam.

1. W. Knox, Esq., Government Agent.
2. E. B. Glass, Esq., Civil and Session Judge of Chicacole.
3. M. Rogers, Esq., Zillah Surgeon of Chicacole.
4. F. J. Windus, Esq., Zillah Surgeon of Chicacole.
5. Captain S. O. E. Ludlow, Civil Engineer, 7th Division.
6. J. Miller, Esq., a Merchant of Calingapatam.
7. F. J. V. Minchin, Esq., Superintendent of the Aska Sugar Works.

No. 2.—Vizagapatam.

1. A. Robertson, Esq., Government Agent.
2. A. C. B. M'Neill, Esq., Civil Surgeon.
3. Captain F. H. Rundall, Civil Engineer, 9th Division.
4. W. Sloan, Esq., Principal Sudder Ameen.
5. Rev. J. W. Gordon.
6. J. M'Kenzie, Esq., a Merchant of Bimlipatam.

No. 3.—Rajahmundry.

1. G. N. Taylor, Esq., Sub-collector.
2. F. Copleston, Esq., Civil and Session Judge.
3. P. Irvine, Esq., Sub-Judge.
4. J. L. Ranking, Esq., Zillah Surgeon.
5. Lieutenant H. L. Groves.
6. Mr. J. Wilkinson, Navigation Superintendent.
7. Mr. C. Eyles, Assistant Overseer.
8. Mr. R. Smith, Acting Assistant Revenue Surveyor.
9. Mr. C. Stephenson, Assistant Overseer.
10. Mr. Shortt, Superintendent.
11. W. R. Babington, Esq., Civil Surgeon.

No. 4.—Masulipatam.

1. T. D. Lushington, Esq., Collector.
2. J. J. Cotton, Esq., Civil and Session Judge.
3. J. Crawford, Esq., Civil Surgeon.

No. 5.—Guntoor.

1. H. Wood, Esq., Acting Collector.
2. J. Rohde, Esq., Civil and Session Judge.
3. F. Fletcher, Esq., Zillah Surgeon.

No. 6.—Northern Circars.

Walter Elliot, Esq., Commissioner.

No. 7.—Nellore.

1. J. Ratliffe, Esq., Acting Collector.
2. J. J. Minchin, Esq., Acting Sub-collector.
3. F. H. Crozier, Esq., Civil and Session Judge.
4. The Principal Sudder Ameen.
5. Captain A. Boileau, Civil Engineer, 2d Division.
6. H. Young, Esq., Zillah Surgeon.

No. 8.—Cuddapah.

1. M. Murray, Esq., Collector.
2. A. Wedderburn, Esq., Sub-collector.
3. William Elliot, Esq., Civil and Session Judge.
4. A. Hathaway, Esq., Sub-Criminal Judge.
5. James Peterkin, Esq., Zillah Surgeon.
6. J. W. Saalfelt, Esq., Agent to Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.

No. 9.—Bellary.

1. C. Pelly, Esq., Collector.
2. E. Story, Esq., Civil and Session Judge.
3. Major Lawford, Engineer, 6th Division.
4. Rev. E. Webb.

No. 10.—Canara.

1. F. N. Maltby, Esq., Collector.
2. W. Fisher, Esq., Sub-collector.
3. J. D. Robinson, Esq., Addl. Sub-collector.
4. W. M. Molle, Esq., Acting Session Judge.
5. The Principal Sudder Ameen, Honore.
6. B. S. Chimmo, Esq.
7. F. Anderson, Esq., Judge of Mangalore.
8. C. F. Chamier, Esq., Acting Sub-Judge of Mangalore.
9. John Buttron, Esq., Zillah Surgeon.
10. Lieut. G. W. Walker, Civil Engineer, 3d Division.
11. Mr. Smith, Moonsiff of Sircy.
12. A. Hall, Esq., Collector of South Arcot.
13. G. S. Forbes, Esq., Acting Sub-collector of Arcot.
14. Rev. H. Moegling.

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No. 11.—KURNOOL.

1. L. D. Daniel, Esq., Government Agent.
2. W. Forrester, Esq., Civil Surgeon.

No. 12.—CHINGLEPUT.

1. P. B. Smollett, Esq., Collector.
2. W. Dowdeswell, Esq., Civil and Session Judge.
3. J. Ratton, Esq., Surgeon.
4. A. M. Simpson, Esq.

No. 13.—NORTH ARCOT.

1. J. D. Bourdillon, Esq., Collector.
2. R. M. Binning, Esq., Sub-collector.
3. A. S. Mathison, Esq., Civil and Session Judge.
4. J. H. Goldie, Esq., Sub-Judge.
5. Captain Collyer, Civil Engineer.
6. H. Harper, Esq., Civil Engineer.
7. T. Turner, Esq.

No. 14.—SALEM.

1. H. A. Brett, Esq., Collector.
2. J. W. Cherry, Esq., Sub-collector.
3. T. W. Goodwyn, Esq., Civil and Session Judge.
4. H. R. D. Marrett, Esq.
5. Lieut. C. V. Wilkieson, Engineer, 5th Division.
6. G. P. Fischer, Esq.

No. 15.—SOUTH ARCOT.

1. A. Hall, Esq., Collector.
2. G. S. Forbes, Esq., Acting Sub-collector.
3. Æ. R. M'Donnell, Esq., Acting A. J. Mag.
4. S. N. Ward, Esq., Civil and Session Judge.

No. 16.—TANJORE.

1. H. Forbes, Esq., Collector.
2. W. M. Cadell, Esq., Sub-collector.
3. J. Silver, Esq., Session Judge.
4. L. C. Innes, Esq., Acting Sub-Judge.
4½. J. B. Stevens, Esq., Zillah Surgeon.
5. Rev. A. Johnson.
6. Rev. Mr. Godfrey.
7. Rev. C. Ocks.
8. Rev. Mr. D'Spommēre.
9. Reddy Row, late Dewan of Travancore.
10. H. Nott, Esq., Civil Surgeon, Tranquebar.
11. W. D. Kohlhoff, Esq.

No. 17.—TRICHINOPOLY.

1. J. Bird, Esq., Collector.
2. T. I. P. Harris, Esq., Civil and Session Judge.
3. Mr. J. Gordon, Principal Sudder Ameen.

No. 18.—MALABAR.

1. H. V. Conolly, Esq., Collector.
2. T. J. Knox, Esq., Sub-collector.
3. G. A. Harris, Esq., Civil and Session Judge.
4. H. Frere, Esq., Civil and Session Judge.
5. H. D. Cook, Esq., Sub-Judge.
6. E. J. Barker, Esq., Civil Surgeon.
7. Rev. F. M. Fisty.
8. Rev. Mr. Gundert.
9. G. Ormiston, Esq.
10. G. J. Glasson, Esq.
11. J. Pringle, Esq.
12. P. H. West, Esq.

No. 19.—COIMBATORE.

1. E. B. Thomas, Esq., Collector.
2. M. J. Walhouse, Esq., Acting Joint Magistrate.
3. T. B. Roupell, Esq., Civil and Session Judge.
4. H. W. Porteous, Esq., Surgeon.
5. The Principal Sudder Ameen.
6. G. Mackay, Esq., Civil Surgeon.
7. Rev. Joseph Little.
8. Rev. W. B. Addis.

No. 20.—MADURA.

1. R. D. Parker, Esq., Collector.
2. T. Clarke, Esq., Joint Magistrate.
3. C. R. Baynes, Esq., Civil and Session Judge.
4. A. W. Phillips, Esq., Acting Sub-Judge.
5. Captain W. H. Horsley, Civil Engineer, 8th Division.
6. J. Colebrook, Esq., Zillah Surgeon.
7. Right Rev. A. Canoz, Bishop and Vicariate.
8. Rev. S. G. Coyle.
9. Rev. C. F. Muzzy.
10. Rev. William Hickey.

No. 21.—TINNEVELLY.

1. C. J. Bird, Esq., Collector.
2. F. S. Child, Esq., Head Assistant Magistrate.
3. C. H. Woodgate, Esq., Civil and Session Judge.
4. Aroonachella Pillay, Principal Sudder Ameen.
5. F. L. Clementson, Esq., Zillah Surgeon.
6. Rev. Stephen Hobbs.
7. Rev. C. E. Kennet.
8. Rev. John Dewasagayum.
9. Rev. Jesudasen John.
10. Rev. F. Kearnes.
11. Rev. S. Hobbs.
12. Rev. J. Thomas.
13. Rev. L. Verdier.
14. Rev. T. G. Barenbruck.

No. 22.—MADRAS.

H. Stokes, Esq.

No. 23.—FOUJDAREE UDAWLUT.

F. Lushington, Esq.

No. 24.—COMMISSARIAT.

1. Lieutenant-colonel A. M'Cally.
2. Lieutenant-colonel Hill, Oossoor.
3. Captain E. E. Miller, Bangalore.
4. Captain E. Webb, Secunderabad.
5. Captain R. O. Gardner, Saugor.
6. Captain J. Loudon, Hoonsoor.
7. Captain W. Hutchison, Jaulnah.
8. Captain W. T. Rolston, Cannanore.
9. Captain F. L. Magniac, Masulipatam.
10. Lieutenant J. Tireman, Trichinopoly.
11. Captain C. W. S. Young, Vellore.
12. Captain A. M. Campbell, Superintendent of Police.
13. Captain R. A. Moore, Jacatalla.
14. Major F. Harris, Bellary.

Appendix (C.)

Appendix (C.) DIGEST of Reports, made by Civil and other Government Authorities, Missionaries, Merchants and others, to Government on the subject of Torture.

No. 1.—GANJAM.

No. 1.—*W. Knox*, Esq., Acting Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George at Ganjam, writes on the 16th November 1854 as follows:

As to revenue. "The use of torture or force, for it seldom amounts to torture, to enforce payment from a needy and money-loving Hindoo, was a lesson taught by their Mahomedan masters, and never forgotten; it is now part and parcel of their creed. One of the first lessons my moonshee gave me was, that a servant would rather get a thrashing than have his pay stopped. In general, however, it is not necessary to resort to the actual use of force; it seems in many cases a point of honour to hold back, till the pincers are produced or the man is brought out, or put with his head down to his knees, making a man stand in the sun holding his toes; and sometimes with a stone on his back, and the pincers (bamboos) tied tightly over the fingers, are the most usual modes of torture. I have heard of whipping with tamarind switches, and fastening an insect called the potters' insect to the navel is common in the south, I believe; and I was told by a missionary, that in Cuttack, zemindars occasionally ducked men in tanks on very cold mornings, and then had them punkahed vigorously: all these it will be seen come hardly up to what would be called torture, not being of sufficient severity to cause death or any bodily harm."

"I do not think that force is often resorted to by the higher officials, such as tahsildars, but they connive at it, and give their peons and subordinates roving commissions to collect outstanding dues, and these are the men who often, to fill their own pockets, resort to cruelty; of this several instances have lately come to light."

"To show how little natives think of the practice, I have annexed a translation of an urzee from G. Narasiah, once tahsildar of Wadada, in which he reports that he was about to take proceedings against a man, who, enraged at an indignity offered him, knocked his head against the cutcherry wall; the tahsildar I at once suspended; he was allowed by the Collector and Commissioner, in consideration of his long services, and for his family's sake, to resign, and I afterwards tried him for the offence, but (and this shows how difficult it is to get evidence in such cases) two of the witnesses called denied all knowledge of a transaction which the tahsildar had acknowledged, the third said that he did hear the tahsildar order the man to be put in a stooping posture, but the witness added that when he saw him strike his head against the wall, he went up to him and spoke kindly to him. The tahsildar at this time was very ill and irritable; this was allowed to be pleaded in excuse, and he was not fined, only reprimanded. He is since dead."

He thinks that the cure consists in retaining a greater number of Europeans, to whom natives can with ease appeal, but believes that now attention has been so prominently drawn towards it, the practice "will be put down to a very great extent."

As to revenue. No. 2.—*E. B. Glass*, Esq., Civil and Session Judge of Chicacole, says, during 30 years official life no case has been brought before him. It may exist among zemindaries, but not under European influence; no such idea prevails as that it is tacitly tolerated by Government.

As to police. In police cases he says it is the almost invariable habit of prisoners to aver that their confessions have been extorted; but they either object to name witnesses, or the evidence they adduce is unworthy of belief; and he states that the natives immediately under European influence "are fully impressed with the extreme delinquency of the practices alluded to, and would shrink from the perpetration of them under any circumstances, and are quite aware of the abhorrence in which they are held by the Government under which they serve." *

No. 3.—*M. Rogers*, Esq., Zillah Surgeon of Chicacole, writes as follows:

"I beg to state, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, that no case of torture has ever come within my personal knowledge, but I have frequently heard it mentioned that the practice does exist amongst native officials in the revenue and police departments, in the former for exacting the rent from the people, and in the latter for extorting confessions of crime."

He does not think that the natives believe the practice is tolerated by Government or its officers.

No. 4.—

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* If Mr. Glass is here speaking of the natives in his own cutcherry, possibly he may be correct; but that this feeling does not prevail among the native servants of the district at large, is proved by a reference to the statement of a native official tried before Mr. Prendergast, Governor's Agent at Ganjam, who pleaded that "torturing is the universal practice of the district."

No. 4.—Mr. *F. J. Windus*, Surgeon, says,

"That no case has come immediately to my notice in such a way as to make me report on it; but no doubt can exist as to its existence in the district."

No. 5.—Captain *S. O. E. Ludlow*, Civil Engineer, 7th Division, writes:

"That he has never witnessed or had official notice of the practice; but," continues he, "from information which I have casually received from various and trustworthy sources, and parties who had no conceivable object in deceiving me on such a point, I am fully convinced that different species of painful inflictions (I should hardly call them by so strong a name as that of torture) are practised both by the native revenue and police authorities; by the former but occasionally, and with little severity, for the exaction of balances of revenue, and by the latter, more frequently and with greater harshness, for the purpose of eliciting evidence and discovering stolen goods."

No. 6.—*J. Miller*, Esq. a Merchant at Calingapatam, says:

"I am bound, from information incidentally elicited in the course of my dealings with the ryots and other natives in the vicinage of Calingapatam during the past five years, to answer unhesitatingly in the affirmative, but it is equally obligatory on me to add, that I am fully persuaded nothing is more remote from the minds of the natives than the idea that this usage is for one moment authorised or countenanced by Government or its European officers."

He points out the difficulty of obtaining redress as follows: "The only way, under existing circumstances, to suppress the practice appears to be, the conviction and punishment of offenders, but here on the threshold of the work of reform an almost insurmountable difficulty in the way of the attainment of the desired object will be found to present itself, in the extreme reluctance the injured parties will assuredly evince to hazard arousing the vengeful ire of the subordinates against whom they would need to turn accusers or informers, particularly as such subordinates are, I believe, invested with the powers of police and revenue officers. A dread of consequences I well know operates very powerfully to prevent malpractices on the part of petty officers in the several branches of the public service from being brought to the knowledge of their superiors, and were it not for this very generally prevailing feeling of terror, I should have no difficulty, I am sure, in furnishing you with instances in which torture has been made to subserve the ends of the native revenue officials. I have on several occasions strongly urged on parties, whom I have heard complaining, the desirableness and advantage of representing their grievances to proper authority, but have invariably been met with the assertion that their seeking redress for it would, to a moral certainty, issue in consequences to them still more intolerable than the original evil, as they would ever after be marked men, and made to pay the penalty of their temerity by means of some one or other of the many petty persecutions which not a few of the native officials, exercising a little brief authority, know so well how to get up and work out with uniformity."

No. 7.—Mr. *F. J. V. Minchin*, Superintendent of the Aska Sugar Works, writes:

"Though no instance of the infliction of torture has come under my notice, yet that the practice prevails in this district is no longer a question; as to the extent of its prevalence I am not prepared to give any opinion, but in proof of its existence I have only to mention that the case in which the thumbscrew had actually been applied for the purpose of extorting the kist was lately proved before the Collector of Ganjam, for which, I am informed, the parties have been sentenced by him to hard labour on the roads."

No. 2.—Vizagapatam.

No. 1.—*A. Robertson*, Esq., Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George at Vizagapatam, writes on the 4th December 1854:

"That means of coercion are resorted to by subordinate officers of both revenue and police, in the discharge of the functions respectively assigned to them, I find to be generally believed, but that the methods of coercion used, though wholly unjustifiable, are of a kind to come up to the idea of torture in the form in which the word usually presents itself to the mind of an European is, I think, equally disbelieved."

He does not think the natives entertain the idea that it is countenanced by the European officers. The rarity of complaints may be accounted for by the secrecy with which it is perpetrated, but this argues the necessity of keeping it from the knowledge of superior local authorities.

He proceeds: "More than one intelligent person has informed me that the belief is that native officers have recourse to torture in the shapes in which it is said to be resorted to, compression of the fingers between sticks, the application of burrowing beetles to the navel, and confinement in the stocks with exposure to the sun, only in cases in which it is known that ryots are withholding what they can readily pay if compelled, or in others in which there are apparently very strong reasons for attaching guilt to a person apprehended on information, or under great suspicion. Too much weight is often attached by native police

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officers to a confession, and it is to be feared that when they obtain one, they fail to prosecute inquiries which might lead to proof quite independent of it."

No. 2.—*A. C. B. M'Neill,* Esq., Civil Surgeon of Vizagapatam, says:

"I have been in this situation upwards of three years and a half, during which time I have seen professionally many thousands of the natives of this district, and not a single case of alleged torture has come to my notice.

"If the practice does prevail at all in this district, it must either be to a very limited extent, or else the modes of torture are of a very trifling character; were it otherwise, I think cases of any severity must have come to my notice, among the many thousands of applicants for European medical aid who present themselves at the civil dispensary here."

No. 3.—Captain *F. H. Rundall,* Civil Engineer, Ninth Division, Vizagapatam.

Remembers a case many years ago in which the magistrate showed him the insects said to have been used for torture in a case then before him. He proceeds: "The mode of torture said to have been inflicted was the application of the above-mentioned insects (that commonly known as the carpenter beetle) to the navel of the suspected person."

"The Government having desired me to state my opinion as to whether the practice does exist or not, I am obliged to say that I believe it exists, though my opinion is only formed on hearsay, and that where practised, it has been rather in magisterial cases, with a view to extort confessions, than for the purpose of extracting the revenue."

No. 4.—*W. Sloan,* Esq., Principal Sudder Ameen, says that his records show no cases for seven years; and proceeds:

"I have now been nearly 15 years in the Northern Circars, and during that period have freely communicated with the inhabitants, from whose information the impression has been strongly fixed on my mind that torture is practised to a considerable extent, both for the purpose of extorting revenue from ryots and confessions from accused persons. Parties who had the fullest means of knowing the truth of what they stated have told me, that without resorting to torture tahsildars and heads of police would find it absolutely impossible either to collect revenue or detect criminals."

"Without intending to defend the practice, I would observe that in some respects the native character is so strange, that under the revenue system, as it existed in the Masulipatam district, without resort to torture I am convinced that not a tithe of the amount assessed could be collected; and I have even heard ryots ridicule the idea of the revenue being collected in the manner provided in the Regulations, as was, I believe, attempted in the neighbouring district of Guntoor. They had become so habituated to a time-honoured usage that they could not conceive that any system would effectually answer, and so accustomed to ill-treatment before paying the Government dues, that they seemed to consider a milder system as a characteristic of a want of vigour in the administration. The tahsildar who tortured the most was deemed in public estimation the most efficient functionary. He was dreaded, and generally had little difficulty in making his collections, while he who exhibited a due regard for the persons of his fellow-subjects was looked upon as incompetent by the public, and frequently fell into disrepute with his superiors on account of constantly accumulating arrears."

After giving several illustrations, he concludes as follows: "I shall make no excuse for having candidly stated what I have, and for expressing my astonishment that the existence of torture for revenue and judicial purposes has ever been doubted. It is an abuse which has grown out of the mal-administration of the Mogul and native governments, and which has continued in a somewhat abated form, under circumstances for which, all things considered, the British Government can scarcely be held accountable."

No. 5.—Rev. *J. W. Gordon* writes on the 17th October 1854: "That he has frequently been told, when travelling, that torture does exist in revenue and police, but regrets that he cannot substantiate any case."

No. 6.—*J. M'Kenzie,* Esq., a Merchant of Bimlipatam, says that he thought the charges preferred by Mr. Danby Seymour and his party were in the main correct, forgetful of the fact that no specific act of torture had fallen under his own notice.

He gives the following account: "Since the receipt of your communication, however, I have made it my duty to inquire into the subject as far as my opportunities permitted, and the result of my inquiries lead me to the conclusion that the charge has been greatly exaggerated, and that although the use of torture or coercion in the collection of the revenue cannot be denied, its practice is of very rare occurrence, and not at all of the deep and atrocious nature alleged; and I can confidently state that it is not had recourse to in order to collect an immoderate kist, or, as some writers in the Athenæum assert, to screw out of the ryot over and above his kist a further sum for the benefit of the revenue servants. I am convinced that this charge is quite unfounded, at least as regards the district of Vizagapatam. It is not in this way that the revenue servants make money. I believe that I can explain when torture is made use of. There is a class of ryots known as nadars, whom a faulty revenue system has taken out of their proper position and converted into ryots, whereas they

they were never intended for any other position than that of labourers or servants to Mootabar ryots. Now these nadars are compelled to undertake the cultivation of lands which the Mootabar ryots are not disposed to take up. It is unsafe to make them such advances as would give them the means of well cultivating their lands; they cannot be trusted, they are not to be made honest or respectable; their lands are consequently badly cultivated and their crops scanty, and scanty as they are they generally endeavour to make away with them and to evade the payment of their kist, as they really live by what they can pilfer. Now it is in such cases that punishment, or, as it is called, torture, is had recourse to. The tahsildar knows that the crop has been made away with, and that the ryot has the proceeds concealed on his person; he refuses to pay. What is the tahsildar to do? Sell his property? He has no tangible property. Send him to gaol, to be well lodged and fed at the expense of Government? He does neither; he flogs him, or coerces him in some other way, and rupee by rupee, anna by anna drop out of unexpected places. One such case is noised about, and the example serves for a long time. This I believe to be the true statement of the torture used in this district. I need not say that it is difficult to prove; the tahsildar takes good care that no witnesses who are likely to give evidence against him are present. No laws can eradicate it; it has been the practice of the country from time immemorial. The natives in general think it all right; the very nature of the people must first be changed."

Singularly enough, he subsequently contradicts himself as follows:—

"Certain am I that if the ryots come to entertain the belief that the tahsildars dare not and will not make use of any other means to collect the revenue than those authorised by the strict letter of the Regulations, the void in the Madras exchequer will be large indeed. I have heard of the experiment being tried in some not distant districts, and the results were such as might have been anticipated. The annual jummabundy reports were far from being satisfactory."

"The belief that it exists is universal, and I fear not without foundation. I have no doubt it is the general practice, though I have no specific instances to adduce!"

As to police.

He thus characterises the police: "I have no hesitation in stating that the so-called police of the mofussil is little better than delusion. It is a terror to well-disposed and peaceable people, none whatever to thieves and rogues, and that if it was abolished *in toto*, the saving of expense to Government would be great, and property would be not a whit less secure than it now is."

No. 3.—Rajahmundry.

No. 1. *G. N. Taylor*, Esq., the sub-collector and joint magistrate of Rajahmundry, and temporarily in charge of the district, writes as follows:—

Being in charge of this district when I received the extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 9th September last, and the subsequent order of Government of the 19th idem, on the subject of the use of torture for the purposes of revenue and of police, I invited the public, by means of circular notices in English and Telugu, to bring forward any specific instances of torture which they were prepared to substantiate, and to give any information in their power as to its existence.

2. Few have responded to the call, and those few declare their entire ignorance of any such practice. The majority of replies from those who are able to give the information will probably be furnished to the collector and magistrate; and as the circular of the Madras Commission has been proclaimed in every village, and the judges of the district, the civil engineer, the civil surgeon, and other public and private individuals, have been requested to send their information direct to Government, there seems no reason to delay any longer the transmission of the few remarks which I have to offer on the subject.

3. The accompanying memorandum contains an abstract of every case of torture, properly so called, which has come up for investigation before the police and judicial tribunals from the subdivision of this district during the last seven years. There are eight cases in all, in five of which the torture is alleged to have been inflicted for the extortion of confessions or money in police cases, and in the remaining three for the collection of arrears of revenue. The Government will remark that in every one of those cases which were committed for trial to the sessions court, the parties accused were acquitted by the judge of the atrocious acts laid to their charge, and consequently received no other punishment than the instant and permanent loss of their situations.

4. The perusal of this short catalogue of alleged acts of cruelty will probably give rise to the following reflections:—First, the record of the inquiry into each case from first to last will force upon the mind the certainty of the existence of torture, though it may be rarely resorted to, and is on the decline; for it is not only improbable, but quite impossible, that all these cases could have been fictitious, and it was clearly the opinion of the magistracy that most of them were genuine and *bonâ fide* acts of violence committed by the officers accused, a true bill being found against the offenders in the subordinate criminal court.

5. The second point which will attract observation, is the fact that the whole of these

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cases, with one exception, took place in those parts of the division which belong to zemindars, and which are most remote from European observation and control. Yernagoodum is 50, and Goottala 60 miles from the head-quarters of the sub-collector and joint magistrate. His duties in the other parts of his division prevent his visiting that part of his charge, except for short periods and at long intervals. But this is only one of perhaps innumerable instances of the expediency of increased European supervision in every department.

6. The third reflection suggested by the record is, the very great difficulty of proving specific cases of torture and bringing them home to the offenders, even though there may be every reason to believe that they were actually committed. The two causes of this are, first, the fear and reluctance of respectable and well informed persons to come forward as witnesses, and secondly, the unsatisfactory nature, and the consequent distrust by the judge, of the evidence which is forthcoming.

7. The fourth comment to which these proceedings will probably give rise, is that no pains have been spared by the European officers of Government to suppress a practice abhorrent to their nature, by endeavours to discover the truth in each individual case, and to bring the offenders to justice. The present memorandum, however, reveals but little of what has been done in this direction. Were the record of the magistracy consulted, it would be found that for the last 10 or 12 years a determined stand has been made against extortion in every shape, and that the unremitting attention and unswerving efforts of the late collector and magistrate, aided in a more limited degree by his European subordinates, have been ever directed to put down and to punish abuse of authority by every grade of native officer, revenue, or police, and I believe the same spirit has actuated every European officer in the employ of Government.

8. But there are peculiar reasons why torture, properly so called, cannot exist to any extent in the greater part of the talooks of this district. The effect of the vicinity of the European authority has been noticed above; this influence is felt, though perhaps in a minor degree, wherever an active or observant European of any department may happen to reside; and this fact goes far to prove that the natives do not and cannot believe that we countenance the cruel practice. The officers of the engineer's department are scattered throughout almost every talook of the district, their opportunities of observation are considerable, and they have been greatly wanting in their duty if they have neglected to bring any case of torture of which they were cognisant to the immediate notice of their superior. The magistracy could expect no less than this assistance at their hands, and I am not aware that any complaint of oppression which they have been the means of bringing forward has been disregarded.

9. The other peculiarity to which I referred, was the altered circumstances of this district in respect to irrigation. The means of paying the assessment, which was formerly excessive, being put within the reach of the ryots, there is no further necessity for resorting to violence to realise the collection of the revenue. In those talooks, therefore, where the annicut water has been supplied to the land, the labour and responsibility of the native revenue officers is happily and materially reduced.

10. But it is not to be supposed that the difficulty ends here. The people with whom we have to deal cannot be governed or controlled by unfailing kindness and consideration. True it is, that lower the assessment as we may, improve their condition, and secure to them unfailing returns from their lands, and consequent ability to meet the Government demand, there will still be found some, who, with the amount of tribute on their persons, will refuse to surrender it at the call of the tahsildar, unless menaced with incarceration or other indignity.

11. The cases of actual torture which have been enumerated, give but a faint idea of the system of petty tyranny which exists in every community, from the lowest to the highest, of those who are possessed of power or influence. The poor man has perhaps more to dread from men of his own village, who exercise over him the authority which wealth or position confer upon them, than from the more powerful but more distantly removed native government officer. The latter works through the agency of the former; are all as destitute of proper self respect, and quite as untutored in true morality, as those whom each in his turn oppresses. It is but a gradation of tyranny; power with them signifies oppression; the ability to bend the will of all beneath them to subserve their own advantage, or to gratify their pride, seems to be the aim and object of every class, with the exception of those few who have been better instructed, and who really value the good opinion of their European superiors.

12. I will not however occupy the attention of Government with further remarks upon a subject regarding which so much will be written. The conclusion forced upon us seems to be, that if torture has been decidedly checked of late years, it is not because the native character has undergone material improvement. We cannot hope to change the nature of an entire people at once. The constant presence and influence of Europeans may do much, a fair and moderate assessment will do more, but it is to the spread of sound moral education that we must chiefly look, to improve the general tone of the mass of the people, and to raise the standard of morality of the native servants of Government.

No. 2.—*F. Copleston*, Esq., Civil and Session Judge of Rajahmundry, says:

As to police.

That he has so lately rejoined the district, after an absence of 10 years, that he is unable to

to speak from recent experience; he has reason, however, to believe that cases of the kind, especially those of a severe and aggravated character, are now on the decline. Appendix (C.)

As to revenue, he writes that acts exist, not amounting to torture, which would not be tolerated by people in a more advanced state, and that too is annually lessening. As to revenue.

No. 3.—*P. Irvine*, Esq., Sub-Judge of Rajahmundry, says:

"I have no doubt that torture is freely used in the police; I rest my belief of this partly on what I have heard from natives in conversation, but principally on my own observation, during a pretty long experience on the bench. As to police.

"In very many of the cases sent up by the police, the prisoners have confessed. If it appeared that the confessing men were beginners in crime, or that the proof against them was from the first very strong, it might be believed that natural alarm at their situation in the one case, and the evident uselessness of denial in the other, had induced confession. Neither of these conditions seems required in the police; a man long suspected in his neighbourhood on account of notorious bad character, or even previous convictions, when apprehended solely on suspicion, not only often confesses without any apparent reason before any evidence has been produced against him, but also gives information that must inevitably lead to his conviction.

"Before the Court, prisoners almost invariably retract, and assert that their confessions were extorted. They generally declare that no one will give evidence for people like them, and that they cannot therefore prove their alleged ill usage. They sometimes, however, point to very suspicious marks on their bodies, as corroborating their statements, and I must say that a consideration of the case and of the prisoner's appearance, has often impressed me with a strong belief that their story was true."

He further says: "During the last seven years, three cases of torture by the police authorities were tried in it. In one of them, the prisoners were acquitted. In another (No. 136 of 1852, criminal file), the head of police of Pittapoor was convicted of having caused certain parties to be beaten and tortured by compression of small portions of the skin of the inner portions of their thighs, and other sensitive parts, between the points of pincers, in order to compel them to criminate the prisoners in a murder case then under trial. The then subordinate judge sentenced him to pay a fine of 20 rupees, or in default, to be imprisoned for six weeks. In the third case (No. 139 of 1852, criminal file), the village moonsiff of Comaragerapatam, the son of the head puttundar, and a village peon, were convicted of having seized the prosecutor on the high road, carried him by force to their village, kept him two days in custody, under pretence that he had run off with and robbed a woman, and by threats and violence extorted 46 rupees. The then subordinate judge fined the two first prisoners 50 rupees each, the third 10 rupees, and in default sentenced them to be imprisoned for six months with hard labour.

"During the same period, five cases were committed for trial before the session court. These were all of a peculiarly aggravated nature. In two, the persons said to have been tortured died. The prisoners were acquitted in both. In the other three (Nos. 51, 52, and 53 of 1849 on the calendar), the head of police of Gootunla and some of his subordinates were accused of having cruelly tortured certain parties suspected of being in possession of stolen property, by squeezing their hands in wooden pincers, by putting worms confined in cups to their navels, and by other means, and thereby extorted from them bribes to the extent of upwards of 300 rupees. The prisoners were acquitted, but the joint magistrate having appealed to the Foujdaree Udawlut, the judges recorded their opinion in their proceedings, dated 29th May 1850, that the evidence was sufficient for the conviction of the prisoners, and that the ends of justice had been defeated by their unconditional release, and prohibited their employment in the public service in this district."

As to revenue, he says: That no case has come within his knowledge, but believes that "cases sometimes occur of native revenue officers using very oppressive means of compelling ryots to pay their assessment." As to revenue.

No. 4.—*J. L. Ranking*, Esq., Zillah Surgeon of Rajahmundry, says:

"I am certainly of opinion that the infliction of personal violence on the part of native officials is of not unfrequent occurrence, and I found this opinion upon the following facts.

"That in cases before the Court frequent allegations are made of personal violence being used towards accused parties with a view to obtain evidence, such allegations being in many instances supported by marks of injury upon the person. Two such cases will be specified hereafter.

"That it is the universal belief of every intelligent native that torture and the infliction of personal injury is still if not commonly at least frequently practised, more especially by the police authorities.

"The custom and regulation of the session and subordinate courts, of sending every prisoner under trial for the examination of the civil surgeon, in order that he may certify whether the individual bears any mark of violence or injury, is framed upon the assumption that ill-usage, with a view to obtain evidence, is frequently practised, and often made the ground on the part of the prisoner of contradiction in evidence previously given before the native police authorities.

"I proceed to adduce two specific instances in which parties exhibited marks of violence, which, in my opinion, were caused in the way alleged, and in the first of which the Collector brought home the crime to the accused parties, and obtained a conviction before the sub-court at this station.—Case 132 of 1852.

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"In the first case, four individuals were sent for my inspection by the subordinate judge, on the 16th October 1852, all of whom alleged that they had been tortured by having small portions of the skin compressed by pincers. They all bore marks (ecchymosis or bruise) such as would have been left by the alleged method of torture, and the marks were upon highly sensitive parts of the body. In the second instance, a man, sent for my inspection by the sub-judge, on the 28th October 1853, exhibited the following marks of alleged injuries received at the hands of the native official (police): abrasions on both wrists, and on the private parts, and a scar on the back, said to have been caused by his being bound with ropes, beaten with sticks, and dragged along the ground; and I gave it as my opinion that the injuries had been caused in the way alleged. I do not know whether the crime was proved against the native authorities.

"In very many instances, accusations of ill-treatment have been brought against the native authorities; but so many days had elapsed before the parties were sent for my examination, that all traces of the alleged ill-treatment would most probably have passed off."

No. 5.—Lieut. *H. L. Groves*, employed in the Godavery Works, in answer to the inquiry of G. N. Taylor, Esq., regarding the use of torture in collecting the revenue, writes as follows:—

"In the early part of 1850, I commanded the detachment at Negapatam, where the tahsildar held his cutcherry in the compound adjoining mine. Night after night I used to hear a great uproar and sound of blows in the direction of the cutcherry, and at last was induced one night to go and see what was the matter. I found the tahsildar holding his cutcherry in the verandah, surrounded by a number of peons and other people. A native was being flogged, and after receiving several blows, he took his money from his cloth, which I was told was his kist. I do not now remember whether he received any other punishment besides the flogging, but they showed me one or two thumbscrews, and I was given to understand that they were occasionally used. These nocturnal floggings went on for many weeks.

"One day, in 1853, I met a native near Kalairoo, in the Kotaram Chundrapoorum talook, who told me he had just returned from the aumildar, who had beaten him on the back of his neck to make him pay his kist. I forget what reason he gave for not paying it; but he showed me his neck, which was swollen, and had a whitish appearance.

"Mr. Overseer Willy informs me that when he was at Kakarrapurroo, in the Tunnookoo talook, Rajahmundry district, in the early part of 1853, he saw a ryot, who had not paid his kist, kneeling on the ground in front of the summootdar's house, with a heavy stone on each hand, and one on the back of his neck. Mr. Willy assures me that it was quite a common occurrence, and was to be seen daily.

"My writer, D. Perahmanundum, says he saw the same thing going on at the house of the summootdar of Chelloor, in the Rama Chendrapoorum talook, not many months ago.

"Mr. Eyles informs me that he has never seen punishment resorted to, to make a ryot pay his kist, but he knows that the summootdar has a whip with him when he collects the revenue; and he has known ryots to be taken to their aumildar, and he has every reason to believe that force is employed to make them pay their revenue.

"Mr. G. Shortt reports to me that about three years ago some of his workpeople were locked up in the cutcherry of Kuddiem, in the Rajahmundry district, and beaten most severely because they had not paid their kist. He reported the circumstance to his superior, Lieut. Rawlins, who sent a peon to release them. Mr. Shortt has been employed in many talooks, and has no hesitation in saying that various kinds of punishment are used in those talooks to enforce payment of revenue.

"Indeed, no one can be long among natives without seeing or hearing that such things are done, and from my constant residence among them, I can assert that without using force a considerable portion of the revenue never could be collected, and the same difficulty will exist so long as men who are wretchedly poor, and utterly unfit for anything but cooly work, are permitted either voluntarily or by force to become cultivators.

"In every village there are some bits of waste or bad land which the wealthier ryots will not cultivate; but as the Circar's annual demand must somehow or other be paid, the names of some of the poorest inhabitants (and even sometimes without their knowledge) are put down for these bad bits. In vain do the unhappy creatures declare that they know nothing about cultivation, that they have no implements, cattle, or plough, or that they were ruined last year by the loss of their crops. They are told that the Circar's money must be raised, and they are promised tuckavee to purchase what they require. If the man is still unwilling to take the land, the village authorities bring him to the notice of the aumildar, who orders him to be sent to his cutcherry, where by threats and force, both moral and physical, he is induced to cultivate. Occasionally they spend the tuckavee which they receive on food, and as such men are always too poor and ignorant to till the land properly, the crop is sure to be an indifferent one. If water for irrigation is obtainable, all the richer ryots help themselves first, and as he probably cannot afford to bale, his crop withers and dies. He may have to go to some other place to earn his livelihood, for he cannot devote the whole of his time to look after his paltry field, or he may be taken or sent away as a cooly for days and days, and on his return perhaps finds that his crop has been eaten by cattle or stolen by night thieves. In an ordinary year the crop of a such field will seldom be worth more than the amount of the kist, and often the small farmer is called upon to pay for land, the crop of which was destroyed by an excess or total want of water. In such cases, if the man has a bullock

bullock or plough, or anything else, it is sold to pay his kist; but generally everything they possess would not fetch a rupee, and nothing but force can make such men pay. With the rich ryot it is very different. If a field or a crop fail, he looks to the other fields or crops for remuneration, or at all events hopes that a good crop next year will make up for his present losses, but in the case of a poor man, one bad year, and he is ruined. I have several times met natives that had been obliged to sell cattle, jewels, houses, everything to pay for land, the crops on which had failed. If the aumildar's collections do not come in at the right time, he is threatened with a fine or a visit from the Collector, neither of which are desirable, so he comes to some village very much in arrears, and assembles the defaulters, who are thumped and punched till a little more money is squeezed out of them. The aumildar then reports that he really cannot get any more out of them: so, after being allowed to hang over them for a year or two, the debt is remitted.

"However, I believe the ryots most liable to punishment are scamps, who by every means in their power endeavour to avoid paying their just dues. These rascals sell their crop beforehand, and then swear their crop failed; when taken before the aumildar they repeat the same story, and as they have nothing worth selling, whether they pay or not, depends in a great measure on their toughness. But their physical strength is so little that a very few thumps or pinches of the ears generally cause the money to roll out of the culprit's cloth or mouth. Most of the ryots are utterly devoid of honesty, and if they think that they can, by any possible means, get some remission, they will hold out as long as they can, and thereby the collection is delayed, and the Collector's trouble immensely increased. This state of things might easily be altered, by refusing to allow such men to cultivate any more; but at present the village authorities are only too glad to get some one to take the land."

Extracts from Europeans employed in the Godavery Works, forwarded by Lieutenant *F. H. Rundall*, Civil Engineer.

No. 6.—Mr. *J. Wilkinson*, Navigation Superintendent, says:

"One instance in particular that occurred in Nursapoor, about six years ago, I beg to mention. A man that could not pay the assessment was beat to such an extent by the aumildar, that on being released he threw himself into the Godavery, but by an act of Providence was saved from a watery grave."

No. 7.—Mr. *C. Eyles*, Assistant Overseer, says:

"I beg to inform you that since I have been in the department I have never seen any one tortured to make them pay their kist, but I have every reason to believe that torture is used. I have made inquiries about it, and they tell me, if a man will not pay his kist, the peon will tie his hands, and lay him down on his face, and place large stones or pieces of wood on different parts of his body. The kist is paid by instalments, and they say if punishment was not used that they would never be able to get the money from the ryots; they say that ofttimes they have the money tied up in their cloths, but do not wish to part with it."

No. 8.—Mr. *R. Smith*, Acting Asst. Revenue Surveyor, Godavery Division, says:

"Out of the cases brought under my notice (with one exception), the torture was said to have been inflicted by the orders of the lower class of revenue servants (I mean by these, servants below the rank of aumildar). The exception I allude to was, a man told me he could not hold the crowbar, owing to his hand having been squeezed between two sticks (I think the night previous) by the aumildar of his talook.

"The majority of the complaints made to me were from inhabitants of the villages of Madapad and Jangoorpaud, and all against the ameen of the Kuddium Mootah; the species of torture generally used by him appears to have been placing a stone upon the poor people's shoulders, while they were kept in a stooping posture by a rope tied to their legs, and then passed round their neck.

"It has been brought to my notice that within the last 15 days the zufty ameen has had two of the Madapad ryots severely beaten, because they would not agree to take some spot of land. I have no doubt but that this case would be proved, were the proper authorities to institute an inquiry into it at once."

No. 9.—Mr. *C. Stephenson*, Assistant Overseer, says:

"I beg to inform you that I have not seen any act of torture committed since I came to the division, but I am told by several that such has been done by order of the tahsildars. The torture is thus: throwing a rope round the neck and tying it on each large toe, keeping the body in a bended position, then, placing a large stone on the back, the person is kept so until he says he will pay the amount of his revenue. Secondly, squeezing the ears and fingers with a blunt scissors, and this continued until such time as he says he will pay. Thirdly, keeping the arms stretched out by two peons holding each hand, while a third flogs with a rattan on the bare back. I was speaking this day to the pettendar to the Perenulla village, who told me he was by when similar torture was committed last year by the orders of the Pentapadoo tahsildar. I asked him would he prove it; he said he would, and also get several village people to do so."

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No. 10.—Mr. *Shortt*, Superintendent, says:

"Throughout the district I have heard of several instances of torture which happened at the village puttee, when I was stationed at Poollum looking after the stone dhonies (boats), during the construction of the Gunnavarum annicut. Although I did not see it myself, there can be no doubt that it happened as told me by very respectable ryots, and I most truly believe it. There is also the very deplorable practice of selling children resorted to in this district, which came under the notice of Messrs. Shortt, Eyles, and Willy, the former engineers of the steam dredge."

No. 11.—Mr. *Babington*, the Civil Surgeon of Rajahmundry, says:

"That he is unable to adduce any instance of torture used for realising the revenues of the state."

No. 4.—Masulipatam.

No. 1.—*T. D. Lushington*, Esq., Collector and Magistrate of Masulipatam, writes:

"I have the honour to report that at an early date after the receipt of the extract from Minutes of Consultation of 9th and 19th September 1854, having reference to the alleged prevalence of torture in the Madras Presidency in the collection of revenue, and in the examination of police cases, I caused proclamation to be put up in every village of this district, calling upon all parties to bring forward without delay any specific instances within their knowledge of instruments of torture having been used for the purpose of realising the revenue of the state, or in connexion with investigations in the police department.

"2. In this proclamation I directed that in four of the talooks of this district, the parties having information to give, or complaints to prefer, on these matters, should without any delay personally address the head assistant collector; in three talooks, the special assistant collector, and that in the remaining talooks they should address myself.

"3. The result at the time was, that no parties appeared either before myself or before Messrs. Ballard or Holloway, with any specific complaint of the use of torture. In Mr. Ballard's report he stated on this point, 'No complaints have hitherto been made to me in consequence of the proclamations. I may add, that I did not anticipate any true cases would be so brought forward, for supposing grounds of complaints to exist, the causes which kept parties silent at the time, are just as active now; the sufferers, thankful that their troubles are past, are unwilling to rake up old scores, and perhaps hopeful that the present agitation on the subject will render them as effectual protection against a recurrence of oppression as their individual complaints would be likely to do, without exposing them at the same time to odium which such complaints would certainly entail. I am much more surprised that no false charges have been brought before me from motives of enmity or intrigue, though indeed persons thus actuated would naturally avoid the local authorities, and prefer an appeal to more distant tribunals.'

"Mr. Holloway stated, 'I have the honour to inform you that although your proclamation with respect to torture has been widely circulated, and is being used by many as a means of escaping the payment of taxes altogether, no complaints whatever have been preferred to me.'

"4. On the receipt of the Government instructions I called upon the most experienced officer in my cutcherry, and also upon the magistrate's peschar, to search the records carefully, to ascertain what complaints of torture had been preferred within the last seven years in either department, and the mode of their disposal. The subsequent illness of the former, and the promotion of the latter to a district moonsiff, prevented the complete investigation of all the records to the extent I had intended before I left Masulipatam in the end of November; but from that which has taken place it does not appear that any specific complaints of torture were regularly preferred, judicially investigated, and disposed of in the four years antecedent to my arrival in the district. My remarks will therefore be confined to the last three years during which I have been in charge of the district.

"5. Had I written a report to the Government some months since, I should have unhesitatingly expressed my conviction that the use of any regular instrument of torture, such as a handsqueezer or thumbscrew, was altogether unknown in the Government talooks in this district as a mode of realising revenue from non-paying ryots. I had formerly heard reports that the application of an instrument called a 'kittee' or 'cheerata' was not unknown in some other districts, but all my inquiries led me to hope and to believe that it was never used in the Government talooks of the Masulipatam district. The Government are aware that through petitions addressed to them from the Ellore talook, although the parties had not chosen to appear to prefer a complaint either before the officer in charge of the talook or before myself, investigations have been held which have led to the committal to the sessions court of Luxmana Row, late tahsildar of Ellore, on a charge of having applied a 'cheerata' to the hands of one Akkinany Appanat, a ryot of the village of Covelly, for the purpose of compelling the payment of his revenue liabilities, and of having sent him publicly through the bazaar in this state to the house of one Jungah Soobbiah, himself a complainant against

against the tahsildar in connexion with the supply of forced labour. The tahsildar,* and the peon† who is declared to have been the agent, have both been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour in irons. In another case, in which one Padmanaboodo,‡ the principal inhabitant of the same village of Covelly, had petitioned Government, charging the same tahsildar with having applied to himself and to his son the torture of the 'cheerata,' the charge was dismissed by the head assistant collector, the statements of the father and son being in clear and positive contradiction of each other upon the most material points of the charge, on which, had it been true, they could not have been mistaken. Other cases have exhibited a similar result. Luxmana Row is the only tahsildar against whom petitions speaking of the use of the cheerata have been received. Against him there are other complaints which cannot now be investigated in his presence. That he had such instrument I cannot doubt, but unquestionably there is much falsehood mixed up with truth in all the charges against him, and I hope it is true, as I have often heard asserted since his conviction, that no other tahsildar in this district has made use of a similar instrument of torture. All his former employment was in the Bombay territories under high political and revenue authorities, from whom he brought excellent testimonials.

"6. If 'torture,' as the term is understood in England, viz., the application of instruments to give severe pain, be rare, as I believe it to be, it is impossible to doubt that there ever has existed, and still exists, much oppression in connexion with the realisation of the revenue from at least one portion of the tax-paying community.

"7. It has long been the system of the country under the native Government, and with the system of oppression has grown up the habit of endeavouring to evade the payment of taxes admitted to be due, until oppression be resorted to. There are numbers who have the means to pay, but who hope that if they can put off paying to the end of fusly (year), they will be exempted altogether. That such a belief has not been without foundation, may be read in the immense balances of former years outstanding against the ryots of the district. In a densely populated district, where the extent of arable land is not sufficient for the agricultural labour ready to be employed upon it, of which there are, I believe, a few in Southern India, the realisation of the revenue must of course be comparatively easy. Every ryot then knows that if he fail to pay his rent another man is at hand, ready and willing to take his land and to enjoy the fruits of it, and this is a spur to prompt payment. In a district so thinly populated as is Masulipatam, except in a few talooks, the case is very different. It is only recently that the principle that every ryot is free to contract his usual cultivation to any extent which he may desire has been promulgated. Hitherto the tahsildar has supposed that it is his duty to urge the ryot to cultivate, a fact scarcely needed to convince the latter that Government would lose much more by selling his bullocks or feeding him in gaol, for failing to pay his revenue, than by allowing him to remain at large to cultivate his land, even although he be a defaulter. The latter course gives to the revenue officer a chance of realising from the outturn of the coming harvest, a portion of the arrears of the previous year. The object of the ryot is to secure as much as he can for himself, to defeat the revenue officer if possible, and to play the same game again from year to year. The revenue regulations allow distraint of property, after certain notice has been given, in satisfaction of arrears, but the spirit of the orders of the Honourable Court of Directors, and the instructions of the Board of Revenue, are strongly opposed to a free resort to distraint. Even if distraint be resorted to, we have not only the interests of the individual arrayed against us to defeat us, but the feelings of the whole agricultural community, and they are generally successful, especially when the subordinate tools with which we have to work are worthless and corrupt. I know at this moment a defaulter, against whom a process has been out for years; his great wealth is universally known, but a few rupees is the whole of his discoverable property, nor is this confined to revenue defaulters alone. It is a well known fact that the owner of a large zemindary estate in this district, whenever it is in difficulty, a circumstance of almost annual occurrence, borrows large sums from his relative, a former holder of the Vassareddy estate, and yet a judicial warrant against that individual for the recovery of his share of the costs in connexion with the appeal of Her Majesty in Council, amounting to upwards of one lac of rupees, discovered property worth only a few hundreds.

"8. Except in talooks where, from abundance of population and other causes, land has a considerable saleable value, the tahsildar has little chance of realising revenue from certain classes of the agricultural community by other means than intimidation, if the produce of the year be once removed and made away with. There are of course many ryots, who, both from position and character, would feel it a degradation and disgrace to have a warrant of distraint issued against them, or to run the risk of undergoing any oppression, but if the conduct of the majority be scanned, the ryot is not a freely paying animal; many a man goes to the cutcherry when summoned, with the money which he knows to be due to Government tied up in his cloth; pleads abject poverty and utter inability to pay, determined not to pay until something more than gentle persuasion or threats of restraint be resorted to. A deposition in a case of alleged ill-usage in the collection of revenue, investigated a short time since, illustrates the above remarks. The witness admitted his debt of

Extract from Deposition: "I brought 14 rupees from my house,

* For six months, with fine 200 rupees, commutable if not paid to six months' further imprisonment.
† To the same, with fine of 25 rupees.
‡ He was dismissed by Mr. Porter from the office of moonsiff for his intriguing character.

but only paid six. I brought the said money to pay, but as no violence was used towards me, I did not do so. Had I been compelled, I would have paid them."

of 14 rupees to Government, but did not pay it for the reason stated by himself, viz., 'that no ill-usage was resorted to.'

"9. I have instanced the case only of those who have the means to pay, but who try in every possible way to evade payment. To men of this class it cannot, I believe, be doubted that tahsildars in all districts have long been in the habit of applying, in a greater or less degree, any but those gentle modes of persuasion which they know to be useless. Long detention in the cutcherry, picketing them for some time in the sun, tying them with their cloths in painful positions, putting in some instances a weight on the back, are generally reported to be modes of coercing refractory ryots who will not pay. Beating of any kind I believe to be rare, although hustling and pulling about by two or three peons may not be uncommon. The tahsildar is rarely, I believe, a spectator of these acts. He feels his fiscal responsibilities, and seeing that the ryot does not intend to pay by fair words, tells his peons to collect the money, leaving the mode much in their hands.

"10. Such from my inquiries appears to be the extent to which ill-usage has been resorted to in any of the Government talooks in this district for the realisation of revenue, and I believe it to be confined to the cases of those who have made away with their produce, and will not make any arrangement for paying the Government demand against them; but it is very seldom that trustworthy evidence can be obtained to any ill-usage of this character. At the jummabundy of any year, in prayers for remission, it is a common phrase to state that their kist was collected with harshness in the previous year; but I only recollect one instance in which any parties came directly before myself with complaints of recent ill-usage. This occurred in the portion of the Kykaloor talook, watered from the Godavery in June last. The profits of the year had been immense, probably four times the amount of the joint rent, but the tahsildar, who has been subsequently removed to a talook of less emoluments, had, through very gross negligence, and through yielding to the most substantial ryots, who are rather a refractory set, failed to realise the revenue at the proper period. The end of the fusly was close at hand, and while I was engaged in the settlement of another portion of the talook which required the presence of the tahsildar, it was necessary to entrust the realisation of the revenue on the portion to which I have alluded to the tahsildar of the adjacent talook. Loud complaints of ill-usage were at once made against him and against two of his peons; both the exaggeration and the instigation were very manifest. There did not appear to me trustworthy proof of beating, but as there had been unquestionably some ill-usage, and the peons admitted having tied some of the ryots in painful positions, I suspended them from office for a year, and warned the tahsildar to be most careful that his subordinates resorted to no oppression. This was an instance where, except for the grossest negligence on the part of the tahsildar, there ought not to have been a rupee outstanding at that period of the year. In most talooks of this district, the produce stocked in the fields is the only security for the payment of the Government revenue.

"11. Another case occurred in the course of Mr. Bird's investigation in the same talook. The tahsildar, who had recently come up from the post of head goomastah in the Board of Revenue, where he held a high character, was charged, among other acts of misconduct, with having caused some ryots to be beaten with whips on the legs for the realisation of revenue. The evidence did not appear to me sufficiently free from discrepancy and suspicion to justify conviction of a criminal offence and punishment under the regulations; but upon the charges against him, I removed the tahsildar, and after keeping him out of employ altogether for nearly two years, have given him the post of head goomastah in my cutcherry. In one case in which a head of police and his peons had been charged with having ill-treated certain parties while under examination on a charge of theft, it was manifest to the officer conducting the investigation that there was very gross exaggeration and grave discrepancies, but believing that there had been some maltreatment, he fined them. This decision was subsequently set aside under the orders of the Foujdaree Udawlut. In any other cases, whether in the revenue or police department, in which conviction has followed investigation, the facts proved amounted to abuse of authority and oppressive conduct rather than to actual cruelty of treatment, and were disposed of under that head by fines.

"12. I stated freely the extent to which my inquiries on the subject lead me to believe ill-usage in the realisation of revenue to have existed in this district. That it should exist at all I deeply regret, and every effort must be made to uproot it altogether; but before it be assumed that the existence in any rare instances of torture, as the term is understood in England, and less rarely of ill-usage and intimidation in a greater or less degree must cast a heavy reflection upon the European officers of Government, consideration must be given to our position, and to a variety of other prominent facts which claim attention. That the practice of torture, properly so designated, both for revenue and police objects, has been the custom of the country for centuries before it came under British rule, cannot for a moment be doubted. I have been credibly informed than 20 or 30 years since, strings of cheeratas ready for application were commonly and openly hung up in the zemindars' cutcherries. Even in Europe many generations have not passed away since torture to obtain confessions, where there was moral conviction of guilt, was regarded to be both legitimate and salutary to society. Enlightenment and education have happily expelled the ideas, under which many conscientious men may have formerly upheld the error in which they had been trained up. Among the natives of this country, there may be individual instances, the result of intellectual culture and moral education; but there is no particle of such general enlightenment as would lead the higher classes of natives who form the

the staple of our official servants, and the entire subordinate machinery of the administration of Government, generally to see that there is intrinsic evil in resorting to the summary infliction of personal pain to compel a refractory ryot to pay his revenue, or to make a prisoner, of whose guilt there appears to be moral conviction, confess his crime. Unquestionably the cruelties in the treatment of prisoners which were once so unscrupulously carried out have in a great degree been put down by punishments. Fear of consequences rather than idea of wrong attaching to them has had most influence in putting them down. It is probable that they were ever, and are still, when resorted to, far more cruel than ill-usage for revenue objects. A tahsildar knows that a ryot who has the means of paying will soon yield when he finds that his failure to do so will subject him to ill-usage. Confession of a crime, and it is only in cases of heinous crime that torture is ever resorted to, may probably entail upon the confessing prisoner heavy punishment, and therefore the means used for extorting the confession are proportionally more severe.

"13. That our judicial system utterly denounces the cruelties of former days in police investigations is well known throughout the country, but I should hesitate to express a conviction* that it has ceased utterly, although I have not for years had before me a clearly proved case of real torture in a police investigation. I hope that among the ryots generally there is a conviction that any cruelties such as those formerly so common in police matters would meet with the same rigid examination from the European officers, if employed in the realisation of the revenue, as if resorted to for obtaining confession of a crime; but I do not believe that the ryots themselves as a body consider that a tahsildar, who has to deal with a ryot possessing the means but wanting the inclination to discharge the Government revenue, commits any offence, either morally or against the individual, by allowing his peons to compel the production of the money either by intimidation or by a limited degree of violence, or that the individual has any ground of serious complaint. These feelings would be very different in the case of ill-usage to a man who had not the means of paying, and this I believe to be hardly ever resorted to.

"14. In each district there is a single European officer, with two or at the most three European subordinates. Below them, in their own establishments and in the talook cutcherries, are some hundreds of native subordinates, chiefly of one exclusive class, having little natural sympathy with the ryots, and there is the lower body, counted by thousands of peons and petty village officers, all of whom, with rare exceptions, have been trained up from infancy in the idea that morally there is no wrong in resorting to some degree of ill-usage either in the realisation of the revenue or in the discovery of crime and of offenders, should it appear desirable; and a body of ryots utterly uneducated and in a state of extreme moral degradation, many of whom have been brought up to consider that the struggle of their life should be to evade the payment of taxes to the Government in every possible way, and that any amount of falsehood or fraud is justifiable for such an object. It is probable that such a feeling prevails more or less throughout the world in all states where the body of the people are uneducated and unenlightened, have no sound moral training, have no part or concern in the election of any of their rulers, have no feeling of personal care or interest as to the stability of revenues of the state, but perhaps nowhere more so than in India.

"15. These are no slight difficulties to have to cope with, and it was impossible to expect that a system having such firm and deep root, both in the feelings and habits of the native machinery of our administration, and in those of the subjects on which it is employed, could at once be altogether eradicated, although much has, I believe, been done.

"16. Unquestionably the pressure of the assessment may in places have had a tendency to foster its continuance. This evil can now, under the recent liberal orders of Government, be effectually removed, and agriculture be rendered a remunerative employment wherever there appears ground to believe that hitherto it has not been such. Where such reduction leads to increased profits and to increased exertions, it is to be hoped that the revenues of the state will be more readily paid than heretofore; but I believe it will be generally felt that except where land is scarce and agricultural labour abundant, the present revenue law is not adequate for ensuring the realisation of the revenue, and that in some points more summary and prompt procedure is called for.

"17. The habits and feelings engendered and inherited from centuries of oppression on the one hand, and of degradation and debasement on the other, cannot be changed in a day, but the present agitation on the subject, severe punishment in all clearly proved cases, the energetic and continuous prosecution of measures for the development of the resources of the country, the improvement of communications, cheapening of transit, practically bringing remote and hitherto unknown markets into close contiguity, and the education and enlightenment of the rising generation, for insuring the introduction and permanent success of which efforts are now in progress, will all have their beneficial influence both on the native servants of Government and on the body of the people; especially giving to the latter a general feeling of independence, combined with honesty of purpose towards the Government, qualities which

* A military officer of rank told one of my assistants that a dismissed tahsildar in this district had openly confessed to him that he had resorted to extreme cruelty to obtain a confession in a case which had excited a good deal of interest in the regiment.

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which are now of rare occurrence. With a thoroughly workable revenue law, duly and promptly carried into execution when requisite, and under the influence of these remedies, we may hope that the revenues of Government may hereafter be realised with ease, without a trace of oppression or violence."

"*P. S.*—As the Government call upon Collectors to report all cases which have come under their cognizance within the last seven years, and what punishment has in each case followed conviction, I beg to state, that while I held the office of agent to the Governor in Kurnool, I obtained information that in the previous year a tahsildar had caused a ryot to be so severely flogged for non-payment of his revenue, that he had died from the effects of it, and found on investigation, that there appeared grounds for believing it true. I brought him to trial on a charge of culpable homicide, convicted him, and recommended a sentence of seven years' imprisonment with hard labour in irons, of which, after examining the record, the Foujdaree Udawlut approved.

"After this letter had been written, but before its despatch, I received another petition complaining generally of the cheerata being used in the realisation of the revenue. This will be inquired into in the talook."

No. 2.—*J. J. Cotton*, Esq., Civil and Session Judge of Masulipatam, writes as follows:

As to revenue.

"In a matter such as that now under consideration, there are naturally few European servants of Government, if there is one, who can of his own knowledge speak to the infliction of torture, for the purpose either of realising the Government dues, or extorting evidence by the police. That such exists, every one who knows anything of the native character must be equally sure, and I therefore speak under a moral conviction of the fact.

"In every case of 'torture' so called, fair means have been, I believe, invariably adopted to secure the desired end in the first instance, when there was a moral conviction of such being attainable, whether it be the realisation of the Government dues, or the ascertaining the truth of a matter under examination. Threats follow, and finally the thumbscrew or some such provocative."

Again:—"The natural apathy of the native character is too notorious to require comment in this place; it is so great that until he knows better, he will never cultivate a greater extent of land than would suffice for his own support and that of his family; nor can he be induced voluntarily to pay his quota to the Government without arguments of some kind more powerful than words."

As to police.

As to police, he says:—"My firm belief is that hardly any case tried before a native police officer is altogether free from the suspicion of some sort of mal-treatment of the parties concerned to ascertain the facts, and the success which is known to follow such is *primâ facie* inducement for the police to continue it, considering that the punishment of malversation and evil-doers being the great object sought, the end justifies the means, even at the well-known risk that attends the officials should the practice be brought home to them."

Again:—"In my position on the bench, seldom or ever does a case come before me, especially when the prisoners accused are said to have confessed, that they do not at once withdraw their confession, for that such had been extorted from them. It is an every day occurrence, and the statement is doubtless often true, but the complainant unable to substantiate it. In any case of apparent maltreatment, the matter is of course brought prominently to the notice of the magistrate to take such steps in the matter as he may think proper."

Lastly:—"With regard then to the simple question, Does 'torture' exist within our dependencies in the East? the answer that must conscientiously be given by every one, from the highest in the land to the lowest subordinate official, is in the affirmative."

No. 3.—*J. Crawford*, Esq., Civil Surgeon, Masulipatam, says:

"In my opinion the practice of undue violence, in many cases amounting to torture, does exist amongst the native subordinate officers of Government. In proof of which I may mention that many people presented themselves to me, after the publication of the orders of Government, stating that they had been tortured by the subordinate native authorities, and that the names of several of these people, and the villages from whence they came, have been taken down in the civil dispensary by the dresser.

"No instance of torture has come within my knowledge capable of proof during the specified period, but both my gaol dressers state that they have witnessed the infliction of torture repeatedly within the last two years; the names of these individuals are, first dresser Daysing, and first dresser D. Boochiah."

He does not think that the better class of natives entertain the idea that it is tolerated by Government, or exists with the consent and approbation, much less under orders of European officers.

No. 5.—Guntoor.

No. 1.—*H. Wood*, Esq., Acting Collector of Guntoor, says as follows:

As to revenue.

"With regard to the inquiries of torture in revenue matters, I am of opinion that the putting of ryots to inconvenience by slightly beating, abusing, and confining them, has been very common. Torture, in the sense which the word conveys to the English mind, although no

no doubt of occasional occurrence, is not so general as the statements in Parliament represent. I am of opinion that the very different manner in which torture is regarded by the natives and Europeans is the cause of great paucity of complaints on the subject.

As to police.

"In matters of police, the case is different. Every prisoner who has confessed in the talook, on his arrival at the court invariably alleges that such confession was extorted by torture; such statements are very frequently false, but the prisoner is always aware that the Court will give his allegation at least due weight. One reason, however, which renders it unlikely that torture is of general occurrence in police cases is, that all officers, native as well as European, are fully aware that confessions will, if obtained, be of little or no weight. I am confident that torture is not deemed by natives to be connived at by the European officers of Government. There can, however, be no doubt that natives as a general rule consider our system lax and inefficient, because it refuses to torture men taken up on strong suspicion of such crimes as gang robbery, and who have themselves been probably guilty of the most atrocious cruelties."

No. 2.—*J. Rohde*, Esq., Civil and Session Judge, says:

"I have no doubt whatever that annoyances of various descriptions are habitually inflicted by the native officials in discharging their revenue and police duties, and though the name torture cannot be applied to any such act of abuse as has come to my knowledge publicly or privately in respect to the discharge of revenue duties by the native servants, yet I have been informed of, and believe in very many instances of actual torture, occasionally proceeding to great lengths, practised by the same officials in the discharge of their police functions. Indeed it is my belief that it is the ordinary means resorted to by native police officers in discovering crime."

He thus accounts for its prevalence: "I must say I do not think the rate of assessment has anything to do with the continuance of the practice; the want of fixed rents and the opening which the present system affords to the interference of the revenue officer, combined with a want of any moral or religious influence among all classes, from the highest to the lowest, and an utter indifference on the part of every person to all wrong by which he does not individually suffer, the strong suspicion necessarily attaching to all parole evidence among a nation of liars, and the shield afforded by the superstitious prejudice which is fostered by the party from which the ruling agents are chiefly selected, are sufficient to account for the continuance of a system which I may say is inherent in the system of native government, and is in accordance with the habits of the people.

"I have referred to acts of torture; but there is a system of oppression, not amounting to torture, pervading the whole present system; much that might be far better done otherwise is done by force and oppression. Indeed my belief is, that tahsildars and other subordinates habitually have recourse to such oppression in carrying out requisitions, whether for labour, for carriage, for supplies, or for anything else."

He adds: "I would take this opportunity to repeat my often recorded opinion, that to the enormous power vested in the tahsildar (considering the present moral condition of the class from whom those officers are selected) and the impunity which the prevailing want of right principle or sympathy in the people secures, are attributable the continuance of customs which it has been the anxious object of every gentleman in the service to put a stop to. If I have not been misinformed, the Government have had occasion to visit with some severity instances in which magistrates have been provoked to acts in excess of their powers in checking the abuse, and I must say that, defended as the revenue police servants are from punishment except full legal proof can be brought against them, and selected as they necessarily are from a people naturally inclined to abuse power, placed too among a people long accustomed to endure oppression, and without any sympathy for the sufferings of their neighbours, a people too much inclined to side with the stronger party, and to aid him by false evidence and lies to any extent, a people whose very religion enjoins a lie in cases when the truth might induce injury to a Bramin (the class from which the instigators of the wrongs perpetrated are ordinarily selected), it cannot be wondered at that one or two European officers, generally worked beyond their power with their ordinary routine duties, and bound by forms, should be unable to check a crime which is predominant in every oriental country."

No. 3.—*F. Fletcher*, Esq., Zillah Surgeon of Guntoor, writes as follows:

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Memorandum No. 80, calling for my report on the alleged prevalence of torture in this Presidency, in obedience to extract Minutes of Consultation under date the 9th and 19th September 1854.

"I have the honour to state that the only instances which have come to my knowledge, where abuse of authority was exercised, were those of three prisoners who were subjected by the police authorities to maltreatment, probably for the purpose of extorting confession. I enclose copies of the certificates forwarded to the civil and session judge, showing the extent and degree of injury received by each prisoner. I enclose copy of letter from that officer, and he informs me that the above cases were alluded to in his report."

From *F. Fletcher*, Esq., Zillah Surgeon, to *J. Rohde*, Esq., Civil and Session Judge of Guntoor.

Sir, Guntoor, 11 August 1853.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 234, of the 9th instant. I have examined Ramtoo Ramasawmy, prisoner in Criminal Case No. 22 of 1853; the

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whole of his back is wholly disfigured with numerous small sores, now cicatrised; there is one sore of great size to the left of spine; there are also a few similar marks on the throat, and there are marks of tight ligatures round both arms; on the right arm there is a slight abrasion of skin, evidently caused by the ligature.

He complains also of pain and swelling of hands and knees, caused, as he states, by having been beaten with a stick, and which, from the state of the parts, I believe to be true. According to the prisoner's statement, he was tied by the arms to a tree, in which position he remained all night, and was severely bitten by large black ants on the back and throat. From the appearance of the sores, they being for the most part small, isolated, and rather deep, and from the marks of cords on his arms, I am of opinion that the prisoner's statement is correct, and that the sores were produced in the manner described.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. Fletcher,* Zillah Surgeon.

From *F. Fletcher,* Esq., Zillah Surgeon, to *J. Rohde,* Esq., Civil and Session Judge of Guntoor.

Sir, Guntoor, 27 September 1854.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 309, dated the 26th instant. I have minutely examined the prisoner Vara Narrainsawmy, and find that he bears several marks of blows, such as might have been caused by a rattan or light stick, on right side of back below the shoulder blade; there is one mark four inches long, three on the right shoulder, and one on right arm; these latter are less distinct. There is also a slight wound on head. These injuries are not very recent, a period of 10 or 12 days having probably elapsed since their receipt; and although not endangering life, I am of opinion that the blows were severe.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. Fletcher,* Zillah Surgeon.

THIS is to certify, that I have carefully examined prisoner Unkadoo, and find that he bears the marks of cords round the right wrist; there is also an abscess on right thumb, near the root of nail, caused, as he states, by blows with a stick, and which is likely in my opinion to be true. He has also marks of abrasion about the back and ribs.

I certify that I carefully examined prisoner Gopadoo, and he presents the following marks of maltreatment. From wrists to upper third of both fore-arms there are distinct marks of tight ligatures; on right wrist the skin is abraded in two places, and suppuration has followed; there is also slight abrasion of the skin on right shoulder and chest, and he complains of pain in various parts of his body. The right foot is also much swelled, and caused as he states by blows, and which, in my opinion, is likely to be true.

Guntoor, 5 May 1853. (signed) *F. Fletcher,* Zillah Surgeon.

No. 6.—NORTHERN CIRCARS.*

No. 1.—*Walter Elliot,* Esq., Commissioner, Northern Circars, writes as follows:

To Government, 24th March 1851.
Enclosure from Collector, 12th March, para. 20, E. M. C., 6th May 1851.
To Acting Collector of Guntoor, 14th July 1851.
From Acting Collector of Guntoor, 23d August 1851.
From Collector of Ganjam, 3d October 1854.
To Acting Collector of Ganjam, 16th October 1854.

"In obedience to the instructions contained in Extract Minutes of Consultation, 9th September 1854, No. 922, I have to report that search has been made in the records of this office, as directed in para. 11, and that the correspondence noted in the margin has been found having reference to the employment of torture in the collection of the public revenue.

"2. Copies of such of these papers as have not already been submitted to Government are enclosed.

"3. Other cases have occurred which have not been reported to the Board of Revenue because disposed of in the magistrate's department.

Petition, No. 943 of 1851.
To Collector, 11th March 1851, No. 101, para. 20.

"4. During my inquiries in Masulipatam in 1851, some respectable ryots of Mortyalamapad complained of personal ill-treatment received about a year before from Baham Singh, a hazoor duffadar, deputed to realise outstanding balances of 1259 fusly. The facts appearing to be established on exparte evidence, the man was suspended. He was afterwards tried and convicted on a charge of extortion by the special assistant collector.

"5. Many complaints of extortion by threats of sending parties to the session court on fictitious charges, sometimes accompanied by personal ill-usage, were preferred in the same district. Upwards of 90 instances of this description were brought to notice. In three or four instances the parties were tried and punished by the late Collector, further proceedings were suspended from the zemindar under the circumstances referred to in Extract Minutes of Consultation, 20th April 1852.

"6. The

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* Comprising the five previous districts.

"6. The circumstances of the Masulipatam district must, however, be considered as exceptional, on account of the peculiar state of things which prevailed at that time.

"7. Complaints of the use of violent means for the collection of the revenue are not unfrequent; but on investigation the majority of them are found to be altogether unfounded, or to be so greatly exaggerated as to assume an unobjectionable character. The habit of exaggeration in complaints of personal injury is notorious. The array of aggravating circumstances brought forward in cases of the most petty assault, garments drenched in blood, the body smeared with plaster, the sufferer borne helplessly by his friends, and afterwards walking unconcernedly away when the matter has been decided, are familiar to all. This habit must often invest the narration of efforts used to extract on the one hand, and on the other to evade payment of the public dues, with a colouring very different from the truth.

"8. It is a fact, moreover, that instances of proved infliction of torture in criminal cases far exceed the number of those which have been established in connexion with the payment of revenue. But the magistrate is also the collector. The same officer convicts in both cases. He is as ready to take up a charge in the one character as in the other, and it can hardly be doubted that more convictions would have been found on record if the practice was as common as asserted. For the average number* of pauper ryots alone, without reckoning other classes who may be expected to pay their kists with difficulty, is upwards of 30,000 in each collectorate, while the whole number of persons taken up by the police gives an average of 6,500 for the same range.

"9. On the other hand, there must be many cases which never see the light. The difficulty of procuring convictions against persons of influence, possessing means to pervert the evidence in support of a charge or to swamp it by counter-statements, is very great. Add to this, that no feeling of abhorrence at the employment of torture as a means of discovering crime or realising revenue exists in the native mind. It is the ordinary practice of every native state, and it will be found wherever native authority is exercised without, or with inefficient, check. Trial by ordeal, some of the expedients being of a very cruel description, is still in general repute, and the principle has been recognised by the highest courts. From the question by ordeal to the question by torture is but a step, and public opinion reprobates the one as little as the other.

"10. There are some points in the existing revenue administration which, supposing the above observations to be correct, tend to invite a resort to such practices where they can be tried with impunity. Among these perhaps the principal is the settlement of the revenue annually. Under this system every man's payment becomes a matter of speculation; he knows he can claim remission for every vicissitude of season for every bit of unploughed land or short produce, for loss of relative labour, for death of bullocks and other misfortunes. Some of these contingencies result from poverty, indolence, and slovenly farming, and therefore are found in every season. The settlement is seldom completed before the close of the revenue year. In many districts it is deferred to so late a period of the season as to extend into the next fusly. Every man, therefore, who expects to get off a portion of his rent defers payment to the last moment, and even when his claim has been rejected, he hopes, by evading the demand, to have it written off as a balance. But the revenue is ordered to be recovered within the fusly, and the tahsildar, between fear of the Collector's displeasure on the one hand, and the contumacy of the ryot on the other, must often have his temper sorely tried, and be tempted to adopt expedients which, though forbidden by his superiors, are considered legitimate by his fellow-countrymen.

"11. The substitution of leases for periods of years, with prompt resort to the process of recovery prescribed by law, would at once abate much of this struggle between payer and receiver. Many ryots now holding puttahs without stock, capital, or industry, would be unable to continue in the position of cultivators under a more rigid system. But this would be an undoubted advantage; they would be reduced to their proper condition of labourers, which they have only been able to quit by the laxity of the present practice.

"12. Another check on the abuse of authority would be obtained by separating the police from the revenue functions now exercised by native revenue officers. Persons suffering from injuries inflicted in the one department are cut off from all chance of redress through the other, and the European magistrate is often too far off to appeal to. A scheme for effecting this division of offices may easily be framed without much additional expense to Government, and with manifest advantages in addition to the one which has more directly prompted the recommendation, of which however the present is not the proper occasion to treat.

"13. These and similar suggestions may help to check the tendency to oppression inherent in every system of administration conducted mainly through native agency. But they will not eradicate it; the people must learn to protect themselves. And to arouse a spirit of independence among those who have for ages been the helpless slaves of the strongest, which shall make every man, if need be, stand up in defence of his own rights, and

* The number of ryots paying an assessment of less than 10 rupees per annum was 6,30,704 in the 20 collectorates settled in 1258 fusly, by the Foujdaree Udawlut. Returns for 1852, the number of persons apprehended is 11,30,318 in the same number of zillahs.

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and boldly proclaim the truth in support of his neighbours, is a work of time. A purer faith, a higher moral and intellectual standard must pervade the population to ensure full success to any plan, however comprehensive and philanthropic, for the protection of the masses."

No. 7.—Nellore.

No. 1.—*J. Ratliff*, Esq., Acting Collector of Nellore, on the 2d November 1854, writes, "That he sent for his head sheristadar, and several of the oldest 'huzoor' servants who have had 'gybut' experience, and questioned them as to the existence of torture, promising indemnity for the past.

As to revenue.

"The result," says he, "showed the actual employment of various modes of what may be comparatively termed 'petty torture' to be a 'fact,' although one and all averred, that not only had it become much less general in practice, but much milder in form than it was, even 10 years back, and very much more so than previous to that time.

"Among, and as examples of the modes admitted to have been recently adopted, I may instance those of compelling a man simply to sit or stand in one position, or under the sun's influence, for a protracted period; placing and keeping the body in a bent position, by means of a cloth placed round the neck and under the feet, and sometimes with the addition of a stone placed on the shoulders; converting a man's house and yard into a 'pound,' by preventing the egress of his cattle, or if insufficient, of himself also; thrusting him, when of a class whose feelings and respectability would suffer from the contact, into a confined space, in the midst of chucklers, and others of the despised caste. The use of these, and such as these, means was, as I observed, generally admitted, though as generally affirmed to be of rare occurrence; whilst the practice or existence 'of the very same kind of torture' as was employed at the beginning of the last century (as alleged apparently by Mr. Seymour), was, and as I fully believe, with perfect truth, vehemently denied. I allude, of course, to the more direct and immediate infliction of actual torture, according to its more extended and rather perhaps ordinary acceptation, such as the application of 'ear twitchers,' 'thumb-screws,' 'beetles to the navel,' and similar barbarities."

Further he states, that he lately issued a proclamation to each village in the district, but that no single charge has been preferred in consequence.

"To account for the absence, however, of even a solitary witness against such practices as are admitted to have been, and undoubtedly, until recently, were existing, is difficult.

"The most rational solution of the matter, which I am able, on inquiry and consideration, to arrive at, is that it emanates mainly from the fact of its being looked upon as a thorough 'mamool,' compulsory means of collection having, from time immemorial, been resorted to more or less."

So far as he has been able to gather from conversation with respectable men, he would not infer that the people generally entertain the idea that such acts are tacitly tolerated by the Government or its European officers.

And in a subsequent letter of the 30th December 1854, forwarding a statement of cases tried during the last seven years, of torture alleged to be used in extorting confessions, he further expresses himself as follows:

As to police.

"The number is small, averaging but two per annum for three, and one per annum for four years, though I cannot allow myself to hope or believe that such represents the total of actual causes for similar complaints during that interval, or even any proximate approach to it.

"I do not however intend by any means to convey an opinion that the light in which this practice is viewed by Government, or the repeated injunctions enunciated by its courts of judicature, are either unknown to or disregarded by the body whose conduct they were meant to influence; there cannot on the contrary be a doubt, that the proceeding has been thereby both robbed of its worst features, limited in its application, and resorted to covertly only in consequence. Indeed, I am of opinion, that it is chiefly confined to the subordinate and village police, and by them not resorted to indiscriminately, but in cases only, such as where having followed up a track or (dzada) and come up with the, in their belief undoubted, culprit or culprits in the matter at issue. Violence is more or less used in order to compel the giving up or disclosure of the whereabouts of property stolen, or to obtain other necessary information.

"Cases of alleged extorted confession, by and before heads of police or sub-officers, I believe to be rare, though upon this point, session judges will probably be the best informants. There seems, indeed, to be small object in selecting the dangerous course of violently obtaining mere verbal confession which the prisoner could, and it may be supposed would, retract before the European officer, when a spurious one could with equal facility be, and doubtless constantly is, indited, and unhappily with almost similar facility 'duly attested,' the palpable object of the head or sub-officer of police being equally attained."

No. 2.—*J. J. Minchin*, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of Nellore, writes as follows:

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, and in accordance with the directions it contained, to state that, immediately on the receipt, I proceeded to Ongole as rapidly as I could move my cutcherry, and have just returned to this place,

place, after spending three days in thoroughly investigating, in communication with Captain Nelson, the cases of ill-usage, for the purpose of extorting revenue, brought to the notice of Government by that officer.

"2. The cases brought to light by Captain Nelson are four in number, being the ill-usage practised towards the individuals Sheikh Goodoo, Nella Veera, and Alluri Kristnadoo, on various occasions about two months ago, the exact dates on which they occurred being unknown, and the final case, of which Captain Nelson was himself an eye-witness, when four pariahs were tied up on the 17th of this month, the place on each occasion being the cutwal's cutcherry in Ongole, where the curnums of the town are in the habit of transacting their business.

"3. As from my previous inquiries on the subject, I had no doubt from the first of the substantial truth of the statements made to Captain Nelson, I am glad to say, that most satisfactory proof has been forthcoming at my recent investigation, and I have been able to bring home to the offenders the offence with which they were charged.

"4. It is proved in evidence that the several complainants were tied up in the sun before the choultry, the head being brought down to the knee, and the sufferer kept standing in this miserable position; in many instances a stone of about 12 lbs. weight being placed at the same time upon his back, until the payment demanded was made, or security for it given.

"5. On each occasion this was done on the orders of the curnums, and I have fined all of them, four in number, in the amount of 10 rupees each, and have sentenced them to be imprisoned for one month, in default of payment, under clause 2, section 3, Regulation III. of 1819. A peon who was convicted of executing their orders on more than one occasion, was also punished under the same Regulation.

"6. I am aware that this regulation applies to the punishment of officers of police, and not of revenue, but I know of no express regulation for the punishment of the latter, for offences of this nature, which I think fall fitly under that I have quoted, in spirit, if not in letter; of course all village officers are officers of police according to the present system.

"7. The Government may have remarked that the complainants stated before Captain Nelson, that the exactions thus made from them were in excess of what was due to the Circar, and on the private account of the extortioners. This is a matter which I found it impossible to prove, but as one curnum was clearly convicted of refusing to grant receipts for money thus obtained, it gave so much colour to this charge, that I considered there were grounds for a severer punishment in his case, and I dismissed him from his appointment.

"8. It would be palpably unjust to visit these acts of oppression upon the subordinate officers alone, under whose immediate supervision they are performed, and I informed the tahsildar of Ongole that I could not but consider him responsible for the acts which were carried on so openly by his subordinates. In his defence he did not deny the truth of the facts as detailed by me above, but stated that such acts were universal, and that the measures of the kind adopted in this district were mild compared with what was of every day occurrence in the south. I told him to put down on paper anything he wished to urge, and I shall have the honour to forward his written statement with the report when it reaches me. In the meanwhile I regret to say that I cannot take it on myself to deny the truth of his assertion that such practices are most common, but I think that more than ordinary severity, and perhaps unfair exaction, must have taken place in Ongole to produce such a general feeling amongst the natives as I observed.

"9. I however considered it sufficient to meet the end Government had in view, if I thoroughly investigated the cases brought to light by Captain Nelson, without entering on fresh matter; and I cannot conclude this portion of my report without recording my sense of obligation to that officer for having brought to the test of proof, a matter which was previously one only of conviction and general notoriety.

"10. In self-defence, I trust that I may be pardoned for forwarding a copy of the correspondence that has passed between Captain Nelson and myself on this subject, to show that proper efforts were not wanting on my own part to obtain information as to what was really going on within my jurisdiction. Your own letter of the 22d instant, which enclosed Captain Nelson's report to Government, reached me before I received that officer's reply to my second letter.

"11. Immediately on receiving a copy of the Minutes of Consultation of the 9th instant, I took such steps as I thought best calculated to meet the wishes of Government, both in discovering the real state of things and in putting a stop to any practices of an objectionable nature that might previously have existed. I caused a careful translation to be made of the most important paragraphs of the above Minutes of Consultation, and sent a copy to each peshcar, or subordinate revenue official, in this division, with orders to publish it in each village within his jurisdiction, at the same time expressing my readiness to examine into any complaint on the subject that might be made to me.

"12. I believe that from the day the real views of Government on this subject were thus generally made known, a revolution may be said to have taken place, and I am confident that not an instance of personal ill-usage for the sake of collecting revenue has since occurred.

"13. While

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"13. While taking these steps to spread as widely as possible the knowledge of the Government determination, I placed myself in communication with several parties who I thought were likely to possess better sources of correct information on such a subject than myself, to endeavour to discover what, if any such, practices existed within the division. I regret to say that my efforts in this way have met with scanty success. Most of them to whom I have applied have answered that no cases of ill-usage have fallen within their notice, and I should have been delighted to receive such answers, if I could honestly have thought that by them the non-existence of such practices was proved. My own personal inquiries have forced on my mind an opposite conviction, and made me for the first time aware of a general practice of ill-usage for the purpose of collecting revenue that has both surprised and shocked me.

"14. All natives, irrespective of their ability or not, are averse to paying money, and the legal modes of coercion by a sale of property are so dilatory and troublesome, that the native officials have invented processes of their own. If the refractory ryots possess cattle, these are kept confined in their yard without food or water until their owner, in pity at their distress, pays what is due. The same confinement in the house, and deprivation of food and water, is also sometimes extended to the owner, who is himself starved into subjection. With low caste and poorer debtors, the system is that which has been fully described by Captain Nelson; and considering the heat of an Indian sun, the manner in which the blood must flow to the head in such a posture as that enforced, and the weight of the stone which is often placed upon the sufferer's back, I have no hesitation in calling such a practice torture, and that not of the least painful description.

"15. It is only within the last week that a case of this kind has been reported to me, in which a subordinate revenue official caused an old man to be tied up in the sun in this manner, which brought on an attack of apoplexy, from which, after an interval of some days, he died. I have ordered the parties implicated to be committed for their trial before the criminal courts, and the result of this unfortunate case may prove most salutary, by the effect it must have on the minds of the other revenue officials, to the notice of all of whom I have brought it, as an example of the dangers of such proceedings, and a warning of the result. Such a case would at any time have attracted attention to the subject, and it is a curious coincidence that it should have occurred simultaneously with the promulgation of the Minutes of Consultation, calling for inquiry into the practice of torture for the exaction of revenue. This unfortunate victim was a village shroff; he died on the 9th September, and had been tied in the sun, as before described, to make him pay the sum of two annas and 10 pice, in which his accounts were supposed to be deficient.

"16. In looking over the record of the office, I find that no cases have been inquired into for the last seven years, nor do I believe that any complaints have been made by the people during that period, a fact which, independently of all inquiry on the subject, must force on the mind the conviction that the body of the people believed that the system of personal ill-usage for the purpose of collecting revenue, was at least connived at by the Government and its officers; the answers to any questions on this point have been always confirmatory of this humiliating truth.

"17. I do not consider this to be the place in which to attempt a defence of myself or the other members of my service, from the charge of having tacitly encouraged such a system. I may however be permitted to state, that until I entered on my present inquiries, in obedience to the orders of Government, I had no idea of the extent or reality of the evil which it is now determined to combat. I believed indeed that the public accusations made against our rule on this subject were grossly exaggerated as regards all parts of the country, and utterly untrue as regarded the Nellore district. For the time that I have been employed as head assistant in this district, being upwards of a year, only one complaint of this nature had come under my notice, although the last season has been one of peculiar difficulty and distress. That case was referred to me by the Collector, Mr. Elton, being an accusation against a peon for using an instrument called a 'kitty' in collecting kist. There was no proof of ill-usage on that occasion, but the peon had certainly threatened to use the 'kitty' if the money was not paid; and for making the threat, and showing the instrument, he was suspended, as well as I can remember, by Mr. Elton, for a term of six months.

"18. The first thing that opened my eyes to the fact of the general practice of ill-usage in this district in the collection of revenue, was the undisguised apprehension on the part of all the superior native officers, of the great decrease in the collections that would ensue on the thorough carrying out of the principles laid down in the Minutes of Consultation of the 9th September. I believe there is not one native official who does not expect that the new system will be followed by a decrease of 50,000 rupees in this division, and of a lac or a lac and a half in the whole district.

"19. If the absence of all complaint on the part of the sufferers, and the ignorance of the English officers in the country, of the practices which I believe have been so prevalent, are taken as proof that personal ill-usage has not been practised, it is impossible to account for this impression on the minds of the higher native officials, who are evidently of opinion that without coercion in its various shapes the present amount of revenue cannot be raised. It would be false if I were to state that I consider such fears to be entirely groundless. I have little doubt but that the strict enforcing in practice the principles inculcated by the Minutes of Consultation of the 9th September will be followed by a decrease of the revenue in this division,

division, though not to the extent feared by the native officials. The sums which can be collected by no other means than personal coercion, are necessarily insignificant in themselves, though collected at the expense of so much misery and injustice to the sufferers, while in the case of those who are able but unwilling to pay, there is no need for the employment of illegal measures, when the regulations afford the means of enforcing payment of what is due to the extent of the possessions of the defaulter.

"20. I have thus performed my duty in faithfully reporting what I believe to have been the extent to which personal ill-usage has been prevalent in this division for the purpose of collecting revenue. I must add that in every quarter where I have made inquiries, the use of what are strictly called instruments of torture has been denied, and I believe with truth. Ill-usage in these parts does not extend beyond the practices which I have described with some minuteness in the former portion of this report.

"21. In accordance with the instructions I have received from the acting magistrate, I have extended my inquiries on this subject into the state of things that prevails in the petty zemindaries that skirt this division. The parties that have appeared before me are not those from whom one would be most likely to hear the truth on such a matter, and except by personal inquiries within the limits of the several zemindaries, I feel that I should have no sufficient grounds for arriving at a trustworthy opinion.

"22. I believe, however, that the revenue practices within the zemindaries are at least not worse than within our own jurisdiction, and two causes are there in existence which would naturally tend to prevent any great amount of personal ill-usage from taking place. The first is the separation of the police from the revenue authority, which renders its practice more hazardous; the second is the custom of making all collections in kind, which makes it less necessary.

"With reference to the subject of torture by the officers of police, I shall have the honour to make the report, called for by the Minutes of Consultation of the 9th instant, the subject of a separate communication."

J. J. Minchin, Esq., Acting Joint Magistrate at Nellore, again writes as follows:—

"With reference to para. 3 of the Extract from Minutes of Consultation, dated 19th September 1854, I have the honour to forward the accompanying statement, showing the number of cases that may be considered to fall under the head of ill-usage adopted for the sake of extorting confession from prisoners, which have been inquired into in the joint magistrate's office during the last seven years.

"2. Five cases only have been found on a careful search of the calendars, and in those the offence seems to have been of a trifling nature, judging by the punishment awarded, when a conviction was brought home to the accused parties.

"3. Two additional cases have fallen within my personal cognisance, during the time that I have been in charge of the joint magistrate's office. The first occurred almost at my own gateway in the course of a Sunday afternoon, and the relatives of the sufferer complaining to me almost simultaneously, I had him brought before me at once, and was able to satisfy myself of the truth of their statements. On the next day I examined the case. The man having been suspected of stealing a sheep, the cutwal gave orders to two peons to take him away, and to extort a confession. They carried him away from the cutcherry to some trees not far from my own bungalow, and, in addition to other ill-usage, burnt him in two or three places with the end of a cheroot. I obtained medical evidence as to the state of the party on the next day, and there being full proof against the peons who had been seen taking him to the trees, and carrying him back again, I sentenced them to three and one month's imprisonment with hard labour in irons, in addition to depriving them of their belts. There was no proof obtainable that the cutwal had given orders to the peons to inflict the ill-usage, but as there could be no doubt that it was done upon his connivance, I deprived him of his situation. The session judge remarked on the above case, that the punishment inflicted on the peons was inadequate to their offence in disposing of such cases.

"4. The complainant in the second case was a woman by name Subbee, and she presented her complaints to me while I was in Ongole (inquiring into the cases reported by Captain Nelson), although the facts occurred some months previously, in July last. This case appears to me illustrative of one of the worst points of the native character, and consequently worth relating in detail.

"5. A sepoy travelling through the country, apparently to join his regiment, after leave, put up, while stopping for the night in the village of Chedalvadah, in the village choultry, and purchased his meal of rice from the complainant in the case; in the course of the night his knapsack was stolen, of which he complained in the morning to the village authorities, before whom various suspected parties were brought for investigation. The sepoy, assisted by the mudam, or village constable, and the son-in-law of the latter petty officer, took charge of the woman Subbee, and removing her to a tope adjacent to the bund of the tank on which the village officers were conducting the inquiry, they there took the measures which appeared to them most likely to arrive at the truth.

"6. The

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"6. The unfortunate woman was tied up by one arm to the branch of a tree, and, while suspended above the ground, her cloth having partly fallen off, as stated by the witnesses, the sepoy and his two assistants whipped her with tamarind switches on her private parts for some length of time, but were unable to extort a confession from the sufferer, who was a strong stout woman, possessed of endurance sufficient to frustrate their efforts. The witnesses in the case were three vettyans of the village, one of whom was in guard of another suspected party at some distance in the same tope, and the other two formed part of the mudam's party who had taken charge of the woman. There was other corroborative evidence of antecedent facts, and the utter absence of any reason for the prosecutrix to bring forward a false charge, and to concoct it with the vettyans of the village, forced me to give credence to their account of the transaction. There was no evidence to prove that the higher village authorities were even aware of what had taken place, the ill-usage being evidently suggested by the sepoy himself, from a desire to recover his property, and carried out personally with the assistance of the mudam and his son in-law, who always assisted the latter in his village duties. No trace of the sepoy could be obtained when I took up the case, but I sentenced the mudam and his son-in-law to six months' imprisonment with hard labour in irons, and my sentence has not been noticed by the sessions judge.

"7. No cases of personal ill-usage inflicted by the higher officers of police have come within my cognizance, and in the great majority of instances where such attempts to extort confession are made, it is done by the peons and such petty officers, the higher authorities being now generally aware that confessions, when unsupported by corroborative evidence, or the discovery of the stolen property in cases of theft, are utterly disregarded by the courts; so much so, that they often do not even commit cases where the parties confess their guilt before them, but where all other proof is wanting. I fear that the whole state of the country must be changed, and the character of the natives also, ere any smart police officer would refuse to employ such measures, if he thought that stolen property could be discovered, or good proof obtained thereby. I believe there is not a native suffering from a robbery who does not consider such proceedings not only justifiable, but to be the first duty of a detective police, and the case of the sepoy mentioned above does not, I fear, afford an unfair specimen of the general feelings on the subject.

"8. With reference to my previous report on the subject of ill-usage for the purpose of collecting revenue, I would wish to be allowed to add a few remarks, though I consider much further detail on that subject to be unnecessary.

"9. As was naturally expected, conviction having followed the examination of the cases reported by Captain Nelson in Ongole, several complaints of a like nature were preferred before me, and I have disposed of them after examination according to the regulations, but have not judged them with severity, as the complaints were clearly made long after the commission of the offence. In one case, however, of more than ordinary ill-usage, I sentenced the accused party, a peon, to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. I mention the case because the peon brought forward, in his defence, written orders from the tahsildar of Ongole, threatening to deprive him of his belt if he did not collect the kist due with full severity. The words in the vernacular are, if he did not use a 'sakhtarvoo,' which I believe may have a stronger signification than I have given to it above. Other serious charges have been brought against this tahsildar, upon which it will be my duty to recommend his dismissal; but I have met with no other instance in which any high official has been implicated in such proceedings, though of course all were perfectly aware of what was being done by their subordinate officers.

"10. I have also seen reason to modify the opinion contained in the 22d para. of my last report, that ill-usage for revenue purposes was probably not more general, or of a worse description, within the limits of the zemindaries skirting the division, than in the division itself; such is quite true as regards the villages mixed up with our own territory, and probably, for the reasons before stated, even less malpractices may have existed; but in the distant zemindaries our police authority is but slightly feared, as the great distance from the European magistrate, sometimes a journey of nearly 100 miles, prevents the sufferers from presenting their complaints, and renders the native officials bold.

"It was only yesterday that I received a complaint from a person who had come all the way from Dursy Chendalur to present it, stating that an amul of the zemindar had employed great ill-usage towards himself and the various members of his family, in defiance of the orders of Government recently issued on the subject. I have summoned all the parties, and shall of course make a full inquiry into the matter.

"11. I believe I can state with confidence that nothing of the kind has occurred within our own territory since the issuing of the Government orders, the native officials of all grades being convinced that no practice of the kind will be tolerated, and the natives in general being assured of protection and immediate attention in case of complaint."

No. 3.—*F. H. Crozier*, Esq., Civil and Session Judge of Nellore:

As to revenue.

In his letter he expresses his belief that the practice is chiefly resorted to in the revenue department in furtherance of the irregular and illicit demands of the officers themselves.

As to police.

In the police department he thinks it very general, with the highly reprehensible object and expectation of forcing truth to light, and by such means entailing unnecessary suffering upon the innocent and the guilty alike.

No. 4.—

No. 4.—The Principal Sudder Ameen of Nellore, forwarding calendars, simply says that: Appendix (C.)

"I further beg to state that I am of opinion that the torture under reference has been existing in this zillah, but to a small extent."

No. 5.—Captain *A. Boileau*, Civil Engineer, Nellore, 2d Division, says that no specific case has come under his own knowledge, and proceeds:

"But from inquiries which I have made (in the Nellore district) it is undoubted that forcible means are continually resorted to by the talook authorities to ensure the payment of the revenue.

"These means consist, first, in tying the neck down to the foot, and causing the individual to stand in the sun for some hours; occasionally a large stone is placed on the back at the same time.

"Second, giving over a man to be cuffed by peons.

"Third, keeping him without his food.

"Fourth, keeping his cattle without pasture or water until the money is paid.

"All agree that these means are in common use, though one witness stated that the beating by peons was not resorted to since an order of Government was passed (said he) on the subject three or four years ago.

"The worst kinds of torture, such as the use of the thumbscrew, appears not to have been brought to bear for the last 30 years in the district of Nellore.

"The idea of its being tacitly tolerated by the Government or its European officers is so far prevalent, that a belief is expressed that any complaint made of torture inflicted for the non-payment of kist would not be attended to."

No. 6.—*H. Young*, Esq., the Zillah Surgeon, says that he finds no allusion to cases of torture in the records of his hospital.

No. 8.—Cuddapah.

No. 1.—*M. Murray*, Esq., Magistrate of Cuddapah, says as follows:

"The several notices regarding torture were issued throughout the district and made public, inviting persons who had suffered torture or inconvenience from the native authorities to come forward, state their grievances, and prove their complaints, but up to the present time none have appeared; from which I am inclined to believe the practice is by no means general in the district, though I am not prepared to assert that a few cases may not have happened which never came under my notice. One thing I will state, that no case of torture or ill-treatment has been connived at by me, or, I believe, by any of my assistants. If complaints had been preferred, they would have been speedily investigated, and I have not heard of a single case in the collection of public revenue, with the exception of that mentioned by Mr. Simpson.

"2. In this case it is stated to have taken place in 1845, or nine years ago. The Right honourable the Governor in Council desired to be informed of the name of the tahsildar who presided over the talook of Budwail at that time. An inquiry was instituted by the sub-collector, and his report is herewith submitted for the information of Government, intimating the name of the tahsildar; but as so long a period had elapsed since that transaction took place, it is now impracticable to ascertain who the parties were that then suffered inconvenience. Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 21st September 1854.

"3. It is to be regretted that Mr. Simpson has not been more explicit in his statements; he merely writes, 'from all I have heard I believe, &c. &c.' It would have been more satisfactory had Mr. Simpson named the authorities from whom he received the information, as it would have enabled a more full inquiry to be instituted. It appears to me that this gentleman has arrived at a conclusion which cannot be borne out, and because he was an eye-witness of one case nine years ago, he concludes the practice is general; he has been 17 years, according to his own statement, in India, moving about from district to district, can only name one case, and does not state the authorities from whose information he learnt that such practice was general; it may, I think, be fairly concluded that the practice of torture is by no means so general as Mr. Simpson wishes it to be believed.

"4. Mr. Saalfelt has been, in the district of Cuddapah, a resident for 20 years; he does not know a single case where torture has been made use of to extract Government revenue; he allows it is generally stated such exists, but the people will not come forward and state what they know; at the same time he acknowledges that the practice is much more rare within the last seven years than it was previously, and that the people do not require such stimulus to pay up their kists. These two gentlemen have been long in and about the district, particularly the latter, who enters freely into conversation and mixes much more with the natives than the former, cannot substantiate a single case of torture for the collection of public revenue; it might be supposed that from their long traffic with the people,

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some tangible cases might be made out; but this is not so; they both acknowledge they cannot, and I believe from the ample opportunities afforded the people of coming forward and stating their grievances, they would do so were anything like torture made use of towards them; they would avail themselves of the opportunity at the annual settlement, when they are encouraged to come forward and explain personally any objection they may have to offer regarding the charge made against them on account of Government revenue, and to state any further complaints they may have to prefer, which are patiently listened to and redress given.

" 5. Though I am of opinion that torture is unnecessary for the collection of the public revenue, there is no doubt that it is had recourse to among the people themselves, not only for the recovery of stolen property, but to extort money on some plea or other. The record of the criminal court and the calendars of the magistrates show this; at the same time it makes known that such a state of things exists; it likewise points out that the magistracy exert themselves to put a stop to it. I fear, however, it will be out of their power completely to do so, as long as the people are in the rude state they are at present. The difficulty of obtaining conviction is considerable, owing partly to fear, partly to secrecy; and the witnesses having little regard for truth, being easily tampered with, state on their appearance before the magistrate they know nothing of the case, and are ignorant of the cause why they were called as witnesses, and a severe beating is very easily compromised by a few rupees given by the assaulter to the person assaulted, when all complaint is withdrawn or greatly modified.

" 6. The practice of ill-usage is not confined to the heads of villages alone, as is shown in a case lately sent up for trial by the magistracy, wherein a person was tortured to such an extent that he attempted suicide to prevent his undergoing similar treatment; this was not on account of robbery or to collect public revenue, as there was no charge or demand against him, but was merely to extort money from him for their own purposes. Had the head of police, named Gooroora, acted as he ought to have done, it is probable a full conviction of the parties engaged in this transaction would have been complete (but through his neglect I strongly suspect under corrupt motives); he took no step to inquire until after the person who attempted suicide had expired, when the principal evidence was not forthcoming. The case was investigated by the magistracy, sent for trial to the subordinate court, and by that tribunal was committed before the sessions judge, who, finding the evidence for a full conviction insufficient, took heavy security from the parties. The conduct of the head of police is under the consideration of the judges of the Court of Foujdaree Udawlut, and if he be dismissed he will only meet with his desert for his neglect in this and other investigations. The above forms No. 36 on the file of the sessions court calendar for 1854.

" 7. Another case of oppression and abuse of authority, attended with murder, forms the grounds of inquiry in case No. 78 of the sessions court, and it appears from the decision of the sessions judge that the 1st, 2d, and 3d prisoners were ordered to find two securities for their good behaviour, in 100 rupees each, for the period of one year.

" 8. On referring to the calendar of cases disposed of by the magistracy for the last seven years, there are many where torture does not appear to have been made use of, though there are a few cases where the treatment seems to have been severe; in others the extent of ill-treatment is not clearly shown. I find a case in which some peons ill-used a person to extort money from him; they were, on the charge being proved, sentenced to three months' imprisonment and dismissed last year; and in another a reddy's goomastah ill-treated the shroff to compel him to divulge where he had concealed a silver 'punjah' he was supposed to have stolen during the time of the Mohorum festival; he was fined and dismissed. Many other cases have been decided by the magistracy which it is unnecessary to detail here; and as it is known that the Hindus, upon a little inquiry, speedily discover who the persons were engaged in the robbery of their property, they, smarting under their losses, and finding the person upon whom they have strong suspicion that he knows where their property is concealed, secretly make use of violent measures to induce the party suspected to point out where the property is hidden; this will, I fear, continue until more liberal and civilised ideas are instilled into the people. Many of the villages in this district are surrounded by hills, and the people are in a very rude state, particularly the lower classes; until they become more civilised the practices will continue, and punishment alone by the magistracy will not accomplish the desired end.

No. 2.—From *A. Wedderburn*, Esq., Sub-Collector of Cuddapah, to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour to receive a printed circular containing extract from Minutes of Consultation, dated 9th September last, requiring a report on the practice of torture within my jurisdiction, and a statement of what complaints of this nature have come under my cognisance within the last seven years, and the punishment which followed conviction in each case; it is likewise to be stated, whether or not the people believe that torture is tacitly tolerated by the European officers of Government. Moreover, all persons are to be called on to bring forward specific charges of torture within their knowledge, and the assistance of respectable

respectable persons, if possible, in connexion with Government, is to be obtained in this inquiry. By the notification published in the "Fort Saint George Gazette," under date 3d October 1854, the practice of torture in procuring evidence in the police department is also to be made the subject of inquiry. Appendix (C.)

2. So soon as the above circular was received, a notice was sent, to be made known in every village, that persons who had charges to bring of the above nature, were to do so; subsequently a circular was received from the Collector's office, containing notification issued by the Commissioners, which was issued direct throughout the whole district by the Collector.

3. The charges of abuse of authority brought by parties for the last seven years against the native subordinates have been investigated in the magisterial department, and entered in the calendars submitted with the proceedings to the sessions court. From the above record, it appears, that within the last seven years, out of 19 charges, nine were dismissed for want of proof, and three of a minor nature were withdrawn by the parties during investigation. A list of the seven punished cases is enclosed. From this it will appear, that there was one punished case of oppression in the collection of revenue, the others were in police matters, and in all these the petty village authorities only were concerned. From the absence of notes on the former cases, the precise amount of the charge proved cannot be stated, in the latter ones it will be found in the column of remarks. Case No. 12 of 1851.

4. The assistance of respectable persons unconnected with Government was sought for in this inquiry, and the information received from them is subjoined. The following letter was received from Mr. Simoens, agent of Messrs. Hart & Simpson, residing in the sub-division of Cuddapah, dated Takoor, 30th September 1854: "I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 26th instant, and to inform you that no cases of torture practised by the native revenue subordinates to extort revenue from ryots came under my personal notice, but I have heard of it being used from many of the natives, and Mrs. Simoens was an eye-witness to it once in her walk through the village of Kalsapaud, when a poor man's turban or sheet was passed over his neck, and fastened under his knees, which put him in a bending posture, and a heavy stone placed on his back; but in my intercourse with the natives, for a period of nearly 10 years in these parts, I never heard any one mention that such practices were tolerated by European officers of Government." The next reply is from the native agent of Messrs. Ouchterlony & Co., dated 30th October 1854: "In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of 26th ultimo, I beg to represent to you, that no matter of torture by the native subordinate officers of Government in collecting the revenue has come to my personal notice, but a general talk is prevalent that the village officers could not easily collect it from the ryots unless they are degraded, viz., by not allowing them food at usual times, keeping them under the surveillance of village peons, and by making them stand in the sun, &c., &c. Whenever any matter of torture is come under the notice of European officers of Government, I know they are not tacitly tolerated, but award punishment to such functionaries suitable to the nature of the crimes." Mr. Simoens was unfortunately unable to give more detailed information, as to the case mentioned by him as having been witnessed by Mrs. Simoens, with regard to the party who was ill-treated, the time when it took place, or the persons who were present on the occasion, and a similar difficulty has been experienced in the inquiry into the case reported by Mr. A. M. Simpson, in his letter to Government, dated 16th September 1854, which case had been witnessed by himself in the cutcherry of the Budwail talook. After the lapse of nine years none of the ill-treated persons appear willing to come forward, supposing them to be still in existence, and the ryots, who as appeared from an inspection of the accounts under, in arrears in May 1845, allege that they were not subjected to ill-treatment. The tahsildar, who seems to have countenanced the case stated by Mr. Simpson, was subsequently dismissed, and is now dead, as has been already reported to Government in my letter to the Collector dated 24th October last.

5. I am not aware of any circumstance which shows that the people believe acts of oppression by the native subordinates to be countenanced by the European officers of Government; such a belief is stated by Mr. Simoens, who is well qualified to give an opinion, not to be prevalent among them, and the non-preferment of charges of oppression, where it really occurs, must be ascribed rather to the apathy of the persons who have suffered it than to the belief that redress, when consistent with justice, will be withheld, although the native subordinates are well aware of the illegality of acts such as have formed the subject of the present inquiry. I have again pressed the matter on their attention, and considering that there could be no better way of doing this than by acquainting them with the sentiments of Government, have with this view furnished them with a translation of a portion of the extract of Minutes of Consultation now under reply.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Wedderburn*,
Sub-Collector.

Cuddapah, Sub-Collector's Office
at Jummalamadoogu, 26 January 1855.

No. 3.—*William Elliot*, Esq., Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah, in his letter of the 26th February 1855, writes as follows:

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the extracts from Minutes of Consultation, under date the 9th and 19th of September last, calling for a report on the alleged prevalence of torture in the Presidency of Madras.

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As to revenue.

"2. The use of instruments of torture has been openly stated in the lower House of Parliament, to be the system adopted in this Presidency for the realisation of an exorbitant revenue, and for the extortion of confessions in matters of police. It was further asserted as being notorious, that after the miserable ryots had been taxed to the uttermost farthing, still further exactions were not unfrequently forced from them by the employment of physical torture, and that when all their property had been sold they were turned adrift to beg, borrow, or steal, and that there were thousands of ryots ruined in this way, the necessity for such a system being stated to arise from the poverty and wretched condition of the natives of India.

"3. With respect to exorbitant rents, there may certainly be some lands in every district too highly assessed to afford now that amount of remuneration or profit which a cultivator may desire, or may have hitherto been accustomed to receive from the same holding; the soil may have become in part salsuginous, or in some other way deteriorated, but no one could really believe that either for the improvement of the land, or as an inducement to the ryot to cultivate, resort was had to the thumbscrew. It is not asserted that any cruelties are used to make a man plough, but only to make him pay, it never having probably occurred to those indulging in the assertion of the systematic use of torture, whether to pay an exorbitant rent, or to give 10 *s.* when only receiving 8 *s.*, that lands not remunerative will invariably be abandoned, and no tax at all therefore leviable, whilst there is provision made in the annual settlement accounts of all districts for the case of any cultivator who, from indigent circumstances, may be unable to pay the rent due on the land, by a total remission of the tax, either forthwith, or after being brought to the notice of the Board of Revenue; similar relief is extended to all those whose crops have proved unremunerative or deficient from drought, blight, or other causes, and it is only within the last few years that advances of money by Government to those who might wish to extend their cultivation have not been generally made in the several districts under this Presidency. How then it can be declared that imprisonment, loss of holding, and the infliction of every species of cruelty, in attempting to extort an exorbitant rent, are resorted to, and then the cultivator sent forth to beg, to steal, or to starve, as the case may be, is not easy to comprehend, but the assertion is certainly easier made than supported or proved.

"4. It seems to be supposed that land is unsaleable in the Presidency of Madras. If unfit for cultivation, the want of purchasers is very probable, but if it is meant that no land is saleable, or is not sold at very high prices, an inspection of the registers kept in the courts and cutcherries would probably be sufficient to correct any such erroneous impression.

"5. If any zemindar or moottadar be asked whether torture or other ill-treatment be ever resorted to for the realisation of the revenue, he will probably declare the practice to be universal or notorious, in some cases having been an eye-witness, but if invited to give any of the instances referred to, he will declare or exhibit total ignorance or forgetfulness of everything connected with it, the only remedy for the evil being, of course, stated to be a great reduction in the land tax; but if this be conceded by a diminished peskush, the period will be very remote when the cultivator finds himself enjoying any benefit from the remission.

"6. That in some districts instances may have occurred of ill-usage received at the hands of a few village officers for collections over and above the fixed assessment, the venality and oppressiveness of the native character do not render altogether impossible; but this exacting or corruptly receiving this levy of extra or unauthorised cesses, as well as collections of any kind not sanctioned by the regulations or orders of Government, with all cases of bribery and corruption, are amply provided for by Regulation XII, XXVIII, and XXX. of 1802, and IX. of 1822, so that no further powers or fresh enactment are required for their repression, or for punishment on detection.

"7. Within the last seven years I have not heard of a single instance of any ill-usage having been resorted to for the collection of the Government revenue.

As to police.

"8. With respect to the police, there certainly have been instances of asserted, and in a few instances proved, maltreatment to obtain information or confessions; but extortion, oppression, and any other abuse of authority are punished under section 30, Regulation XI. of 1816, Regulation III. of 1819, and, when sufficiently gross for committal to the criminal courts, in addition to the punishment there awarded, dismissal from the service of Government invariably follows conviction.

"9. The Court of Foujdaree Udawlut have repeatedly urged on the magistracy to use the utmost vigilance and their most strenuous endeavours to suppress an abuse so revolting to humanity and so subversive of the ends of justice; and there is no doubt that instances are now very rare, as both the police officers and the people are perfectly aware of the laws and stringent orders issued against such improper proceedings.

"10. There have been five cases brought before this court during the last six years, and those had sole reference to the proceedings of the police, but in only one was there full and satisfactory proof. This one case was, however, very severe, and occasioned the death of one individual subjected to the ill-treatment (No. 27 on the calendar of the sessions court of Cuddapah for 1852). There are 11 prisoners; four were released by myself, and the case as regarded the remaining seven prisoners was referred to the higher court for final judgment, when two were sentenced to transportation for life, four to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour in irons, and one released.

"11. During

"11. During the quarter of the century I have resided in India I do not remember to have heard of more than three cases of force or ill-usage being resorted to in the collection of revenue, one of which was in a zemindary, and another in a moottah; and from my being always accessible to the people, settling, where practicable, on the spot their disputes about land or water, and inviting them at the period of the annual settlement to state any complaint or objection they might have on any subject, I certainly should have heard of them if any other instances had taken place. Appendix (C.)

"12. I believe the cases of ill-usage in this Presidency to be particularly uncommon; the best interests of the Government are so inseparable from the happiness and prosperity of the people, that no ill-treatment of any description would for a moment be tolerated. It is absurd and something more to suppose, as appears to have been done, that cruelties are necessary for recovery of the revenue. They are not necessary, nor even stated to be so practised in recovery of thousands and tens of thousands of decrees by the civil courts; why then for the collection of the revenue? The said necessity could only be asserted by those whose sole interest in the matter, directly or indirectly, lay in the coveted 'remedy,' a reduction of the land tax.

"13. The cultivators and other inhabitants know well that everything approaching to extortion and oppression is strictly prohibited by law, and amply punished on discovery; and neither in revenue nor police matters would any individual ever fail to bring the same to the notice of the proper authorities.

"14. It was doubtless the oppressive tendency in former times of the native character, when vested with authority, which induced the Legislature to decline the extension to the darogahs in Bengal and the sub-officers of police known in Madras as peshcars, zilladars, tarafdars, and carcoons, of the power to dispose of or even entertain any petty case; but all accusations against them and the village police should be received with the greatest circumspection, as it may frequently happen that a prisoner will consider the simple assertion of ill-usage in the talook or village an excuse for having confessed a crime, and as a speculative passport to release, and he will not probably want supporters in his endeavours thereby to oust a disobliging village officer to make room for one less scrupulous, or to procure the dismissal of an active duffadar or surchashum. A careful examination in such cases would show that nine-tenths of such accusations are perfectly groundless. Instances are not wanting of wounds and marks, with blistering juices, &c., being self-inflicted for such purposes. Whilst then the laws are so plain and strict, and indignation at torture or any ill-usage naturally so great, as much care and vigilance seems requisite for the protection of the police against false accusations arising from the fearless and lawful discharge of their duties, as for the protection of the people against any abuse of such authority."*

No. 4.—*A. Hathaway*, Esq., Sub-Criminal Judge of Cuddapah, forwards nine cases tried during the last seven years, out of which four were cases in which death was alleged to have ensued. He says:

"During the same period numerous cases have occurred, in which prisoners committed to the sub-court have borne on their arms marks of ligatures. To ascertain the numbers of these cases would occupy a great deal of valuable time. Whenever there has been evidence to bring home the acts to any individual, the attention of the magistrate has been drawn to it. As to police.

"I have no hesitation in stating, that in the majority of cases in which the prisoners confess before the village police or the head of police, some kind of external influence is used. It may occasionally be the promise of being let off leniently, but generally must be either force or the threat to use it.

"One check to the employment of violence is the scrutiny which the person of a prisoner who pleads the use of violence undergoes in the criminal courts, and the inquiry that is generally set on foot if torture ends in death. Such a result requires an expenditure of hush-money, even if the parties are not committed for trial.

"As regards the employment of torture in revenue matters, I do not recollect during my service in that branch receiving any complaints; and I am inclined to think that, generally speaking, the influence used is that of threats or the detention of the party from his home and family." As to revenue.

He would abolish the system of hereditary offices, such as curnums, reddy, and cuttoobuddy; and further says, that "the influence exercised by these functionaries, especially the first two, is immense, and there can be no doubt that in this district a very large proportion of the gang robberies and several of the burglaries are got up and planned by them."

"Being the parties with whom lies the initiative in reporting and detecting crimes, the game in a measure lies in their own hands, and were it not for the presence of envious dismissed officials, many a case would never be reported at all.

"These persons can well afford to run the risk of detection, as in the event of their being dismissed,

* We have given the above letter in full, because its opinions are so much at variance with the majority of testimony, that it seemed fair to place it *in extenso* before Government. At the same time we cannot but dissent from much of its reasoning, and we would call attention to the contrast between it and the letters of the rest of the Cuddapah authorities as to the state of that district.

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dismissed, the situation is conferred on one of the family. If it were ruled that, in the event of dismissal, the appointment should always be conferred on a person unconnected with the guilty party, they would be much more loath to commit themselves.

"To show the influence that village moonsiffs possess, it is sufficient to mention that in criminal case No. 314 of 1854, two or three very respectable witnesses who had seen a village moonsiff kill and throw into a well a woman, because she rejected his solicitations for carnal intercourse, said 'that it was nothing out of the way, he is a village moonsiff;' and in criminal case No. 324 of 1854, on searching the house of the first prisoner (a missul reddy), who was accused of burglary, a letter was found reporting to the head of police a case of cattle stealing, which he, the kurnum, and the village moonsiff had suppressed, having released for a bribe the parties concerned. On this letter one of the prisoners was apprehended, and sentenced in the sub-court to one year's imprisonment with hard labour."

No. 5.—*James Peterkin*, Esq., Surgeon of Cuddapah, reports that no case has come under his notice, as far as revenue is concerned; he has heard of reports of cases in Travancore in police matters, but paid no particular attention. Within the last three months three cases have been brought to his notice by judicial and magisterial authorities.

He thus details the result: "Within this last named period three individuals have been brought under my notice by the judicial and magisterial authorities, for my opinion as to the accuracy or probable truth of statements made by them as prisoners, that torture had been put into practice on their persons for the purpose of extracting from them confessions of guilt. On a careful examination of each of these individuals, I was quite unable to detect any trace of injury in one; in the second there were evident marks of his having been beaten by small sticks, but whether this had been done, as he stated, to induce him to confess his crime or otherwise, I could not state; and in the third, the appearances were of so doubtful a nature that I was more inclined to think the principal injury had been sustained by a fall of the prisoner, on a heap of stones, while attempting to make his escape. The first and third of these prisoners alleged that heavy stones had been placed on their chests, and a long piece of wood placed over this, and that a man had seated himself at either end of it, causing an almost total inability to breathe, and a condition closely approaching suffocation, until the commission of the alleged crime had been confessed. My own opinion, in reference to these cases, is, that what was stated by these men had really taken place, but some time had elapsed before they were seen by me, and in the first individual all traces had disappeared (if at any time there had been such left)."

He is inclined to think that the police do occasionally resort to such practices, but does not think they receive sanction or support of European officers.

No. 6.—From *J. W. Saalfelt*, Esq., Agent to Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir, Cuddapah, 2 October 1854.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your official letter dated 9th September 1854, forwarding for my perusal extract from the Minutes of Consultation by the Right honourable the Governor in Council of the same date, requesting any information in my power on the subject to which the attention of Government has been attracted, and desiring that any facts or specific acts of the nature defined that can be substantiated, and which may have come within my knowledge, should be clearly stated in detail, as it is obvious that vague assertions and mere rumours of the existence of the practice of torture, unsupported by satisfactory testimony, cannot elucidate the question, or help to elicit the truth, which it is the object of Government to obtain.

"In reply, I beg most respectfully to say that torture or ill-treatment is not so commonly resorted to in the collection of the revenue as used to be the practice more than seven years ago; but the ryots in the Sidhout talook of the Cuddapah district owe their exemption from torture less to the indulgence or humanity of the subordinate native authorities, than to the concurrence of other favourable circumstances. Since the extension of indigo cultivation throughout the district, and the flourishing state of the trade in that article, the ryots have become more affluent and independent than formerly, and enabled to pay up the Government revenue without the stimulus of violence or fear, and without straining their means or resources, thus depriving the local authorities of the slightest pretext for ill-usage. Those, on the other hand, who are in depressed circumstances, or in no condition to meet the Government demand, apprehending every species of violence for their short comings, and dreading the unrelenting retribution that awaits them, prudently enough evade the law, and elude the vigilance of their tormentors by abandoning lands, cattle, and household property, and seeking a precarious livelihood elsewhere; but it is absurd to expect a detail of facts or specific acts of the nature defined that can be substantiated, because they are never perpetrated in the presence of other witnesses than those personally interested in the collection of the revenue. The ryots do not care to assert in private conversation how much they suffer from the cruelty and rapacity of the Bramins; but if any act or occurrence of this nature were likely to become the subject of a public investigation, they would not scruple or hesitate to meet the question with an unqualified denial, merely because a candid confession might involve them in fresh difficulties, and expose them to greater dangers. It is equally absurd to expect positive proof from a people who are utter strangers to a sense of honour, faith, or honesty, and among whom lying and duplicity are inherent and predominant

dominant vices. They themselves declare that no man is silly enough voluntarily to confess the crime of robbery or murder till he be subjected to torture. The whole body of ryots believe in the existence of the system, and are practically acquainted with its effects and consequences, but not a single individual can be found bold or resentful enough to make it a matter of public complaint, simply because the idea is prevalent among the people that such acts are tacitly tolerated by the Government. After a residence of 21 years in the Cuddapah district, during which I have had extensive dealings with the ryots and ample opportunities for obtaining an insight into their character, habits, and feelings, I have formed the opinion that the practice of torture so universally complained of is fast falling off, owing to the gradually rising condition and elevated circumstances of the people, and that the tone of public opinion in England is very much exaggerated in regard to the mode of collecting revenue in the district; but I can safely affirm that the practice still exists with all its horrors in the police establishment, which has become the bane and pest of society, the terror of the community, and the origin of half the misery and discontent that exists among the subjects of Government. Corruption and bribery reign paramount throughout the whole establishment; violent torture and cruelty are their chief instruments for detecting crime, implicating innocence, or extorting money. Robberies are daily or nightly committed (and not unfrequently with their connivance), certain suspicious characters are taken up and conveyed to some secluded spot far out of the reach of witnesses, where every species of cruelty is exercised upon them; if guilty, the crime is invariably confessed, and stolen property discovered, but a tempting bribe soon releases them from custody; should they persist in avowing their innocence, relief from suffering is promised by criminating some wealthy individual, and in the agony of despair he is pointed to as the receiver of stolen goods. In his turn he is compelled to part with his hard-earned coin to avert the impending danger. Even the party robbed does not escape the clutching grasp of the heartless peon and duffadar; he is threatened with being torn from his home, dragged to the cutcherry, and detained there for days or weeks, to the actual detriment of his trade or livelihood, unless he point out the supposed thieves. The dread of, or aversion to, the cutcherry is so great, that the owner would sooner disavow the stolen article, and disclaim all knowledge of the property, though his name be found written upon it in broad characters. While such is the actual state of things, and while the people entertain such a lively horror of the police, it is not possible to expect a single victim of torture to come forward and arraign his tormentors, or to bring the charge home to any one of them after the deed has been perpetrated in some ruined fort or deep ravine, situated miles away from the town or village.

"The public are too apt to impute this state of affairs to the Government, and to charge all the misery in the country to the neglect of the Collectors and other European officers, whereas the crying evil is bred and fostered by the people, and no system of Government can eradicate it. They are thoroughly corrupt, immersed in gross ignorance and superstition, and will never be able to shake off the incubus of oppression till a radical change takes place in their moral and social condition; or till they display a becoming pride, independence of spirit, and a manly decision of character. On the other hand, the collectors and European officers that rule the affairs of Government have been and are men of talent and ability, of high character and unimpeachable integrity, indefatigable in labour, fully alive to the responsibilities of their high position, and animated by the most ardent zeal for the public welfare, have done all in their power to redress public grievances and private wrongs, to improve the condition and protect the interests of the ryots; but all their laudable motives and praiseworthy efforts are baffled and defeated by the avarice and rapacity of the Bramins and the timidity, low cunning, and grovelling meanness of the whole mass of the population.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. W. Saalfelt,*
Agent to Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.

No. 9.—Bellary.

No. 1.—*C. Pelly,* Esq., Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, thinks that torture was prevalent in the time of the Moguls, but that the "presence of British officers and the introduction of criminal courts put a very effectual stop to these enormities."

He proceeds as to revenue:

"The existence of torture in the collection of the revenue can hardly be said to have prevailed since that time; though it would not be correct to state that occasional instances of torture have not occurred; but the records of the office for the last seven years hardly show even that to be the case, as there are but two recorded cases; and I may safely contradict, in this district, the assertion, 'that instruments of torture are commonly employed for the purpose of extracting an immoderate rent from the people.' On the other hand, I believe that personal violence is practised more frequently (though comparatively in but few instances) to the extent of confining a defaulter in the talook cutcherry till he gives security for his debt to Government, pinching his ear with the finger and thumb, making him stand on one leg. But I believe that the idea is not prevalent among the people that such acts are tacitly tolerated by the Government or European officers."

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As to police, he writes :—

"The native police I believe are still impressed with the idea that an effectual police cannot exist without resort to ill-treatment of accused persons. But they are fully aware of the consequences of resorting to such illegal means, and the rogues are alive also to this; and they frequently assert falsely that they have been tortured to extort a confession."

He forwards a calendar of 100 cases tried by the magistracy during the last seven years.

No. 2.—*E. Story*, Esq., Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, writes as follows :—

"The prisoners in this case, three in number, of whom the first is Sirchasum, and the second and third peons, were charged with having ill-treated the prosecutrix by assaulting her to such a degree as to cause her premature delivery of a dead child. The prisoners were found guilty, and of them the first and second sentenced to three years, and the third to one year's imprisonment with hard labour in irons. The reason of the prosecutrix having been ill-treated by the prisoners in this manner, was her having interfered and endeavoured to prevent the arrest of a certain individual on a criminal charge.

"In this case the prisoners, 14 in number, and who are reddies and talliaries, &c., of a village, are charged with having beaten a certain individual to death, and thrown him into a well. The deceased, it appears, had been apprehended by the prisoners on a charge of theft, and the ill-treatment he was subjected to was evidently resorted to for the purpose of extorting a confession of the deed. The prisoners were, however, acquitted for want of proof; but the late session judge (Mr. Strange), who disposed of the case, observed, in his sentence, that 'there was much ground for concluding that the deceased was thus ill-used, and so driven to commit suicide, but when or by which of the prisoners it is impossible to determine.'

"In the third case the prisoners, six in number, of whom the second is a duffadar, the first and third peons, and the others village servants, were charged with having illegally taken up and placed the prosecutrix's husband in the village choultry, on suspicion of being concerned in a case of theft, and with having ill-treated him, and thereby caused his death. From the evidence in this case, I could only find the first prisoner guilty of having committed a brutal assault on the deceased, and sentenced him to four years' imprisonment with hard labour in irons. I released the remaining prisoners, but as it appeared from the evidence that they had been indifferent spectators of the cruelty used by the first prisoner towards the deceased, and that, although from their position they had the authority to interfere, and prevent such treatment, they took no steps for doing so, I brought their culpable conduct to the notice of the magistrate, in order that they might meet with their deserts.

Chicacole, Vizagapatam. Guntoor. Cuddapah. Salem. Trichinopoly. Bellary.

"As regards my private opinion on the subject, I beg to add that the practice to my knowledge exists in every zillah that I have been in, in the police department, and the impression in my mind is that it is likely carried on in the revenue department."

No. 3.—Major *Lawford*, Engineers, Sixth Division, says that he can supply no information from facts, but has formed an opinion that harsh measures have been adopted both in revenue and police matters.

No. 4.—Rev. *E. Webb*, writes:

"Although I am not able to refer to any case of torture which has come within my own knowledge, I am perfectly satisfied that by this means, as well as by threatening, intimidation, and various other oppressions, evidence and confessions are obtained, and revenue collected by the native officials. This conviction has been the growth of nearly nine years of daily familiar intercourse with the people. My calling has not led me to the cutcherries of the tahsildars and residences of the other police and revenue officers, where such things usually occur; but the complaints of persons who have thus suffered have long been familiar to my ear, and I have witnessed the terror with which a summons to give evidence is received by them, and have been entreated to interfere to save them from inflictions to which they knew they would be exposed.

"The testimony I have received from members of my church, on whose veracity I have reason to rely, is, that these barbarous practices are resorted to without scruple both for police and revenue purposes. When questioned as to the usual modes of inflicting suffering, they refer to the compressing of the fingers by an instrument called in Tamil 'kittee;' beating the joints of the arms and legs with a mallet of soft wood; retaining the body in a stooping position for a long time, by means of a heavy weight hung upon the neck; suspending the body by the feet to the bough of a tree; fastening the body to a limb of a tree, under which a fire has been kindled for the purpose of suffocating with the smoke; plucking at the flesh with large iron pincers; pulling out the hair of the face. These and other methods of torture are used, I fear, to a considerable extent in this district.

"Doubtless these inhuman practices are commonly adopted only in places remote from the Collector's cutcherry; in such circumstances the chances of detection are very small, but that they are not unfrequently practised in the vicinity of the European officer is to be doubted.

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"I do not suppose it possible that any assistant collector of six months' standing can be found who is entirely free from the suspicion that the evidence in some of the cases brought before him is prepared in the most reprehensible and cruel manner; yet from the facts alluded to, viz., that the practices are frequent and barbarous in proportion to their distance from his cutcherry, and further from the fact that pains are generally taken to conceal or avoid all marks of torture, it is very generally known that if brought to his notice he would not for a moment tolerate them.

"I must however in conscience add, that the impression entertained by the people is, that by many European servants of the Government the whole subject is avoided, and that it is tacitly permitted as a sort of irremediable evil.

"I have myself received the reply from more than one gentleman in the service of the Government, when reference was made to this wicked mode of obtaining evidence, 'We have nothing to do with that; that is all *sub rosa*.' These gentlemen would without doubt have severely punished a case of the kind satisfactorily proved."

No. 10.—Canara.

No. 1.—*F. N. Maltby*, Esq., Collector and Magistrate of Canara, writes as follows:

"I have the honour to reply to the circular letter issued by Government, under date the 9th September 1854, on the subject of the alleged use of torture in realising the revenues of Government in this Presidency, and also to that on the subject of the use of torture by the police as a means of detecting crime.

As to revenue.

"2. I beg leave to give expression to the opinion which I have formed on this subject, by relating the purport of a conversation which I held with Mr. Danby Seymour on his late visit to this country. I am desirous of doing so because I believe that Mr. Danby Seymour has alluded to me as one of those from whom he received information proving the existence of the practice of torture in the Madras Presidency. Mr. Danby Seymour was staying with me when an article on the subject appeared in the 'Friend of India,' and expressed his wish to learn my opinion as to whether acts of torture were or were not resorted to as a means of realising the Government revenue.

"3. I replied that I did not think that any one acquainted with India could venture to say that such acts of violence were never resorted to; I was persuaded that they often were, but that it was a great error to speak of that as a part of a system of Government which every European officer was doing his best to prevent, and the perpetrators of which he would most severely punish. I added, that in this district anything approaching to torture was, I believed, now unknown. I said that I would not answer that if a man defied a tahsildar he might not tell a peon to take him by the ear and run him to the gate and back: such a thing might be done now and then, but I believed that anything like systematic torture was obsolete; that the land was saleable, the people had become more independent, and it was no longer known; but that in the heavily assessed districts I believed that much more of the practice still existed. Mr. Seymour said that he thought that the attempt to put it down had not been an honest one; that the idea prevalent was that the revenue was to be collected, and that how it was done was not to be too rigidly inquired into; any knowledge of such practices was to be ignored. I replied that I was sure that such was not the case, and that any illegal acts and any acts of cruelty would bring most severe punishment whenever any proof of any such could be obtained. But, Mr. Seymour asked, have the Government taken the best measures entirely to put it down? I replied that I could never say that, as long as they maintained in many districts a rate of assessment which I believed to be excessive, and as long as they underpaid their native servants. I was sure that to reduce the assessment to a moderate amount, and thus hasten the time when the land would have saleable value, and to remunerate the public servants in proportion to their responsibilities, making their situations too good to lose, would be the most effectual modes to reform, and that those the Government had not taken. This is the substance of the conversation to which I allude, and expresses my present opinion. I have few facts of any importance to relate confirmatory of this opinion, but knowing that torture by various means was the universal practice under the former Governments, that it is practised by creditor on debtor, by master on servant, and extensively by the police to this day; that the tahsildars have to deal with a people with whom the point of honour is not punctuality in payment, but evasion to the last moment; considering the vast extent of the districts, and the paucity of European officers, I cannot believe that a practice so inveterate is altogether extinct. But I do believe that it has diminished under the present Government to an extent that is wonderful when all the circumstances are considered.

"4. The only case actually within my knowledge within the last seven years (or only a little before that period) occurred in the Salem district. I remember receiving one Sunday morning a petition stating that a man had died in consequence of violence received in the cutcherry of Womalor under the orders of the talook sheristadar. I at once drove off to the place, and coming there unexpectedly on the Sunday, and examining the parties at once, I satisfied myself fully that the man had died of cholera, and that the charge was the result of a gross cutcherry intrigue; but at the same time the deceased and others of his village had undergone detention at the cutcherry, and there was reason to believe had suffered some violence, I think, by whipping, but not of a serious nature.

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"5. I also remember a gentleman, resident in Salem, telling me that riding one day in the district near the Shervaroy Hills, he met a peon lounging along the road, and asked him where he was going. He said to one of the neighbouring villages to collect the kist. The gentleman asked him what he had got under his arm, pointing to two sticks tied together at one end; the peon said, quite carelessly, only something to use or to frighten them (I forget which he said), if they would not pay. The gentleman in question told me that sticks so tied were used for pinching the fingers, and were known by some particular name.

"6. These are the only circumstances which I can recall connected with the actual existence of torture in realising the revenue.

As to police.

"7. With regard to the police, I regret to express my full conviction that scarcely a case of robbery occurs in which illegal means are not used for obtaining confessions and discovering proof; confinement without food is the most common, but others of a most cruel nature used to be resorted to, and I fear that, although diminished in number and atrocity, they are by no means obsolete. Horrible torture applied to females, and varieties of cruelties applied to men are within my recollection, as constantly charged against the police, and I believe then charged truly. The determination of the European officers to put down these atrocities set invention to work to find out such methods of torture as should not leave visible marks; thorns driven under the nails are, I have heard, made use of. I have known a prisoner to be put into a nest of red ants, as an effectual means of getting a confession from him.

"8. That these cruelties, if not extinct, are greatly mitigated, every source of information seems to show. But at the same times threats, intimidation, false promises of pardon, and sometimes hunger and worse cruelties are doubtless still resorted to, and it is only necessary to talk with the best of the native officials to see that they look upon such processes as unavoidable, if not laudable. The good police officer, in their opinion, is the one who is sure that he has got hold of the real thief before he resorts to them.

"9. We sometimes get a glimpse at the process by which a police case is prepared. Two years ago I was close at hand when an atrocious murder was committed. The only witness to the act was a little boy, and the natural inquiry was whether he recognised the perpetrator. When I recorded his statement that he had not, I could see plainly that the police considered the case as spoilt. They had clearly kept the boy aside till they should find out upon whom suspicion fell, and then they would make the boy say he recognised the man. With such people, selected as our best servants, no one who has resided in India any length of time can believe that we have altogether put down torture.

"10. But I still repeat my full conviction, that with such difficulties to contend against, what has been done is most encouraging, and I think that the most important question is what more can be done.

"11. To proceed on mere knowledge that such things are done is impracticable. We equally know that every police officer abuses his power, and that every revenue official is more or less corrupt; but in each case proof is necessary to particular punishment, and a too eager attempt to attain proof is at once turned into an engine for wreaking private vengeance.

"12. With reference to the revenue department, I have already indicated what I consider the most effectual means of preventing illegal acts of violence in collecting the dues of Government, viz., reducing the assessment where the demand is excessive, and adequately paying the servants employed in the collection. But a matter of the utmost importance is that the servants of Government should have full legal power sufficient to discharge their duties legally. They must have very summary legal powers or they must resort to illegal means, or the just dues of Government will be withheld. The reluctance to sanction the sale of landed property till the expiration of the fusly, throws the tahsildars upon all kinds of shifts to compel an early payment. In Salem a great deal of land is really sold in the process of collecting the revenue, the ryot at the order of the tahsildar resigns it, and another party takes it and pays the balance. An open sale by auction would be far better. In this district a practice exists of forbidding a cultivator to remove his crops until he has given security for the rent, if he is likely to fail to pay. I doubt whether this is legal, though sparingly exercised.

"13. There is another point which I think of the greatest importance. The tahsildars are called upon to do a great deal, which they have not the means of doing legally; such as the furnishing of carriage to troops marching, of coolies and bearers for travellers, of supplies for travellers, and materials and labour for public works. I consider it most important that legal powers should be given for these purposes. They must be done, and they are done now by the tahsildar peons. But so weak is the force of law, that the richer ryots withhold their supplies, and cattle, and coolies, and do it with impunity, and the burden is thrown upon those who are too poor and weak to resist. Petty landholders who are driven by peons from their fields to serve as coolies, and kept under guard till the regiment passes, are not likely to resist or complain, when something of same kind is done to realise what they know they owe to the Government.

"14. I have always considered that a law by which the services due from the inhabitants can be legally demanded from rich and poor in proportion to their estate, would tend greatly

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to put down the exorbitant powers of the peons. If the inhabitants knew that they would be fined if they did not give their aid on a legal notice to do so, this aid would be forthcoming, and a vast number of acts of oppression would cease, and a spirit of independence supplant the present object for fear of a Government peon. To give the Government servants more legal power is the surest way of diminishing their illegal power.

"15. I have thus endeavoured to state my opinion on this subject as formed from past observation, and I now proceed to state the information gained from such servants as I have referred to. These have been chiefly the tahsildars, to whom I referred, not because they were the most likely to give me correct information, but because I should thereby show them the determination of Government to put down the practice of torture, to whatever extent or wherever practised, from which I expect much good.

"16. That some degree of violence is occasionally resorted to in the villages towards refractory ryots, is admitted by several of the tahsildars. They say that in many instances the crops are cut and appropriated by the indigent ryots; they have been forestalled; the ryot uses them to satisfy an importunate creditor, or for his immediate subsistence, and the Government claim is neglected. When the potail comes to collect the revenue he is said in some cases to use threats and violence, such as detention in the choultry, standing out in the sun, stooping down with a stone on their back, &c., to make them pay. Others say that such practices are now unknown; all agree in this, that they are now most rare cases; that the practice has diminished and almost ceased; that such things are never done in the cutcheries, but only by some heads of villages; that the people are thoroughly aware of their illegality, but that, when practised, they are often submitted to under a feeling that they are undergoing a punishment which they have brought on themselves.

"17. Certainly, during the four years since I joined the district as Collector, no single case has come before me, and I do believe such practices to be almost extinct, and that the present inquiry will have the effect of still further suppressing them.

"18. I would wish to see full power given, if there is any doubt of the legality of the practice, for demanding security for the Government revenue before the crops are removed. To prevent oppression I would require every potail to give a list long before the harvest of those from whom this security should be required. It would soon become a point of honour in this district to have the name removed from this list, and the power would very rarely be exercised.

"19. With regard to the police I can safely say that every police officer knows most fully that any act of violence will be most severely punished, whenever proof can be obtained, nor can I think of any more effectual means by which this can be made known than those which have been already taken."

No. 2.—*W. Fisher*, Esq., Sub-Collector of Canara, in his letter of the 31st January 1855, says that he issued a proclamation to all wishing to come forward, but no complaint has reached him. From his own personal inquiries he has learnt nothing which tends to show that torture is practised in the collection of revenue, or that the people believe Government would tolerate acts of the kind.

He accounts for the absence of torture in the district as follows:

"In the first place, the revenue here is light, and the cultivator receives ample reward for his labour. The people generally are too well off to be behind-hand with their payments, and, from the value of land, the ryot has always the means of raising money, and there is ample power to eventually compel payments should it be necessary."

He says: "Demands for waste lands come in more rapidly by far than the establishment hitherto employed has been able to dispose of them, and of late years, at any rate, good prices have gone hand in hand with improvements."

Again he says: "With a country prospering as this is, and having the advantage of the never-failing S.W. monsoon, there can be no difficulty in realising a moderate demand, and therefore no inducement whatever on the part of the native officials to resort to other than the legal means of collecting the revenue. My records (and those of the last seven years have been examined) afford no instance of torture being resorted to, and I am only aware of one instance in which a defaulter is said to have been assaulted by a peon, and that was not a case in which there was any inability to pay. The individual withheld his kist, because he thought that he had been unjustly treated in a quarrel about his land, and wanted the case then under investigation settled before he paid the money. This I only heard of two years after it had occurred, when circumstances connected with this dispute came before me, and the party was going through the whole story, but not bringing forward any complaint of ill-treatment."

Again he says: "I may think, under all these circumstances, and assert with confidence that torture is not resorted to in the collection of the revenue in this district. The demand is paid cheerfully and with alacrity, so much so, that the right to pay is disputed, not the payment itself."

As to police, he says: "That there is no case on record, but remembers one instance of ill-treatment of a prisoner by a tahsildar, in 1839, of which he did not hear for two years, and has no reason to believe that the superior police officers of the district resort to use of improper means to elicit confessions."

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But he says: "That there are such variety of ways known to natives, by which momentary but acute personal suffering can be occasioned without leaving marks of violence, that it is certainly probable that prisoners are sometimes ill-treated by the lower grade of police, in order to discover where stolen property has been concealed.

"When this does occur, the means used and the secrecy with which it is employed show the light in which any kinds of violence is known to be held, and that the perpetrators are well aware of the severe punishment that would be the result of discovery.

"I have, I believe, investigated but one charge of torture to extort confession, and this took place about six years ago, and there was no sufficient proof against the defendants.

"Lately, on information given, I sent for and examined some prisoners then in the custody of a division police officer, but found that with respect to some of them the information was undoubtedly false, whilst no proof existed of the others having been ill-treated.

"Such is the only information the records of my office or my own experience enable me to afford."

No. 3.—*J. D. Robinson*, Esq., Additional Sub-Collector of Canara, in his letter of the 30th December 1854, writes as follows:

"I have the honour to state that no cases of the sort have come under my own observation during either of the occasions on which I have held charge in North Canara; nor can I ascertain through any of the merchants and independent residents whom I have consulted on the subject, that the allegation that such atrocities are prevalent has any truth in it, so far as this portion of the province is concerned.

"The numerous applications for Government waste land, and fierce struggle for preference attending each grant, prove that the people find in the state no such harsh landlord and creditor as is by some pretended."

As to police, he says: "I am inclined to think that cases of this nature are now of rare occurrence," and proceeds:

"Our police officers have now, it appears to me, no object to serve in resorting to measures of violence; confessions of all sorts taken before them being looked on with distrust in the criminal courts, and their procedure generally subjected to close scrutiny.

"So fully cognisant of this, in fact, is every committed offender, that he turns it to immediate account in his defence, and on a feigned plea of violence repudiates any statement made before the police which he may subsequently discover, and compromise his case before the higher tribunal."

As to police.

No. 4.—*W. M. Molle*, Esq., Acting Session Judge of Honore, says that he discovered no case on record for the last seven years, and is convinced "that the idea still prevails among some, if not all the native police officers, that a confession is the strongest proof of guilt, and that if they succeed in obtaining a confession, they may to a great extent save themselves the trouble of procuring evidence."

No. 5.—The principal sudder ameen of Honore says that no case has come before his court since its establishment in 1852.

No. 6.—*B. S. Chimmo*, Esq., Zillah Surgeon of Mangalore, says:

"That during fifteen years' residence in India, travelling over a great part of the Madras Presidency, and communicating freely with the natives, he has always been of opinion that torture or personal violence was not of such frequent occurrence as the public opinion asserts. No doubt isolated cases of torture do take place, but done in so secret a manner that it is impossible to discover them."

No. 7.—*Findlay Anderson*, Esq., Judge of Mangalore, says:

As to police.

"I regret to state as the result of my conversation with many natives, not officers of police, that there appears to be a general opinion that the use of torture is absolutely necessary for the discovery of offenders and stolen property." He believes that a wholesome fear has extended among the police, and operated so far as to prevent such a violent application of torture as would affect life or limb.

He proceeds: "Several cases that have come judicially before me, show that persons whose property has been stolen, instead of informing the police, sometimes inflict violence themselves on the suspected persons. In one case a poor man was totally blinded by having an acrid juice put into his eyes; in another a person who found a boy stealing his cashewnuts rubbed the acrid juice of that tree into the boy's eyes; in another a Brahmin woman burned with hot oil the thigh of another female whom she suspected of theft. A case of murder is now under trial in which the deceased met his death from having been beat, had his arms bound, and been tied a whole night to a cocoanut tree.

"I believe that some of the kinds of punishment in common use in the native schools have a tendency to accustom the mind to regard torture with indifference. One of the most common of these is to suspend a boy by the hands, with the fingers joined to a rope pulled up to a beam; this is inflicted on boys above twelve years of age. Another punishment is to pinion the boys, and cause them to stand in a bending posture with their thumbs

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on their toes; another is tying the hands with the knees between the arms, and then thrusting a stick between the arms and knees and rolling the boys over."

He recommends a better class of police, which would lead to more efforts being made to obtain circumstantial evidence (which at present is scarcely thought of or attended to).

As to revenue he says: "The result of his inquiries is that in Canara torture is not used in the collection of revenue. He believes the absence of this to be attributable to the general lightness of the assessment and the prosperity of this district."

No. 8.—*C. F. Chamier*, Esq., Acting Sub-Judge of Mangalore, says:

"No case of the kind having come within my cognisance during an experience of eleven years, I have only a knowledge of the habits of the natives, and a recollection of conversations with cutcherry servants on the subject, to guide me in forming a judgment as to whether or not the practice really exists.

"While I was assistant to the Collector of Coimbatore, I remember the subject being more than once mentioned by my javabneviss; his conviction being that it was not an unfrequent practice with the village officers to keep a ryot standing in the sun with his head uncovered for many days consecutively, and otherwise ill-treating him, when it was known that he had the means of paying the arrears, and only refused to do so from obstinacy. He thought a different course was adopted by tahsildars, namely, that of forcing the ryot to take a loan from the village soucar, when he pleaded poverty as an excuse. To my remark, 'Why do not the ryots complain to the European officers?' he replied, that the great difficulty lay in adducing evidence of the crime, as it was never allowed to be witnessed, and those cases in which direct proof was furnished might always be regarded with suspicion, as having their origin in personal hatred towards the party accused.

"In this district I have put questions to my cutcherry servants, as to whether such practices prevailed or not, and been told by them that they believed physical torture was never employed, but that personal abuse was offered to respectable ryots, whilst others were inconvenienced by being kept in attendance until they settled their arrears. In both these cases my informants had never witnessed any thing of the kind themselves, and only spoke from hearsay.

"I feel some diffidence in expressing a decided opinion upon the extent to which these barbarities actually prevail, but have no doubt that in some shape and in some degree or other they do exist in most parts of the country. The grounds on which this impression is formed are two-fold; first, the incredible difficulty of levying any sum whatever, however small, from most natives; and, secondly, the tendency amongst them to use cruel means to gain their ends."

Again: "I have been more than once gravely told by ryots in the interior, that what they consider would be the most effectual mode of punishing Moplahs for theft was by impalement, by which they meant fastening them to a tree by a large spike driven through the body. A case recently occurred near my own compound, in which a native tied his child's hands together, and then put some pepper into his eyes, as a mode of punishment after castigation had failed, and it is said that this is not at all an uncommon method with parents for subduing their children, and that not only among the most ignorant classes. Taking these two circumstances into consideration, together with the fact that the belief is so general, that torture is practised, though rarely founded upon personal knowledge, I have no doubt that in the collection of some of the revenues of the state these repulsive practices are generally resorted to, probably to a greater or less degree in proportion to the prosperity or otherwise of the district. In the Canara district I believe them to be nearly unknown, certainly so in their worst forms."

Says that the natives are of opinion that such acts are abominated by Government and its European officers.

No. 9.—*John Buttron*, Esq., the Zillah Surgeon of Honore, finds no case in the records of his hospital.

No. 10.—Lieut. *G. W. Walker*, Civil Engineer, Third Division, Canara, writes as follows in his letter of the 3d February 1855:—

"The nature of my occupation has for a period of eight years thrown me into constant and unrestricted intercourse with the labouring classes of Canara, with most of whom I have been able to communicate in the Canarese language for some years past, without the intervention of an interpreter. I have every reason also to believe that confidence is placed in me by them, as I am always able to secure any amount of labour for the execution of works under my personal superintendence, and find them always ready to come forward to state their wishes, or to ask for explanations of any orders I may issue, affecting the amount of their work and pay.

"On no single occasion has it come to my knowledge, directly or indirectly, that any person in the Canara district has suffered from the infliction of torture, or been threatened with it by subordinate officials employed in the collection of revenue, or in police duties, and it is my firm belief that torture is not practised in the collectorate."

Says that no cases have come to his knowledge during his short period of service in Bellary, Cuddapah, and Nellore.

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No. 11.—Mr. *Smith*, now Moonsiff of Sircy, in reply to Mr. Robinson, says:

"I beg to state, that during the whole time of my residence in India, a period of nearly 18 years, viz., at Vellore and Trichinopoly three years, at Salem one, and Canara 13, no such cases of oppression on the part of Government officials, or use of instruments of torture in the collection of land revenue, has come to my knowledge either directly or indirectly. During the year I was at Salem, and the 13 years of my residence as landlord in Canara, I have mixed intimately with the natives, resided in their villages, and from the opportunities then afforded me, am consequently well acquainted with their feelings and habits. From the many channels of information which I possessed, and it being well known that I had no connexion with Government, if such cases had taken place, I must have heard of them."

He thinks that the natives have the fullest confidence in the European revenue officials.

He adds: "I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Danby Seymour, M. P. for Poole, when in this district. He stopped two days with me at Coomptale, and was very particular in his inquiries relative to the different methods of procedure in the collection of the revenue by Government, which queries I was particularly requested by the judge of Honore to answer, and to give every information I possessed. Mr. Seymour showed me a coloured drawing of different species of torture, alleged to be used in this country for the purpose of punishing refractory tenants, and of extracting from them an exorbitant rent which they might be unable or unwilling to pay. I had the satisfaction of assuring him that such proceedings existed but in the imagination of the painter of those pictures, as far as revenue matters were concerned, although I was obliged to confess that sometimes oppressive acts were used by the police subordinates to extract confession in cases of theft, &c. At the same time I showed him that even then this was entirely on account of the matter not being brought before the European authorities, and pointed out to him the cases mentioned in the Circular Orders of the Sudder and Foujdaree Udawlut, 24th March 1825 and 29th October 1824. I also cited to him the case of the potail of Coomptale, Shishighery, dismissed for acts of torture and violence towards a suspected person with a view to extract a confession. He also questioned me concerning sundry acts of torture which he stated to have been practised in the Salem district on the authority of a European gentleman, and I distinctly told him that I had never heard of such when I was in that district, nor did I believe them to be true."

No. 12.—*A. Hall*, Esq., Collector of South Arcot, says as to Canara: "I can at once assert that to the best of my recollection not a single complaint of torture having been used to collect revenue has been preferred to me during the last seven years, but then I must observe that I have been for that period employed as sub-collector in Canara, where the land tenure is different from what it is in other districts, and where the tax is comparatively speaking light, and therefore readily paid."

No. 13.—*G. S. Forbes*, Esq., Acting Sub-collector of South Arcot, writes as follows: "I was employed from 1845 to 1849 in North Canara, and there I am confident this practice does not exist."

No. 14.—From the Rev. *H. Moegling*, Missionary in Coorg, to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir, Bangalore, 24 October 1854.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of two communications containing questions on the existence of practices of torture on the part of officers of the revenue and the police departments in the province of Canara.

Having left Canara early in 1853, and having never directed my attention to these matters, I was not in a position to give satisfactory answers myself to the questions proposed. I therefore forwarded the papers received to a brother missionary and intimate friend of mine, the Rev. H. A. Kaundinya, at Mangalore, and requested him to give as full and correct a report as possible, which I might forward to Government.

Mr. Kaundinya is a native of Mangalore, nearly connected with several persons holding important situations under Government, in the judicial line especially. He is a man of considerable talent, and has had a thorough European education during a residence of nearly six years in Switzerland and Germany. He is a perfectly trustworthy witness. He has found it difficult, however, to satisfy his own mind entirely as to the result of his reflections, recollections, and recent inquiries, and has therefore given a short and carefully worded answer, which, as it is written in German, I beg to present in an English translation.

He says: "I shall not wait for the hunting up of a few facts, which generally disappear out of sight when they are wanted, but give what I know and believe on the subject myself.

As to revenue.

"The revenue system of Canara excludes by its peculiar character the practice of oppression of the grosser sort in a great measure. (The writer is himself a landed proprietor.) People who have money are fond of laying it out in the purchase of land. They employ farmers to cultivate these lands for them. Government deals in revenue matters with the proprietors only, who generally pay with regularity, and are not likely to submit quietly to oppression. When proprietors fall into arrears, a final term for payment is fixed. This term having elapsed without payment, the cattle and other property of the debtor, if accessary

sary the land also, is sold by auction. Sometimes, though rarely, an over-bearing and hard-hearted tahsildar, or peshkar, or even potel, may order a poor proprietor to be flogged, or otherwise ill-treated; but I feel quite certain that such cases are extremely rare. Vegetables, fowls, and rice may now and then be taken half by force from the former by shanabbogas or potels, but this is no torture. Appendix (C.)

"In the police department, on the other hand, violence and cruelty of a minor degree is the daily practice. I lived formerly in the neighbourhood of a police office, and saw daily that prisoners were beaten, flogged, and ill-treated. I know also for certain, that for the purpose of extorting confession from women, a disgusting application of red pepper is sometimes employed. Most of the police officials do not know better, and it is remarkable that several of the ablest officers are most forward in the use of violent means. As to police.

"The measures adopted for many years by Government with a view to improve and reform the police, appear to me ill-calculated. The law of the regulations cannot always be kept to. Besides, where will you stop in chastising police officials? Many a time these benevolent and liberal principles of Government have served to intimidate the minister of justice, and to encourage criminals. On these accounts, though I cannot approve, myself, of any act of lawless violence, yet I conceive that the terror of the police has a salutary effect, on the whole, and their entire removal, unless Government increased four-fold the severity of the laws, would be a serious misfortune to the peaceable and orderly part of the population. Under a stricter surveillance of European officers, the police officials might beneficially be entrusted with greater power. The surest and best way to protect the lower classes from oppression and injustice would be to diffuse among them the blessings of education, and to impart to them, through the medium of a vernacular press, popular information concerning the laws which they are to keep, and the principles of the Government to which they are subject. Without raising the masses in intelligence and character, the removal of what little remains of terror to the law for the repression and chastisement of crime, and the protection of the properties and lives of the honest and well disposed, would be a calamity to the country."

This is the testimony and the opinion of an intelligent native of Canara, which I beg to submit to Government in default of any personal knowledge and experience of my own.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Moegling.*

No. 11.—Kurnool.

No. 1.—*L. D. Daniell,* Esq., Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, in Kurnool, says:

"That he finds only two cases on record, in one of which an amildar, convicted of resorting to violence in the collection of revenue, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour in irons. As to revenue.

"In the other, a trifling case, the party was fined."

He concludes: "I have no hesitation in saying that neither ryots or any other class of persons entertain any idea that acts of violence in the collection of revenue are tacitly tolerated by Government or its European officers, and that if their minds had not been previously disabused on this point by the notice given to the subject at different times by the European officers, the punishment awarded to one of the amildars above referred to, and which was known from one end of the province to the other, would have removed all remaining doubt."

No. 2.—*W. Forrester,* Esq., Civil Surgeon of Kurnool, says that he is not aware of any specific instances of torture used for realising the revenues of the State.

No. 12.—Chingleput.

No. 1.—*P. B. Smollett,* Esq., Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, says as to revenue:

"During my employment in the districts of this Presidency as a revenue officer, I have never heard that any instruments of torture were commonly employed for the purpose of extorting an immoderate rent from the people; I believe that such an accusation is wholly untrue at the present day; that the use of such instruments to extort money is uncalled for in the revenue department, and that it would be an act of folly or madness to have habitual recourse to their employment. As to revenue.

"But on the other hand I have reason to know that in many districts, and more particularly in those where the individual field assessment settlement system prevails, a system exists of coercion and of extra legal violence in the collection of the revenue to some extent. I cannot cite particular instances, but I know that it is common, and I am told on good authority that the practice is most rife in Tanjore, a district popularly thought to be most lightly taxed,

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where it was authoritatively stated that the value of the lands has increased to the extent of at least four millions sterling during recent years. The acts alluded to cannot reasonably be called 'torture;' they consist of confinement in the Talook cutcherry, prohibition of returning to the villages, or of cooking food, abuse, the infliction of blows not calculated to injure seriously the individual assaulted. That such practices are not uncommon I certainly believe. They partly arise from the revenue system itself, and are partly fostered by the abuses that have arisen in revenue practice of late years."

As to police.

As to police he writes: "In the police I believe that violent and cruel practices are not now generally resorted to by the native officials, but I also believe that in that department intimidation and violence up to a certain point are very general, particularly in the cases of suspected persons against whom there are grounds for believing them to have been engaged in the practice of crime or in the concealment of property. By such violence disclosures and discoveries of stolen property are often made. The stories of ill-treatment by the convicted thief are disbelieved."

As to revenue.

Again: "I scout the notion that with proper management the revenues of the State cannot even at the present high rates of assessment be collected without the use of violence on the part of the tax-gatherer. If such a notion was seriously urged by any subordinate in my employment I would discharge him."

He believes the practice an inherent one from native governments, under which sanguinary measures of this nature were thought just and proper. He believes it to be generally disappearing, but looks to education and the retention of higher functionaries, with better pay to all classes of natives, to eradicate them.

No. 2.—*W. Dowdeswell*, Esq., Civil and Sessions Judge of Chingleput, writes on the 7th February 1855, as follows:

As to police.

"With regard to my own personal opinion on the subject, I must admit that, judging from the number of confessions given before the police, and the number of confessions which are retracted before the courts, I have frequently been of opinion that the police officers had held out hopes of escape from punishment, or resorted to intimidation, if not to actual violence, to induce the prisoners to confess; and I remember having brought the subject of the number of police confessions which were retracted before the Court to the notice of the magistrate, but do not recollect any instance in which I had 'proof' that any confessions had been unfairly obtained, and which justified me in doing more than pointing out that the subject had attracted my attention."

No. 3.—*J. Ratton*, Esq., Surgeon, of Chingleput, notices three cases, one of a female, and of two male prisoners, received into his gaol on the 12th May 1854, bearing marks upon their persons of ill-treatment; the woman suffering from two 'severe burns, one on the inside of each of her thighs, high up close to her private parts'; the men from sores nearly encircling the upper part of the arms, as if caused by a tight rope; the complaint being that they had thus been suspended to a beam, by order of the St. Thomas's Mount cutwal.

No. 4.—From *A. M. Simpson*, Esq., to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Chief Secretary to Government, Madras.

Sir, Tripasore, 16 September 1854.

As to revenue.

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, requesting me to give any information in my power on the subject of the alleged practice of torture in the collection of revenue. I observe that I am required to confine that information to facts and specific acts, to be clearly stated in detail, which can be supported by satisfactory testimony.

2. I have in reply to state, that I do not think it at all probable that such acts would often be committed under the eyes of a European, whether in or out of the service, and that information which may come to his knowledge must generally depend upon hearsay evidence, which it might be difficult to substantiate. I have further to observe, that the giving such information would place me, and others similarly situated, in an invidious position in respect to the ryots and authorities of villages where I have business transactions, and might, moreover, subject me to great personal inconvenience and ultimate loss.

3. I will however state that, from all that I have heard, I believe there can be no doubt whatever of the existence of the practice of torture in the collection of revenue in many parts of the Nellore, Cuddapah, North Arcot, and Chingleput districts, within which my business transactions are confined.

4. I will mention one instance which came under my own personal observation. It is the only one which I have witnessed during a residence of upwards of seventeen years in India; but, as it occurred so long back as the year 1845, it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to substantiate it now by what might be considered to be satisfactory evidence. I mention it, however, to justify my belief that the practice does exist. It occurred in the court-yard attached to the cutcherry of the tahsildar of Budwail (in the Cuddapah district), and in the presence of the tahsildar and curnums of the village. I there saw at least a dozen ryots who

who were in arrears of kist undergoing the ordeal. They were all ranged in the court-yard, under a meridian sun, in the hottest period of the year (if I recollect rightly, in the month of May). They all had heavy stones placed either on their heads, or on their backs between the shoulders. Their bodies were bent double, and several of them were kept in that position standing on one leg, the other being raised from the ground by means of a string going round the neck and round the big toe. I was in the cutcherry probably for two hours, certainly more than one, and none of them were relieved from this painful position during that time.

5. I have heard of many other kinds of torture even of a more painful character than the above, such, for instance, as pressure being applied to the testicles, but the above instance is the only one which has come under my own personal observation.

6. I believe that the practice of torture is so universal, that the Collectors would have no difficulty whatever in tracing individual instances of a very recent date by means of a personal inquiry at the villages, which however should be conducted without previous notice, and if possible without the intervention of the tahsildars, or curnums, or other persons engaged in the collection of revenue.

7. I would take the liberty to add my belief, that the practice of torture is more frequent in the territories of native zemindars, such as those of the Rajah of Calastry in the Nellore district, than in those of the Company, and I would instance the village of Injamore (which I believe is situated in the Pamoor division of the Nellore district) as one place where, if I be not misinformed, the practice is very frequently resorted to.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. M. Simpson.*

No. 13.—North Arcot.

No. 1.—*J. D. Bourdillon*, Esq., Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, writes as follows:

"I have had the honour to receive an extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department, dated 9 September 1854, No. 922, on the subject of the employment of 'torture,' or personal ill-treatment, as a means of effecting the collection of the Government revenue; calling for information as to the existence of the practice, with some particulars, and declaring the decided resolution of the Government to put a stop to such proceedings if found to prevail. I am anxious to reply to this order before leaving the district, and I shall at the same time reply to two other orders connected with the same subject, viz., that of the 19th September, Public Department, No. 955, respecting the use of torture by the police, and that of the 26th September, No. 1002, in the same department, respecting the use of torture in Calastry.

"2. On the receipt of the first mentioned of the above three orders, I wrote a letter to the European and East Indian gentlemen named in the margin, being such as are now or recently were resident in this district, and in unreserved intercourse with the people, either as missionaries, or engaged in commercial pursuits, with the view of obtaining such information on the subject in hand as they could furnish; of that letter I beg to enclose a copy. From Mr. Nailer I have received no answer. Mr. Bilderbeck says little more than that he has never known any instance of ill-treatment, or heard any complaint of the kind; the other three gentlemen enter more into detail, and I have the honour to enclose copies of their replies. Of natives unconnected with the Government I know of none in the district in such a position that I could expect from them independent and reliable testimony on the subject; but I wrote a letter in more detail than the former to a native who held the position of tahsildar in this district for about nine years up to a very few years ago, and from whom I thought I could get a faithful reply, asking for a candid exposition of his own experience. Of his answer, which exhibits every mark of truthfulness and candour, I beg to enclose a copy. It seems proper to omit mention of the writer's name.

Messrs. N. Morison.
" T. Turner.
" J. W. Potter.
Rev. J. W. Bilderbeck.
Rev. R. C. Nailer.

"3. The perusal of these papers is quite sufficient to show that the practice does exist. None of them are written in a hostile or exaggerated tone, yet all assert it; and while two give specific instances, a third details the practice from the experience of an actual participator. Of the three cases specifically stated, viz., two by Mr. Turner (one in the police department) and one by Mr. Potter, all have received investigation. I will briefly detail the circumstances.

"4. In the first case, that of Neelacunten, the party was a poor ryot, who, besides a little land of his own, cultivated some belonging to a woman, to whom he agreed to pay a trifle in addition to the Government tax, being ten rupees in all. He punctually paid the whole amount to her, but she when called on, after the close of the fusly, to pay the balance of the Government demand, pointed him out as the man who had cultivated the land, and by whom the balance was due. Being called on to pay, he naturally refused to pay over again; and thereupon the tanah-peon, who had been ordered to collect the money, applied the 'annanthal.' This was done by placing him in a stooping position, fastening a string to each great toe, passing the bight over the back of his neck, and then putting a stone (of no

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great weight) on his back. This was done in the open street, in front of the tanah, and without any attempt at concealment. After the man had been standing in this posture for about three quarters of an hour, a respectable person of the village came by, and advised him to agree to pay; this he did, and being let go on that person's guarantee, he fetched the money (only 4½ rupees), and paid it. This took place about August 1853; the man stated, in reply to a question, that he intended at the time to make a complaint of the ill usage, but he never did so. He said that this was the only occasion that he had ever been ill-treated. The tanah-peon, who was the offender on this occasion, has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment, under section 54, Act VII. of 1843, and has also been dismissed from employment.

" 5. The second instance of ill-treatment, mentioned by Mr. Turner, was in a police case. A man by name Goorooven, a barber by caste, and an inhabitant of Vencatagherry Cottah, was charged as implicated in a gang robbery, and was taken into custody; according to his own statement he was confined in a private house for several months, was frequently beaten by the peon in order to make him confess, and was also required to pay a bribe to be released. After a time he was brought before the police ameen, and was sent to the criminal court, with other prisoners, on the charge of robbery, and was released by the sub-criminal judge, as nothing appeared to criminate him. I have thought it right to commit the accused to the sub-criminal court on the charge of ill-treatment; but as there is scarcely any direct evidence, his conviction is doubtful.

" 6. The third case is that mentioned by Mr. Potter. The young man of whom he speaks is the son of Veerasawmy Iyen; when called up before me he stated that he was seized by the two monigars of the village and a peon, at a time when his father was absent, and was desired to pay the sum of six rupees then due on account of his father's land. On his saying that he had not the money, and that his father would pay on his return, being gone, as he says, to fetch money for the purpose, the annanthal was applied to him, his own waist cloth being used instead of a rope, and a small stone was placed on his back; his fingers also were pressed between two pieces of bamboo, after the manner of a kitticole; after about six hours of this treatment the father returned and paid the money, and the young man was then released. The cause assigned by him for this ill-usage was, that the monigars had a spite against him for having, as they alleged, taken water to his land out of his turn; he says that he was never so ill-used before, nor was his father within his knowledge. He says that he was deterred from complaining by fear of the consequences from the revenge of the monigars. His father, being absent at Madras, has not been examined. This case is now under inquiry before the assistant magistrate.

" 7. As regards the extent of the practice, probably Enclosure 5 may be taken as a tolerably fair statement. That it is not very common may be inferred from the fact that in both the cases above referred to in the revenue department, of which I am now speaking, the sufferers declare that they were never so used before; and the sufferer in the second, being himself a young man, declares the same of his father, so far as he knows. Many ryots are utterly poor, having nothing whatever besides their land, and that often not saleable. The monigars usually take care to retain possession of a sufficient portion of the crops of such ryots to cover the demand; but if this neglected and the grain is consumed or disposed of, or if the crop is scanty, there is nothing tangible to meet the demand, and coercion is resorted to. Again, in many cases, as in the first of those above narrated, the justice of the demand is disputed; either a wrong charge has really been made, or a remission thought to be due has not been given, or the amount has been paid to a party who denies the receipt; in such cases a little patient inquiry would ascertain the validity of the objection, or if invalid, a little explanation would probably remove it; but the shortest way is to use compulsion, and that is probably too often adopted.

" 8. The Government ask for information as to the frequency of complaints of ill-treatment; and it may be sufficient to say that they are extremely rare, and even if made, conviction can be expected in but very few cases. Complaints of overcharge or exaction in some form and for some purpose by monigars and curnums, are of constant occurrence, but anything like a specific or tangible charge of ill-treatment as a means of collecting balances is very rare. Enclosure 6 contains such as have occurred since the beginning of 1848, being, however, very few. The causes of this absence of complaint are not difficult to imagine. In the great majority of cases, the distances of the European authority, and the consequent trouble and loss of time necessary to a complaint on the one hand, or on the other, the fear of the resentment of the offenders concur with uncertainty as to the result to keep the sufferers quiet; in others where a party is determined to bring his case forward, means will often be used to conciliate him, and as to conviction, on the one hand caution is certainly necessary in receiving evidence of charges so easily made, so little likely to be accompanied by circumstantial proof, and so likely to be brought forward maliciously: and on the other, it can rarely happen that opportunity does not occur for tampering with the witnesses, and such opportunity would be still more rarely neglected. This is exemplified in the reply to the eleventh question in Enclosure 5; that reply is rather beside the question to which it refers, the purport of which was misunderstood, but it contains some useful information.

" 9. Although I think the term torture is likely to convey a mistaken and exaggerated impression as to the nature of the practices existing, still I would be far from defending or palliating

palliating them. They are certainly such as ought not to be allowed to exist in any degree; but in order to their effectual suppression, it is necessary to investigate and to remove the causes to which their existence is due. Those causes appear to me to be as follows: 1st. The low character of the people, both those in office and those placed under them. 2d. The high assessment of the land, and certain features in the revenue system. 3d. The concentration of power in the hands of the tahsildar and his subordinates. 4th. The large size of districts. I will remark briefly on each of these.

" 10. First, the character of the people. It seems impossible that a people should live for ages under despotic government without becoming degraded. This effect is certainly seen in this country, both in the great mass who are subject to authority, and in the few who have more or less share in the exercise of authority.

" The former are abjectly submissive; the latter are overbearing and tyrannical. No one having opportunities of observation can have failed to notice this. The comfort and rights of the lower ranks are disregarded and made nothing of by the petty instruments of authority above them, and they are never spoken to but in the language of contempt. They, on the other hand, receive such treatment as if they had no idea of any better; they endure ill-treatment for non-payment of revenue, as though they had justly incurred it; they submit to be forced to labour on Government works, such as the Godavery and Kistnah annicuts, or, if they have the means, to purchase exemption by bribes, but take no means to obtain redress, and in their eyes personal ill-treatment by a Government peon is no degradation. It must be difficult to protect people who have so little idea of protecting themselves; but there is no doubt that material improvement has taken place in the course of the last half century. It is certain that under the Government which preceded that of the English in this country, personal ill-usage as a means of collecting revenue was in use to a degree now happily quite obsolete; it was practised on all ranks, not secretly and by stealth, but openly, and with a degree of severity for which the word 'torture' would be no misnomer at all.

" 11. The practices in question might have ceased entirely by this time, but for the exorbitant demand on the land, and some particular incidents of the revenue system in these provinces.

" With a moderate assessment land would have become a valuable property; and a man would not only have taken care not to incur the loss of it, but in case of adversity would always have in itself the means of satisfying the Government demand upon it. Further, had the assessment been moderate, that circumstance alone would have powerfully tended to raise the character of the people; for when men begin to possess property, they also acquire self-respect and the knowledge how to make themselves respected, and will no longer submit to personal indignities.

" 12. The exorbitance of assessment has operated in the same direction in other modes. It made the real owners of the soil negligent of it; they could not cultivate it at a profit to themselves, and no one could pay rent on it. But the ryotwar system offered the land to any one who would take it; and gave him a title, to the permanent exclusion of the former and real owner. This brought in a number of pauper ryots, who had no capital, and whose former and proper position was that of labourer, but who eagerly sought the possession of a small piece of land, under the small demand and remuneration for labour, as a means of living. It is these pauper ryots who swell the number of defaulters, for if their crops fail they have nothing, and it is these chiefly who are subjected to ill-treatment.

" 13. The regulations provide legal and proper means of recovering balances; but where a ryot's land has no value, and he has no personal property but such as cannot be taken without leaving him naked and roofless, or such as he can easily secrete, the law of distraint becomes inoperative. Further, all the authorities, from the Revenue Board upwards, have always discouraged a recourse to distraint and sale, more particularly of land, and have expressed displeasure when those measures have been resorted to extensively; and it may easily be supposed that the manifestation of this feeling, operating downwards, may have made the tahsildars more anxious than they would otherwise have been, to make their collections by any other means, no matter what.

" 14. It must not be omitted that the annual settlement of the ryotwar field system, with its infinity of minute detail, beyond the possibility of full investigation and adjustment within the limited time available, gives occasion to disputes of the nature above indicated, which would be almost or wholly absent when the demand was more certain and permanent.

" 15. Such in brief are the causes connected with the revenue system; the remaining two causes which I have named also operate powerfully. The tahsildar has almost all kinds of authority in his hands; not only is he the revenue officer, (under which title he both collects the revenue, and also to some extent determines the demand on each ryot,) superintendent of police, police magistrate, and executive officer of public works, but he has also a great portion of the general and undefined influence of the old amuldars, which has by no means succumbed to the operation of the judicial system. This concentration of power gives a tahsildar immense influence, both in carrying out his objects, whatever they are, and in suppressing information or baffling inquiry. And this is increased by the enormous size of districts, the scanty amount of European superintendence, and the large quantity of detailed work laid upon those officers.

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"16. The foregoing being, as I believe, the causes of the existence and continuance of the practice now in question, their removal must be looked to for its effectual suppression, The necessity of reducing the assessment on the land has now been fully recognised; and it is to be hoped that at the same time some of the more objectionable parts of the existing system of field settlements may be got rid of. With land a valuable property, with large holdings, with more wealthy ryots, and with less variableness in the demand, and less to be settled every year, and with the consequent growth of independence and self-respect among the ryots; with revenue officers less overburdened with work, and with a higher tone among the native servants, the result of improved education, it may fairly be expected that the practice will gradually disappear entirely. And it appears to me that it will be the part of wisdom to trust, mainly at least, to the agency of these natural means, though we may be impatient at the slowness of their operation. I am far from thinking that the present earnest declaration of the feelings of the Government will be without its effect, but neither this, nor any measures in pursuance of it, can be relied on to stop the practice in question, while the causes out of which it has grown remain.

In police cases.

"17. I will now reply to the order of Government contained in Extract Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department, dated 19th September 1854, No. 955, respecting the practice of torture or personal ill-treatment in the police department. Agreeably to the order, the case of complaint of ill-treatment during the last seven years, including those in connexion with the revenue, have been collected. They are 29 in number, but there were only three convictions. The enclosed statement gives the particulars.

"18. It is not to be supposed that at the present day, after the reiterated orders on the subject, the jealous watchfulness of the courts, and the known feeling of all the European officers on the subject, such measures would be resorted to openly, or without precautions against legal proof. But there is no doubt that personal ill-treatment, sometimes severe, is largely resorted to by the police, as a means of discovering offences. I believe it may be truly described as one of the chief means in use for the detection of crime. The causes of this state of things, in addition to the last three of those above-mentioned in connexion with torture in the revenue department, appear to be, 1st, the inefficiency and unskilfulness of the police, and 2d, the indifference of the people, and their backwardness to give them assistance, and this latter fact is certainly greatly due to the inconvenience entailed on those who do give aid and information, in having to make such long journeys to the court.

"19. Here also the true remedy for the evil is to remove the causes of it. The police must be made efficient, must be trained, and must be under vigilant and close supervision, such as is necessarily wanting at present, when the nominal superintendent of the police of the talook is a tahsildar with very little time to attend to it, and always making it a secondary matter; and the only superintendent of that of the district is the Collector, also fully occupied by other engrossing duties. Indeed, efficient superintendence is needed for other reasons also, for it is certain that not only is ill-treatment used as a means of detecting crime, but the power placed in the hands of subordinate officers (under very little and distant supervision) is certainly not unfrequently abused to their own private gain. Innocent and respectable people are taken into custody on the pretended suspicion or charge of being concerned in offences, and are ill-treated, or threatened with ill-treatment, and with committal to court, unless they purchase deliverance with a bribe, which they are generally glad to do.

"20. The immense extent of zillahs, and the distance of justice, has long been felt and admitted to be an evil, but it is not thereby lessened, and while it remains it must always act powerfully to impede justice. To take a single instance. This district is little less extensive than the whole of Wales, and is a fourth more populous. Wales contains 7,400 square miles, and this district 7,000; Wales has 1,184,000 inhabitants, and this district 1,486,000. But while this district has one station at which criminal offences can be tried, Wales has a gaol delivery in each of its twelve counties. Nor does this statement express all the difference. Here even the committing authority in heinous offences resides at the chief station only; and prosecutors and witnesses must make the journey thither, perhaps 50 or 80 miles, for the preliminary hearing; and if the case is ultimately committed, must wait there till the termination of the trial, being thus kept from their homes and business for a period seldom less in the whole than six weeks or two months. In Wales, on the other hand, all the proceedings except the actual trial take place in or near the village or town of the prosecutor and witnesses; and their whole journey to the court and their detention there rarely exceed four days. Add to the foregoing the badness of the roads and absence of facilities for travelling in this country, and the fact that the expenses of prosecutors and witnesses are very inadequately compensated, and it is no wonder that people are backward to give information respecting crimes.

"21. In police cases, as in revenue, it is certain that the practice of personal ill-usage has very much diminished in the course of the last 40 or 50 years, but so long as the things here noticed remain as they are, I doubt whether any measures that may be adopted will put a sudden stop to it, unless the police are relieved from the necessity of discovering offences; because however severe the penalties that are to follow conviction, police officers will incur that risk rather than the displeasure of their superior for neglect of duty. If, however, such success should be attained, the other circumstances remaining the same, I cannot doubt that the consequence would be a great increase of crime, accompanied probably by a decrease in the number of offences officially reported.

"22. The

"22. The order of Government noted in the margin communicated to me an extract from a letter from Mr. A. M. Simpson, stating his belief that torture is practised by zemindars, and instancing Calastry; and I am ordered to refer specially to that zemindary in my general report on torture. Mr. Simpson was speaking of the Pamnoor talook, which is separated by about 80 or 90 miles from the rest of the zemindary, and is a part of the Nellore district, not of North Arcot; but I am not prepared to maintain that there is likely to be much difference between the management of the two parts. It may be certainly concluded indeed that whatever severities are practised in the Government districts in the collection of the revenue, will be at least equalled by the zemindars.

Extract Minutes of Consultation, Public Department, Sept. 26, 1854, No. 1002.

"23. I shall have occasion to speak further of the state of this zemindary in reporting, as I hope to do before I leave the district, on Petition 1192 of 1854, received from Government through the Board of Revenue, I will therefore not enlarge on the subject here. I will only say that the zemindar has not now the management of the police. It was in his hands from the first assumption of the country till 1846, in which year he was deprived of it, and a Government establishment was formed for the duty. The influence of the zemindar, however, is very great, and the heads of police, of which there are two, are too feeble in position and standing to possess much independence.

"24. Calastry is 68 miles from Chittoor, and can seldom be visited by a European officer. I was there in December 1849 for a few days; and it would not have been visited since by any European officer, except for the disputes between the zemindar and some of his ryots, out of which the petition above referred to arose, which led to the head assistant being sent there in October 1853 by the late acting magistrate. But for that circumstance probably no European officer would have been there since my visit nearly five years ago. I have been anxious ever since I came to the district to have an assistant resident for the greater part of the year in the zemindaries of Calastry and Cavvetnuggur, which would be the most effectual means of checking oppression and abuse, but I have never had an assistant available for the duty. In pursuance of the present order, I have sent a letter to the zemindar, conveying the sentiments of the Government, but I am not very sanguine as to its permanent effect. The most effectual remedy for extortions and oppressions by the zemindars will be moderation and humanity in the Government districts. That will enforce imitation; for without it lands will be thrown up and villages will be deserted, and the income of the zemindars will fall off."

No. 2.—*R. M. Binning*, Esq., Sub-collector of North Arcot, in his letter of the 30th October 1854, says that he sent for respectable ryots of his subdivision, all of whom say that though they have never suffered it, yet they have been eye-witnesses of cases in which ryots were maltreated to enforce payment of their dues; that the practice obtains at times in every talook, but not to any serious extent. As to his own opinion, he says, "I must admit that although I have never witnessed any instance of ill-usage of ryots in this country, I fully believe that the practice does exist, though not to any such extent as the term 'torture' would imply." Complaints are very rare, the cause of which he explains as follows:

"The long continued custom (once far more general, and much more severely exercised than in the present day) would seem to be regarded by them as a rule, and they appear to take maltreatment on account of realisation of Circar balances as a matter of course. They are generally unwilling, and in many instances unable, to bear the expense and fatigue of travelling to the stations of the local European authorities to make complaints, and their chance of obtaining redress amidst the corrupt native officials is always very uncertain. These officials are accustomed to assist each other when complaints of this kind are made to the European authorities, and combine to screen and rescue the party complained against by all means in their power. The heavy assessment on the lands, the low, ignorant, and depraved character of the people, the almost universal corruption of native officials, and some matters incidental to the ryotwary system, tend to aggravate an evil which has originally sprung from these causes. Many of the ryots are very poor and in wretched circumstances. In their eyes ignominious treatment for the exaction of revenue is no disgrace; indeed I have reason to believe that some of them never pay their kists until they have been subjected to such treatment. It is a fact well known that in this district land has no saleable value, and may therefore be said to be worth nothing to its holder. If a ryot leaves any portion of his puttecut land uncultivated for a certain number of years, that portion is usually made over to another. This other person frequently happens to be possessed of no property, and scarcely able to maintain himself. As a matter of course, he appropriates the whole of the produce of his land to his own use, and then finds himself utterly unable to pay the Circar dues. Thereupon the tahsildar, in order to wring the money out of him, has recourse to illegal coercive measures. The regulations for the collection of the revenue, prescribe that the property of the defaulting ryots should be distrained, but in numerous instances the defaulter possesses no property, and therefore the enforcement of the regulation becomes impossible; and even in cases of individuals possessing property, it is the desire of the authorities that the practice of distraining should be resorted to as rarely as possible. The tahsildars and their subordinates, actuated by a dread of losing the goodwill of their respective superiors, strain every nerve to effect the collection of the entire balances in as short a period of time as possible, and in effecting this, they are accustomed to have recourse to coercive measures. These usually consist in tying the defaulters neck and heels, exposing them to a burning sun, and placing heavy stones upon their backs. The kitticole, or thumbscrew, I am told, is never employed in these cases; added to this, it is notorious that all the native officials,

As to revenue.

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from the highest to the lowest grade, are accustomed to extort presents, fees, and bribes from the peasantry, in addition to the heavy land-tax which they are obliged to pay, and these officials being, with a few bright exceptions, universally corrupt, dishonest, and rapacious, the best intention of Government cannot but be frustrated by their misconduct.

"None of them entertain the opinion that these acts are countenanced by the Government or its European officers.

As to police.

"There can be no doubt that coercion, amounting to actual torture, is occasionally employed as a means of extorting confession of crimes, compelling thieves to declare their accomplices, and to discover the hiding-places of stolen property, &c., and in such cases the kitticole, thumbscrew, and other severe and violent means are not unfrequently applied. The very inefficient state of our police department tends to foster this most reprehensible system, which will necessarily obtain, until some effectual measures shall be adopted for rendering the police more efficient and trustworthy."

No. 3.—*A. S. Mathison*, Esq., Civil and Session Judge of Chittoor, says as to revenue:

As to revenue.

"I have lately had cognisance of a suit in which a ryot brought an action for damages estimated at 32 rupees, against two village monigars, a peon and a village toty, for assaulting and disgracing him by tying his head to his heels for the purpose of collecting arrears of revenue, and obtain in appeal a decree in his favour in this court. I find also that in October 1853, I had occasion to notice as sessions judge a case brought forward in appeal, in which a complaint preferred by a ryot against a tarafdar for causing him to be kept tied in a similar manner, in order to make him pay revenue dues, had been dismissed by the acting magistrate, but which I considered to be proved by the evidence adduced.

"From what I hear, I cannot but fear that such measures of coercion are sometimes resorted to by native officials for the purpose of collecting the revenue, but I have no information which would enable me to give a decided opinion as to the extent to which such a practice exists.

"No case tried is on the record."

As to police.

He proceeds as to police: "The court had had occasion to notice cases in which suspicion has been entertained of the police having extorted confessions, but it does not appear that in any instance such accusations have on inquiry been substantiated. A case has lately come under my notice in which some peons were punished by the joint magistrate by fine for beating a prisoner to make him confess, and they have since been dismissed.

"The different orders issued on the subject by the higher court, and the known determination of the European local authorities to punish most severely all parties found guilty of using torture, have doubtless had effect in deterring the native police officers from resorting to such measures, but I cannot say that the evil has been entirely suppressed.

"The native community of all grades seem to consider that the detection of offenders and the recovery of stolen property can only be effectually secured by the obtaining of confessions, for which purpose coercion of some kind is resorted to, and the practice is probably more or less prevalent, in proportion to the pressure exerted upon the native officials to discover and bring criminals to punishment, either by the magistrate himself, of his own accord, in the zealous discharge of his duty, or in consequence of animadversions upon the prevalence of crime and the want of success in detecting offenders made by the higher authorities.

"It is but just, however, to observe that the native police officers are placed in a very difficult position; they are expected to trace out the perpetrators of crime with a very insufficient agency, and the people themselves, by whom the only effectual aid can be given, either from apathy or other causes, certainly endeavour almost always to withhold information rather than to give it; while the police officers wish to pay more attention to a far more desirable object, the prevention of crime, the establishment at their disposal is found to be totally inadequate for the purpose.

No. 4.—*J. H. Goldie*, Esq., Sub-Judge of Chittoor, though no case has come before him judicially, says:

"I am, however, of opinion, from the frequent communication that I have had with natives, particularly with those of the poorer class, that very great oppression is frequently used by the talook servants in Government employ towards those who oppose their orders in any way, and that from the want of evidence to establish such charges, the offenders entirely escape punishment, and that in consequence such conduct is of frequent occurrence. The great number of confessions in charges brought before the police, show, in my opinion, that very improper means are too frequently used before they are made."

No. 5.—Captain *Collyer*, Civil Engineer of Chittoor, in his letter of the 4th December 1854, says:

"That he has heard in a general way that torture is practised for the extortion of revenue and for eliciting evidence, but has never seen it practised, nor has any complaint come before him.

"The reason for non-complaint, in the opinion of the head writer, is, that the ryots fear they would eventually be worse treated than they are now by the inferior subordinates."

No. 6.—*H. Harper*, Esq. Civil Surgeon of Chittoor, says, that no one has complained of torture from revenue officials.

No. 7.—From *T. Turner*, Esq., to *J. D. Bourdillon*, Esq., Collector of North Arcot.

Sir, Chittoor, 22 September 1854.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, No. 261, and in reply I beg to state, that what I have to say is perfectly correct of what I know and have seen touching the points you require to be answered in your letter under reply. I beg here to state that I have been a resident in this zillah since July 1841; in that year I took the Abkarry farm for 1,22,000 rupees; in 1842, I took the farm also at 1,30,000 rupees; during this period of two years I had extensive dealings with the inhabitants of the district, both rich and poor, more so with the latter than the former, and from the commencement of my residence I have always heard the ryots say if they did not pay their kist that they would be well beaten and tortured by the peons. The torture they are put to is as follows: the man is put in a stooping position, with straight knees, a stone is then put between their shoulders until they faint or fall down, or say they will pay the amount they have to pay; this I know to be strictly true. While I was residing in Arcot I have had occasions to go to the tahsildar's cutcherry, in Wallajapett, and I have seen the ryots, on three or four occasions, sitting in groups in the cutcherry, under the charge of a peon, and they openly stated that they were confined there and beat too unmercifully, in consequence of not having the means to pay their kist in time; they also showed me marks on their arms and bodies that had been inflicted either by a rope or stick. As to revenue.

Since 1844 I have resided at Vencatagherry Cottah, and from the time I came there up to the present date, it is a common talk among the ryots, if they do not pay their kist, that they would be beat and ill-treated by the Circar peons. I have often advanced a number of them money on their crop of cane to keep them out of what they call Circar trouble. I have often advised some of them to make a complaint of their grievances to the collector, but their answer was that, in the first place, they would be detained from their fields, and the second reason that they would not be believed by the Collector; this is their impression.

I know for certain that the stone was actually applied last year in the open tannah to one Nail Cunda of Buthapully, which I have already mentioned to you at Vencatagherry Cottah; the man, although he was not a defaulter, was put to the torture; the amount due was seven rupees, but the ground was not his, it was another person's.

I beg to state that there exists in the police system great cruelty, corruption, and extortion; many false complaints are made against innocent persons merely to extort bribes, which they pay freely before they will suffer torture; this I know to be carried on under the police ameen at Vencatagherry Cottah. I have been told that three or four persons lately have been made to pay very heavy sums before they have been let loose, after being taken up on suspicion of theft; it is carried on by the aid of Hatchappah and the police peon by name Ialabdeen. As to police.

The parties are seldom put in the tannah; all is settled in Hatchappah's house, or the party is sent to some other person's house. I know of one man by the name of Gooruppa being kept upwards of three months in confinement in a private house, and every fifth or sixth night he was taken to the fort and got a good beating; his wife brought this to my notice three or four times. I saw the man myself, and I was going to write to you about it, but I got unwell, and the man was sent to Palmanair, and I have not heard of him since; he is of the barber caste, and belongs to Vencatagherry Cottah. For further particulars relating to this man, I beg to refer you to the peon you discharged the other day on account of Nail Cunda; the man is a very strong robust man, or else he never could have resisted the beating he got; all they required from him was a bribe.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Turner.*

No. 14.—SALEM.

No. 1.—*H. A. Brett*, Esq., Collector and Magistrate of Salem, forwards calendars, and states the measures he took to ascertain the existence of torture; he does not think natives believe that such acts are tacitly tolerated by Government.

He proceeds: "In regard to the effect which the existing regulations, the positive and the reiterated injunctions of the Foujdaree Udawlut, and the frequent examples of punishments awarded have had in deterring the native police officers from the use of torture, it appears to me that the practice, which owes its origin to the oppressive system of previous governments, has been diminished for a number of years past.

"The motive which prompts a native to use torture for the purpose either of extorting a confession, or of collecting the revenue, is the hope that, by resorting secretly to such means, he may obtain a character of general activity and efficiency in the discharge of his duties. It is impossible to think that ideas of this kind are not materially changed at the present day, or that most persons do not now see that they are more likely to incur punishment than to gain any personal advantage from following the practice. This consideration has probably more weight than any other with most of the native officials, in deterring them from the use of torture, but some at least of the higher classes are opposed to the practice on the same principles as their European superiors oppose it.

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"Before I conclude this report, I think it proper to mention that I received a letter from Mr. Hodgson, acting subordinate judge, dated 2d November last, bringing to my notice that talook peons had appeared at his court on three occasions with what he described as 'a leathern instrument of punishment' attached to the end of their belts. He also sent me one of the articles in question, which consists of four plaited leather thongs attached to a ring, with a piece of leather between the ring, and another ring to serve as a handle. Mahomedans call this sort of whip a 'zeerbund.'

"On receipt of Mr. Hodgson's letter, all the tahsildars were required to report what they knew regarding the use of such a thing; most of them replied that no instrument of the kind was carried by the peons of their talooks; but the tahsildar of Denken Cottah reported that it was the practice, in the time of Mr. Orr, for the peons who were employed in looking after the roads and avenues to carry 'zeerbunds,' though the practice does not exist now."

No. 2.—*J. W. Cherry*, Esq., Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Salem, writes as follows:

9th September 1854, No. 922. 19th September 1854, No. 955.

"Agreeably to the orders of Government conveyed in Extract Minutes of Consultation noted in the margin, upon the alleged prevalence of torture in this Presidency, I have the honour to submit my report in regard to the four talooks forming the subdivision of this district.

"2. I wish to explain as the reason of my not doing so sooner, that I was anxious to avail myself of the remotest period allowed, in order that parties wishing to prefer complaints of such ill-treatment might have every opportunity of coming forward.

"3. The proclamations and orders upon the subject of torture were issued by me as soon as possible after the receipt of the Government orders of the 9th and 19th September 1854, and were circulated to the amount of 263, as follows:

	Paramutty.	Trichengode.	Namucktul.	Senghundery.	Total.
Takeeds and Istyars to the Moottadars - - -	4	9	16	1	30
Ditto - to the Ryots -	9	5	20	12	46
Printed Istyars to ditto -	42	37	53	55	187
				Grand Total - - -	263

"4. I am happy to be able to add that though nearly six months have elapsed, and the notices were published so as to reach every individual, not a single complaint of torture, either in the revenue or police department, has as yet been brought before me.

"5. I trust, therefore, that the delay which had afforded the people of that part of the district under my charge no excuse for not having had time to make known their cases, may also in this satisfactory result be considered by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to have been not disadvantageous to a full and complete inquiry.

"6. Accompanying is a statement of all cases that appear on the records of this office within the last seven years, from 1st August 1847 to 31st July 1854, the whole of which, with one exception, the case of Rama Reddy Mootadar, in No. 1 calendar, were disposed of by my predecessors. Calendars 1 and 2 refer to persons who were punished, released, or committed on account of cruelties in regard to revenue balances; No. 3 is the punished, and No. 4 is the released calendar of native police officers, who were charged with attempting to extort confessions from prisoners.

"7. As far as I have been able to 'ascertain or judge whether the idea is prevalent among the people that such acts are tacitly tolerated,' I have the pleasure to state that among the various classes of natives from whom I have endeavoured to procure this information, not one has ever hinted to me, that in collecting the revenue, or in extorting police confessions, the people of this country are under the impression that the 'Government or its European officers' in the slightest degree authorise or give countenance to any of the cruelties that may be practised on those occasions.

"8. In regard to the conduct of the native officers, whatever may take place elsewhere, I very much doubt whether those in this district are in the habit of resorting to any of the extreme* acts of torture that are usually put down under that head. I am in the habit of receiving

* The principal modes of torture are:
1. The kittee, a wooden instrument applied to the fingers, causing excruciating pain.
2. An ananthal, or tying the neck and feet, placing a heavy stone on the back, and exposing the sufferer to the sun.
3. Putting pepper and chillies into the eyes, and inserting certain substances into the private parts of both sexes.
4. Twisting women's breasts.
5. Fastening in a cocoanut-shell upon the navel, the poollay insect, causing great torment.
6. Tying coir ropes to the muscles of the thighs and arms, and pouring water thereupon to produce extreme tension.

receiving numerous complaints of a most trivial nature from parties who came great distances, and although ostensibly against the oppression of native officers, they more frequently have reference in reality to some particular case of their own, which has been decided against them. I naturally conclude, therefore, that if there were any serious charges of cruelty, they would undoubtedly have been brought to my notice.

"9. I am, however, of opinion that there exists a system of 'bullying' amongst many native officials, not so much for collecting the revenue that is due, but for extorting illicit demands; this cannot but be as injurious to the welfare of those over whom they are placed, as it is opposed to every enlightened mind, whether European or native. The very fact that the confessions which are still constantly made before the heads of police (only to be retracted before an European officer), while they do not always show that any undue means have been used to extort those confessions, also proves the existence of a certain dread on the part of the prisoner of a 'something' that would be done to him, if he did not at once admit his guilt.

"10. While such a system has been inherited from the former rulers of this country, there is so much still in the habits of the natives themselves, that though I feel the Government and its officers are very anxious to visit, and do visit, with severe punishment, all subordinates convicted of oppression, yet that nothing but the change which time, education, and civilisation can alone bring about, will ever make them behave with more consideration than they now do to those that are subject to their authority.

"11. In support of this I have only to refer to their social and domestic relations, to the mode in which the Brahmin treats the Sudra, the priest exercises his authority over the people, the landlord over his tenant, the master over the servant, the teacher over the pupil, and, I may add, the husband over the wife, and the mother over the child. All are in the habit of conducting themselves far differently to what accords with our European ideas, and if not with actual cruelty, certainly with far more severity than what we are accustomed to.

"12. If such are their practices in private life, are we to be surprised that as soon as they enter upon public duties, armed with authority from Government, the uneducated native officials carry out the same oppressive principles, and exercise that authority most arbitrarily? A short experience of the inhabitants of this country will, I think, show that every man cringes to every one above, and tramples on every one below him.

"13. In addition to these remarks, which I hope may not be thought out of place, when considering the subject of torture, I ought perhaps to say, that in consequence of my having passed a great part of my service in a financial office at the Presidency, I am unable, like my brother servants, to state from actual experience whether at all, or to what extent that practice has been carried on in other districts, either in collecting the revenue, or in extorting evidence or confessions in police cases.

"14. As the 'Government look with confidence to receiving from every covenanted officer in the service his utmost co-operation to put a final stop to proceedings so justly calculated to bring discredit on the English name,' I hope they will not consider it presumptuous in me, occupying so humble a position as I do, to suggest any measures that have that object in view.

"15. I beg to be excused, therefore, in expressing an opinion that the only sure remedy for eradicating so great an evil, and one I doubt not the State, as soon as it is in a position to do so will adopt, is the employment of a greater agency of well paid East Indians and natives of education and integrity, and a far larger amount of European superintendence.

"16. In regard to the subordinate charge which I have the honour of holding, I may mention that I am the sole European to conduct and overlook the police duties among a population of no less than 5,72,860, and supervise the collection of upwards of six lacs of revenue from a country extending over some 4,000 square miles. I am confident, also, that the separation of the police and magisterial powers from the revenue officers, will, besides other reasons, ensure a greater efficiency in those departments, in either of which the duties are very frequently far too onerous to be conducted by only a single officer."

No. 3.—*T. W. Goodwyn*, Esq., Civil and Session Judge of Salem, writes as follows:

Report called for by Extract Minutes of Consultation, 9th Sept. 1854, respecting the statements given in the English newspapers of the use of torture in this Presidency, as shown in an abstract of speeches made in the House of Commons by Sir J. Hogg, Sir C. Wood, Messrs. Seymour, Bright, Phillimore, Henley, Mangles, Scully, Otway, and Elliot.

"1. Twenty years revenue and judicial experience in the mofussil has year by year only the more fully impressed me with the opinion that the practice of obtaining police confessions and extorting the payment of arrears of revenue by means of torture [frequently of the most inhuman description, especially against suspected culprits] is a crime of most frequent occurrence. But in reprobating so cruel and barbarous a practice, we must not forget that it has prevailed for centuries under native rulers, and that the peculiar idiosyncracy of the Hindoo mind makes it generally regarded by Indians in a far different light to what it is viewed by us, and induces the former hardly to consider it as an offence, except when resorted to against respectable and innocent men, or those who have the will but not the ability of paying their arrears of rent.

"2. The

Appendix (C.)

"2. The cruelty of the Indian character is evinced from the various extraordinary tortures prescribed in their religious codes, and is mentioned in every work that treats of their disposition, which is very favourable to the practice, especially when used towards the more degraded classes and the thief castes, with whom the better orders have no sympathy, whose depredations and cruelties they dread, and whose persons they hold in abhorrence. I feel certain that the Indian public would hail with delight any measures, however severe, if directed against the thief castes, whether involving the most stringent restrictions on their liberty, or deportation to another country, or taking away and educating their children in better habits. The advisability of the latter measure has been in fact publicly urged.

Indian mothers often make their children [as a punishment] stand in painful positions looking at the sun. The priests place the kittee and ananthal before the Triputhy idols, and expose them to the sun, if their votaries are backward in their offerings.

"3. It cannot be doubted that the respectable classes would approve of a police officer's obtaining the conviction of a gang of really guilty robbers by means of proofs obtained by torture. They would urge, if torture made bad characters give up their booty, it were surely wise to use it; torture could not compel an innocent man to restore stolen jewels, and even if the suspected person was guiltless, in this instance, he only met with his deserts for his previous dishonest practices.

No confession can either be fabricated or obtained by promises or ill-usage, without the police officers being guilty of subornation of perjury, as two witnesses are sent up to swear that no such means were used.

"4. One can never be certain that the very best police officers would hesitate at strengthening a case by very rough ill-usage, if not torture, deceit, and perjury. Various motives concur to drive them to such courses. They consider that they are only showing a fit regard to their own character, to the interests of the public, and of Government, by convicting as many rogues as possible. When they see a man of whose guilt they are satisfied, they feel no compunction whatever in completing the chain of evidence by irregular means. They rather congratulate themselves that they are not as other men are, if they refuse to seize a man of bad character, but not connected with the particular crime, and endeavour to prove that he committed it.

Vide page 22, Holloway's Madras Judicial Administration.

"5. In estimating the guilt of torture, due allowance must also be made for the very difficult position in which the native police are often placed. Our rules respecting the liberty of the subject, and of evidence, though excellent when applied in Great Britain, may be most unwise when forced on a country so utterly and entirely different as India, where falsehood is more rife than truth, where independence of character, or public spirit, does not exist, where resistance to robbers is hardly known, and where patient submission to wrongs inflicted by those in power has become a feature of national character. Let us fairly consider the position of a tahsildar when a bad gang robbery [attended perhaps with most cruel and indecent tortures to the females of the family] has been perpetrated by disguised ruffians, of whom not a single individual has been recognised. He may be tolerably certain that a particular set of bad characters has perpetrated the robbery, but has no hopes of convicting them on such legal evidence as our system requires, without he obtains these proofs [say giving up stolen property, &c.], by torturing those suspected. The head of police is aware that his character for activity and zeal must suffer in the eyes of the public and his superiors, if he fails to discover and obtain evidence against the real criminals; that this end, however obtained, will enhance his reputation amongst the native community, whilst the results, and not the means, are only brought to the knowledge of his European superiors.

This ruling is of old date; it was repeated in 1849, and on 26th July 1852.

"6. The very principle laid down by the Foujdaree Udawlut, that a confession obtained by unfair means [promises] can be received, if subsequently admitted and confirmed by the facts obtained through these illegal measures [say the discovery of stolen property] is, I think, calculated to mislead tahsildars into the erroneous conclusion that police confessions are generally distrusted merely because we doubt their veracity, and that we should not object to benefit by evidence obtained by rather more objectionable means, if presented in a form that bears the impress of truth.

"7. It may be alleged that if torture was common, every tortured prisoner would state so before the magistracy or court, and police matters being so public, his assertions could easily be proved, but a statement of torture [without, as is very seldom the case, marks of ill-usage remain on the person] is a bad line of defence. It involves the supposition that the prosecutor, police officer, &c., really believed the parties' guilt, as torture is generally rather available as a means of discovery than of evidence. Moreover, the prisoner is commonly totally unable to produce any evidence whatever of ill-usage, from the peculiar circumstances in which he is placed, surrounded by officers of police and others, with whose names he is unacquainted, and who would not readily come forward against those who may either be their immediate superiors, or who are able to punish persons giving evidence against them. Besides the bye-standers' feelings are generally either indifferent, or strongly in favour of such means as appear best calculated to induce the restoration of the plunder and conviction of the culprit.

"8. The plea that the confession was fabricated is a much safer defence.

"9. Moreover, the European magistracy are perhaps too apt to make an over-allowance for the difficult position of tahsildars [of whose activity and zeal they have a good opinion] when crime is common, perhaps on the increase, owing to a season of scarcity in their own or another district.

"10. The prevalence of torture is proved by the F. U. C. O. and printed trials, as well as

as by the universal discredit with which police confessions are received, and the enormous proportion that are retracted directly the accused are out of the hands of the police. Appendix (C.)

"11. The general kinds of torture are the kittee,* ananthal,† putting pepper or chillies in the eyes, up the penis, or anus, a straw, &c. up the penis, twisting the ears, pulling the mustachoes, stripes, tying the poollay insect with a cloth or cocoanut shell on to the hollow of the navel, and other ways whereby great temporary pain is inflicted, and no marks left two or three days after for detection.

"12. For the last seven years my time has been nearly equally spent in Malabar, Tanjore, and Salem. My experience in Malabar fully confirms the correctness of the statement made by Sir T. Munro on January 20th, 1827, to the effect that the practice of extorting confessions by violence is much more general in this than in other districts. As far as I could ascertain or judge, the idea was prevalent among the people that such acts were tacitly tolerated by Government or its European officers. If directed so to do, I can furnish some details which appear to me to support the above opinion. Sir T. Munro adds, "and Canara."

"13. From March (1850 to June) 1852 I was in Tanjore, where I consider that torture in police cases is a common abuse. I may cite a murder case in Keevalore, in which the tahsildar had certain individuals ill-used to extort evidence, and was in consequence suspended for six months, a sentence which several native officers [of whom I have a high opinion] considered very severe, as the tahsildar was stated to be a well conducted man, milder than most who had been compelled to the acts objected to, by the mere force of circumstances.

"14. I have been acting and confirmed civil and session judge of Salem from June 1852, and consider that torture in police cases is a common abuse in this district. I may quote sessions case 2 of 1853, where the prisoners bore scars on the bend of their arm, which must have been caused by ropes or cords tightly applied to the parts, so as to bring the elbows nearly in contact behind the back, and other slighter marks of ill-usage inflicted by the police, in order to extort a confession. In this case the offender was fined only three rupees, a punishment deemed inadequate by myself and the Foujdaree Udawlut. Certain official documents relating to the case and that noticed in the next para. are enclosed,

"15. Also session case 1 of 1853, where a prisoner (Koolan) received a severe wound on his head, about four inches long, from his captors while apprehending him, and was in this wounded state tied with his arms behind his back to the pillar of a house for the night, which ill-treatment appears to have been caused in order to obtain a confession of the crime charged, as the prisoner 1 of 1853 alleged his deposition to have been obtained by ill-usage. I am not aware whether the above offence met with any punishment. This prisoner did not appear before the session court, as he effected his escape. One of his, and prisoner 1 of '53 companions, was killed by the police at the capture.

"16. The enclosed extract from the magistrate's calendars, &c., supply three other instances of the maltreatment of prisoners and revenue defaulters. Information on the subject was applied for on September 20th, but has not yet been received,

"17. Those native officers who would use torture in police cases would doubtless occasionally resort to it in collecting arrears of rent due by obstinate defaulters. It is true that the public feeling is strongly against the practice, for no ryot knows when he may not become a defaulter himself; but, on the other hand, the tahsildar is aware that the character of a revenue officer depends to a great degree on the punctuality of his collections, so that regard to his own interests may frequently prompt him to harsh measures.

"18. From my own experience in Malabar, Tanjore, and Salem, I should agree in the opinion expressed at page 238, C. O. Board of Revenue, viz., that the crime of extorting arrears of revenue by torture is of very common occurrence. The means which I believe are employed being stripes, blows, kittee, ananthal (or stone in the sun), twisting the ears, pulling the mustachoes, &c.

"19. I may cite criminal case 3 of 1854, where two prisoners were sentenced to three months' imprisonment with labour, for subjecting an indigo defaulter under a moottadar to the torture of ananthal, twisting the ears, pulling the mustachoes, &c. The sub-judge, Mr. Reade, states, in his sentence, that 'the offence is of that class which, in proportion to its prevalency, would seem difficult of proof, owing to causes it is needless to detail here, but which are probably better known to the people than to the most experienced officer in the country. It exhibits part of that system of oppression and bullying so generally practised in respect of all defaulters, whether of Government, of merchants, or of others.'

"20. I have conversed within the last few days with numerous respectable natives on the subject, and they all concur in stating that the extortion of payment of arrears of rent due to the zemindars and Government by the application of torture is a common abuse in this and every district with which they are acquainted; but that this practice, though common, is no part of a system, and would on discovery be severely punished by the European officers, who neither directly or indirectly countenance or abet such abuses.

"21. I am aware that it may perhaps be urged that it is well known that Mr. Goodwyn attributes

* Described at page 237, Revenue Board Order. "By this instrument the fingers are gradually bent backwards towards the back of the hand until the wretched sufferer being no longer able to endure the excruciating pain, yields to the demands of his tormentors."

† The neck and feet are tied together by a rope, and a stone is then placed on the back, the sufferers being kept in the sun.

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attributes his dismissal from the sub-judgeship of Calicut [in 1850], to his pressing forward on the Foujdaree Udawlut and Government certain statements respecting the torture, ill-usage, and unfair treatment of prisoners, and other subjects connected therewith, and he cannot therefore be expected to give an unbiassed opinion on a matter which bears more or less directly on the correctness of his previous representations. To this I can only reply, that I most firmly believe and trust that I am actuated by no other motives than the strong desire to check an inhuman but common abuse, and that the expression of my opinions has never been pressed forward by me since 1850, and is now only submitted in obedience to the commands of Government."

Whether any beneficial change has been wrought in the feelings and ideas of the native police on the subject, to what extent the practice now obtains, whether any instances have recently occurred and come within the official or personal cognisance of the several authorities, and what punishment has followed conviction in each case brought to light during the last seven years.

"*P. S.*—The above report was written previous to the receipt, on September 24th, of the Extract Minutes of Consultation, 19th September. I have nothing to add further, except the following answer to the marginal queries. I am of opinion that little, if any, beneficial change has generally been wrought in the native police within the last 10 or 12 years. In one district with which I am well acquainted [Malabar], the use of torture, ill-usage, and unfair treatment of prisoners was on the increase in 1849 and the commencement of 1850, when I left Calicut; the details which I conceive bear out this opinion are alluded to at para 12."

DETAILS alluded to in para. 12 of my Report on Torture, dated 26th September 1854, and called for by the Commissioners' Letter of 25th January 1855.

Acting Head Assistant Collector; Acting and Confirmed Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate; Assistant Judge; Sub-Judge; Acting Civil and Sessions Judge.

"1. MY opinions are based upon statements made me by numerous natives of all classes, when incidentally speaking on the subject, as well as from my own experience during the 10 years I held various revenue and judicial appointments in Malabar.

"2. Absence from the district for the last five years, and consequent want of access to my sources of information, save those afforded by mem., note-books, &c., necessarily preclude my furnishing specific instances where torture had been proved to have been applied by the native officials, &c.; but the following details will, I think, fully bear out my statements.

Such proof can hardly ever be supplied where the magistracy cannot believe that the native police are addicted to such practices.

"3. The Foujdaree Udawlut in C. O., 29th October 1824, publicly proclaimed that the universally prevalent but atrocious practice of maltreating prisoners to extort confessions, was calculated to subvert the administration of criminal justice, and cited Malabar as furnishing the worst instance of such aggravated criminality.

"4. Sir T. Munro, in 1827, mentions that the extortion of confessions by torture, 'is much more general in Malabar and Canara than in other zillahs, and the difference is probably owing to the people of Malabar and Canara still retaining much of the turbulent and vindictive character which they acquired while divided into petty states, and little restrained by any regular authority from exercising acts of outrage on each other.'—*Munro's Life*, page 442, vol. ii.

"5. The extreme prevalence of gang robbery at the same period must (for the reasons detailed in my report) have afforded the native police, and people generally, one of the chief inducements to resort to these malpractices.

"6. During the next 20 years, the extreme prevalence of murders, woundings, and moplah emeuts show that the fierce and vindictive character of the Malabarians, alluded to by Munro, as causing the prevalence of torture in this district, remained unchanged; but the decrease of gang robbery and other crimes diminished the amount of temptation to resort to torture, &c., which practice was also checked by proclamations against the crime, and by the exertions of the magistracy.

"7. Early in 1849, a gang robbery to the amount of about half a lac of rupees occurred in Betutnaud; it was followed by others, and on the 30th July 1849, the magistrate officially expressed the following opinion of the state of South Malabar: 'Gang robberies of an aggravated nature have broken out to an extent unheard of for the last 20 years in the Betutnaud, Waloovanaeed, Ernaud, and Shernaud talooks, all lying adjacent to each other.'

"8. Thus after a lapse of about 20 years, a state of crime arose similar to that existing when the Foujdaree Udawlut and Sir T. Munro cited Malabar as pre-eminent for the maltreatment of prisoners, and as the character of the people remained unchanged, the increased temptation would naturally produce an increase of this description of crime; whether it did so or no, may, I think, be fairly ascertained by the following tests.

"I. Whether the native police had greater opportunity for resorting to it in those cases (gang robberies) where the temptation so to do was greatest?

"II. What was the proportion of alleged police confessions in gang robbery cases (where the temptation to resort to extortion was greater), which were retracted before the courts, compared with similar retracted confessions in other crimes (where the temptation to torture was less) during the same period?

"III. Whether the public acts of the magistracy when stimulating the native police to the utmost to repress what the magistrate calls 'this sudden and grievous evil' (the increase of gang

gang robbery), were not of a character which would naturally impress the Malabar officers and people at large with the idea that, provided robberies were checked by obtaining evidence by confessions, &c., against the robbers, the means whereby so desirable an end was obtained would not be too closely or too strictly scrutinised?

"9. The postponement of the police examination of suspected gang robbers subsequent to their apprehension, was far longer than that of other criminals. The 11 longest delays in 16 gang robberies (24 criminal number) being, Criminal No. 62, 15-13-17; No. 158, 23-32; No. 171, 12-12; No. 175, 39-40-40, and No. 186, 14 days, whereas all the other cases (134) can only furnish two instances of above nine days' delay. It follows therefore that the native police had greater opportunities of extorting confessions from suspected gang robbers than from other criminals.

"10. The following Table exhibits the proportion of gang robbers' confessions (where the temptation to resort to extortion was greater), given and retracted, as compared with those of other criminals (where the inducement to extortion was less), from the committal of Session No. XX of 1849 to the end of that year.

	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners confessing at the Talook.	Per-centage of Talook Confessions on Number of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners Confessing before the Courts.	Per-centage of Talook Confessions Retracted before the Courts.
16 gang robberies in 24 criminal cases.	102	58	56·86	9	84·5 nearly.
134 other cases of all descriptions.	230	111	48·26	61	45·1 nearly.

"Of the 102 gang robbers, 8 had been convicted and 72 released when my notes were made up. Of the other 22, I have heard that none of the 12 or 13 prisoners in sessions case 37 of 1850 were convicted, and none of the others (9 or 10) were I believe convicted; of the 230 other criminals, 118 were found guilty, 106 were released, 6 results of trial unknown to me.

"11. Gang robbers are hardened villains, accustomed to crime, consequently far less likely to confess than those guilty of other offences perpetrated by less hardened characters, but the proportion of confessions obtained from the experienced rogues was greater, and this although the proof against them was so invariably little else save police confessions, or the evidence of approvers, that not one in ten suspected gang robbers was convicted; the other convictions being above one in two.

"12. Thus we find that the less likely the prisoners (from being hardened villains) were to confess willingly, and the less the proof, yet the temptation to extort confessions being far greater, a much larger proportion of police confessions was obtained; this can only be accounted for by foul play.

"13. I feel assured that the magistracys' acts were solely prompted by the earnest desire to put down gang robbery and crime, but the desirableness of the end appears to have made them overlook that the means used were very frequently harsh and unfair towards the accused.

"14. Madurakaryan Veeran, Kaloowittokay Ally Cooty, and two others under examination for heinous offences, were subjected by the magistrate to solitary imprisonment for 28 days, with the avowed intention of obtaining evidence, when confinement in the solitary cells had produced its softening influence on their minds.

Magistrate's Letter to Sub-Judge, 13th October 1849; Sub-Judge's Answer, 13th October 1849; Magistrate's Letter, 16th October 1849; Sub-Judge's Letter, 18th October 1849; Magistrate's Letter, 18th October 1849; Sub-Judge's Letter, 20th October 1849; Magistrate's Letter, 22d October 1849; Sub-Judge's Letter, 23d October 1849; Magistrate's Letter, 24th October 1849.

"15. The first and second prisoners in Session Case LV (Criminal No. 138 of 1849*) did not confess on apprehension, but are alleged to have done so voluntarily on July 25th, shortly after appearing before the Vulloovanaud tahsildar. They were examined by the sub-court on the day of their arrival, and stated their confessions to have been extorted, or fabricated, and entirely false. This was brought to the notice of the magistrate in a letter (July 30th) requesting further evidence, and in his reply (July 31st) he suggested a strict inquiry as to the cause which had led these men to change their statements, as they had alleged to the assistant magistrate that they had not been ill-used at the talook. I (the sub-judge) applied (August 1st) for proof of so important an admission, when he (the magistrate) answered (2d August) that there had been a mistake, and forwarded a memorandum from the assistant magistrate (3d August 1849), which stated, 'The 1st prisoner when questioned denied all knowledge of the robbery, and alleged that he had been tortured, &c.' The 2d prisoner also stated that he had been tortured, by being beaten, and having pepper put in his eyes, &c., but that his eyes did not appear inflamed though only three days were said to have elapsed, &c. These prisoners' declarations to the assistant magistrate evidently threw the very greatest suspicion on their alleged police confessions; was it therefore fair to

* Subsequently 37 of 1850.

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to omit to bring these facts immediately to the notice of the courts before whom the prisoners were committed, mainly on the grounds of these retracted confessions? What deductions must the native police have formed from such an omission? Accompanied as it was by neglect to investigate into the charge of torture, for no examination was held respecting it for many months after, when, if any was ever made, the delay would prevent any useful result. The assistant magistrate, when subsequently alluding to the statements of other prisoners in the same case, states, 'I presume I am not required to asseverate my innocence of having allowed torture to be practised, though, by the way, I do not mean to say that I regard taking a man by the ear to be "torture."'—Para. 18, Letter to Magistrate, 11th December 1849.

"16. I (as sub-judge) had, in May 1849, alluded officially to the prevalence of obtaining confessions by unfair means, and suggested that prisoners confessing at the talooks, should at once be removed thence to the charge of the magistracy, who could then ascertain the truth of the alleged confession; but unfortunately the plan thereupon adopted by the magistrate was, that prisoners confessing at the talook should not be removed thence, but were merely seen by the magistracy (if happening to be in the neighbourhood), and verbally asked if they confessed; occasionally, but not invariably, a record in a few words of English or Malyalum being made on the confession. But prisoners ere being asked about their talook confessions were not informed that they had no reason to fear, or told if they denied their confessions or stated them to be extorted or fabricated, their allegation would be at once examined into, and they placed beyond the power of the native police officers whom they accused of extortion (*vide* magistrate's letter 14th December 1849: the assistant magistrate 'did not ere examining certain prisoners connected with this case in the Shernaud cutcherry inform them that any prisoner complaining against the police or denying his confession should not be kept at the talook'). In fact, the object of the system adopted by the magistrate appears to me to be the legalising of talook confessions, however obtained.

"17. A warrant, &c. was out against the prisoner in criminal case No. 190 of 1849; he surrendered himself to the magistrate, begging by an arzee for magisterial investigation, as the tahsildar would examine fraudulently; but he was placed in custody without any deposition being taken, and then sent in handcuffs to the tahsildar whom he had accused. It is alleged that he confessed freely and voluntarily, directly he reached the talook, which however he most strenuously denied before the court.

Para. 6, Magistrate's letter to Government, 14th December 1849.

Para. 7, ibid.

Para. 8, Magistrate's letter 14th December, and the deposition itself.

"18. In criminal case No. 158 of 1849, the magistrate states that the 4th prisoner, when first apprehended, had expressed his innocence; that the magistrate subsequently told him 'that there was great suspicion against him, and that he had better tell the truth. If he did so, the magistrate would see what could be done for him (he might have perhaps been made an approver); he then confessed fully;' but yet no record or mention of this 4th prisoner's confession being obtained by the flattery of hope was to be found in the prisoner's deposition, which was given in the presence of the magistrate, but recorded as if taken before the tahsildar; nor did the courts receive the slightest hint of the real facts when applying, September 6th, December 6th and 10th, for the particulars and method of obtaining the prisoner's confession.

"19. The confessions of Moideen, prisoner in criminal case No. 222 of 1849, appear to have been obtained by the magistracy by like means, and under the compulsion of an oath, but when he was committed to court no allusion is to be found to the hopes, &c. held out, or the moral and religious compulsion resorted to, nor was his deposition on oath forwarded.

"20. The above instances have been cited from numerous others to exemplify the system pursued towards accused persons; the magistracy's object was the zealous desire of checking the alarming increase of gang robbery, by convicting those suspected thereof; but the means taken impressed the native police and people with the idea that the magistracy attached the utmost importance to talook confessions, and would not scrutinise the measures by which they were obtained too scrupulously, or investigate complaints of ill-usage very rigorously or speedily; that the police might safely suppress facts, proofs, and documents telling in favour of the accused, &c.; and, in fact, that if the desired end (evidence against the accused) was but obtained, the means employed would not be very strictly criticised.

"21. The consequence was, that the native police, who at all times and in all districts can only with extreme difficulty be restrained from the maltreatment of the accused, in order to extort confessions, &c., reverted to those practices for which Malabar had about 20 years previously been so distinguished; and, as far as I could ascertain or judge, the idea prevailed among the people that such acts were tacitly tolerated.

"*P. S.*—The authorities I have quoted will bear out the correctness of my statements."

No. 4.—*H. R. D. Marrett*, Esq., Zillah Surgeon, states that his records show no cases; but, so far as he can learn from natives, torture does exist, and to much the same extent as before.

The following are some of the tortures specified:—

"The kittee; an instrument by which the fingers are gradually bent backwards until it is no longer bearable, and so the person tortured is made to confess.

"The ananthal; that is, the neck and the feet are tied together by a rope, and a stone is then placed on the back, and the man exposed to the sun.

"Tying

"Tying the poollay insect with a cloth or eccoanut-shell on to the navel or scrotum. Appendix (C.)

"Putting pepper or chillies in the eyes, or up the penis. In women, rubbing chillies on the breast, or introducing it into the vagina.

"Binding the arms backwards very tightly with cords, to act as a tourniquet, and so impede circulation. All marks are speedily obliterated at the time of tightening the cord, by pouring water over the arms."

He is inclined to think little, if any, beneficial change effected in native police in the last seven years.

No. 5.—Lieut. *C. V. Wilkieson*, Engineer, Fifth Division, says:—

"No case of torture in either the revenue or police department has ever come under my notice during the 10 years I have been in this country.

"I have had many conversations with natives on the subject, and beyond the very mild form of torture of compelling a ryot to stand in the sun till he produces his kist from his turban or kummerbund, I have never met with one who could quote any specific instance of violence being used by talook servants. I have, however, frequently been told that when a native wishes to bring disgrace and ruin on a tahsildar or other official, the favourite plan is to trump up a charge of torture; and this fact is of itself sufficient evidence that the people of the country have always been aware of the light in which this practice has been viewed by the Government and its European servants."

No. 6.—From *G. P. Fischer*, Esq., Mootadar of Salem, to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to reply to your letter of the 9th September, covering certain extracts from the Minutes of Consultation of the same date, and requesting that I should afford any information in my power as to the use of any instruments of torture in the realisation of the public revenue of this Presidency. Information is also desired as to whether the idea prevails among the people that such acts are tacitly tolerated by the Government or its European officers. As to revenue.

Of the habitual use of violent and illegal means, of more or less severity, by the native revenue servants of Government, in the collection of revenue in every district of this Presidency with which I have become acquainted, I am constrained to make of my own knowledge positive affirmation, but I am not prepared to depose to specific acts, and which can be substantiated, of violence or torture, for this simple and, I submit, sufficient reason, that I have not been accustomed to take notes thereof, though accident has often made me a witness of such doings. Neither could I make the attempt to establish recent occurrences of the sort without violating the confidence of conversation, or endangering the well-doing of persons who I am certain were convinced that in such acts they were only discharging their duty to the Government.

I have to state, that I do think that a belief in the tacit connivance in and tolerance of such acts by the Government and its European officers, is generally entertained by the native community; and I think a little reflection will show that it cannot be otherwise. Torture, under forms infinitely more aggravated than are ever witnessed at present, was, with the native Government, in general practice. However it may be at present, it is certain that to within the memory of civilians of no long standing, success in the realisation of the revenue of his district has been, from the commencement of our rule, the *sine quâ non* to a good opinion of a Collector in the eyes of his superiors, and therefore of necessity became the standard by which the tahsildar was judged by the Collector. It seems then most natural and inevitable, that, with an assessment to collect always heavy, and of late years become more and more unendurable, the subordinate revenue servants of the British Government should have continued the practices of their predecessors in office; and that the mass of the people should consider, that in the collection of revenue, torture had continued to be with ourselves the "institution" they had always found it with our predecessors.

I have now replied to the queries you have honoured me with, but I wish to state, that I do not believe the European servants of Government are cognisant of these violent and cruel practices. I have presumed to think moreover, that it will not be deemed beyond the scope and spirit of your letter, if I beg leave to submit to superior consideration a few additional remarks on this question of the use of torture by native officials.

I have been constrained to declare my certain knowledge of the practice of torture in the collection of revenue. But I am no less certain that, under existing circumstances, the revenue of the country could not be levied to its full extent without it, for to proceed against defaulters by the existing Regulations would be an endless task. To so many of the ryots of a district, so narrow a margin, if any, is left after paying the Government dues, that to evade some portion thereof, they are driven to artifices of all sorts. On such defaulters coercion is practised, in the expectation the sufferer can pay, or that if he cannot, friends may be moved by his sufferings to do so for him. A further inducement to attempts at evasion on the one side, and to coercion on the other, is the feeling common to the more ignorant ryots, that if supposed able to respond to it, they are no safer now from exaction beyond the just dues, than were their forefathers under a native Government; hence endless protestations of inability to pay.

Hitherto my remarks have been confined to the use of torture in matters of revenue, but it would be a great mistake to suppose the practice limited to that department; on the contrary, As to police.

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trary, I believe that, comparatively speaking, illegal violence is more generally practised by the police authorities on suspected criminals, its object being to induce confessions. Here again the malpractice is an inheritance from preceding governments, though now only known in a greatly mitigated form; and its maintenance is probably chiefly owing to the impossibility found in proving crime without it, owing to the peculiar habits and temper of the people in general. But it is not to be supposed the suffering is inflicted wildly, or at random. There are generally good grounds for suspicion. People cognisant of crime will not come forward and depose openly to what they know, but they will impart their knowledge privately, and by insinuation; and it is to make such evidence work, that recourse is had to torture as the readiest and simplest means.

"Had I not buried some of the suspected parties up to their necks in mud, and dipped others at the end of the pacottah pole in the well within an inch of their lives," said a tahsildar the other day, "I had never got the information and evidence which I did, and which has led to the conviction of the pack of villains, who had long been doing much mischief, and it is beyond their power to do more for some time to come."

This was on private information, and illustrates the practice of, and the difficulties which beset the police authorities, in the execution of their duties; and it is, I believe, owing to these difficulties only, that the practice has survived the most energetic attempts of Government and the European judicial authorities to put it down. But as I have said of the practice in revenue, so in judicial matters, torture is much less frequent now-a-days, and probably never of the atrocious character it often used to be under former rulers; this good, at least, has resulted from the many efforts of Government to put an end to the practice.

If I may presume to offer a suggestion, as to the more effectual made of carrying out the object of Government, in the prevention of these objectionable practices, it would be to communicate so much of the Minute of the 9th September, as relates to the sentiments and resolutions of Government on the use of torture to the native, no less than to the European officials, and to the native community in general. These will all thus learn, on better authority than has perhaps yet reached them, the real opinions and desires of Government.

By these means, and with the results which may be expected from further efforts on the part of Government to improve the moral and physical condition of the people at large, it may be reasonably hoped that the native revenue and police authorities will, at no distant period, cease to find the use of coercion necessary to maintain their character for efficiency, and the ryot no longer consider that the evasions and dissimulations hitherto practised, are necessary to preserve to him the just fruits of his labour. But due allowance will have to be made towards the native officials for the inevitable first results of the abolition of torture, namely, a diminished amount and less prompt collection of the revenue, and a slower and more imperfect detection of crime than even exists at present. But these declensions will of course soon commend themselves to the attention of Government, and lead to those radical measures of relief, the necessity for which they indicate.

I feel assured you will accept, in the spirit in which they are tendered, these remarks, and pardon accordingly the freedom with which they have been made; and have the honour to subscribe myself,

Sir, &c.
(signed) *G. P. Fischer.*

No. 15.—South Arcot.

No. 1.—*A. Hall*, Esq., Collector of South Arcot, writes as follows:

As to revenue.

"With reference to extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 9th September last, calling upon Collectors and Sub-collectors to make strict inquiries into the practice which has been alleged to exist in this Presidency, of using instruments of torture to force the people to pay the Government revenue and report the result, I have the honour to state, that after making the closest investigation in my power, I have been led to the conclusion that it has not been an uncommon occurrence in this district for the native authorities to ill-treat contumacious defaulters in order to make them pay what they owe.

"2. It appears to me, from all I can learn, that on these occasions a species of torture called ananthal is the one to which the defaulter has been commonly subjected, the nature of which I have already described in my letter of the 30th September last; it is done by passing a cloth or rope round the neck and one on the feet of the person, so as to draw his head downwards in a painful position; his hands are also sometimes tied together.

"3. The perpetration of anything more severe or cruel than this has not, I think, for many years occurred in this district for the purpose of collecting the revenue.

"4. In furtherance of the orders of Government, I invited by proclamation all persons having any grievances of the kind to complain of, to appear before me and state their cases, but with one solitary exception, in which the charge was not proved, none have come forward to do so. Nearly every person from whom I have sought information on the subject has admitted his belief that cruelty has been occasionally employed in collecting the revenue, but not one of them has expressed himself able to subtantiate a specific instance of the kind.

"5. The

"5. The people are, in general, perfectly well aware that such acts of abuse of authority and cruelty are not countenanced by the European officers of Government, and that, if proved, the offenders would be severely punished; but, for the most part, they seem content to submit quietly, rather than bring charges against those who might probably be able to retaliate upon them in some way or other. Appendix (C.)

"6. I do not consider that it can be justly said that a system of using torture to collect the revenue exists either in this district or in any other with which I have acquaintance; although I think it cannot be denied that occasionally illegal and cruel treatment has been resorted to in order to make recusants pay."

Again, as to revenue he says: "I have only been a little more than two months in South Arcot, but have seen nothing to make me think that instruments of torture have been or are systematically employed to collect the revenue, or that instances in which the native talook officials have resorted to cruelty or oppression to compel persons to pay their dues, have been at least frequent of late years.

"I must confess that it does not seem to me to be a matter to create surprise, that occasional instances should have occurred in which the natives have had recourse to illegal and cruel modes of inflicting pain for the purpose of making contumacious defaulters pay their dues, when it is remembered that their reputations for activity and zeal, and even their situation, used formerly to depend upon a punctual realisation of the Government demand within prescribed periods, and that they have had to collect what has been of late very generally admitted to be an excessive amount of land rent."

And as to police, he says: "As far as my own experience enables me to judge, I can without hesitation state, that I believe that the native police have been, from time immemorial, in the habit of resorting to cruelty and violence to extort confessions from prisoners under suspicion of having committed offences; of late years it has not been so much the object of the police to make prisoners admit their guilt, as to compel them to divulge where stolen property is concealed. It is very well known that a confession before a police officer goes for nothing in the criminal courts, while the production of the stolen property is almost indispensable to insure conviction. Instances of the use of torture have however, I think, become much less frequent than they used to be, although I cannot say that I consider that any change of feeling or ideas on the subject has been wrought in the minds of the natives by the means which have been adopted to put a stop to such proceedings. As to police.

"The prevailing notion among the people is, that without resorting to a certain degree of cruelty towards prisoners suspected of having committed offences, detection would rarely or never take place, and the force of habit has been so strong that everything has yet failed to convince them to the contrary.

"No instances of the kind have recently come under my notice. I find that the following seven cases on the magistrate's records in this office are all which have been tried here during the last seven years. The persons charged with the cruelty were not convicted in a single case. It is not however to be wondered at, that conviction rarely takes place in such cases, as from the nature of the offence it is not likely that the sufferer would be able to produce witnesses or evidence of any other kind."

He does not think that the natives entertain the idea that the Government or its European officers tacitly countenance the practice.

No. 2.—From *G. S. Forbes*, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of South Arcot, to *A. Hall*, Esq., Collector of South Arcot.

Sir,

I have the honour to reply to your letter of the 15th instant, enclosing Minutes of Consultation, and directing me to report the result of my experience during the last seven years, as to the use of torture in extorting payment of revenue balances.

2. I was employed from 1845 to 1849 in North Canara, and there I am confident this practice does not exist. I have (since returning from furlough) been two years employed in this province, where a most undue assessment has been levied ever since it came under British rule, and where, if anywhere, it might be expected that we should find evidence of the extensive practice of torture; of course if the Government say to the people at large, "bring forward instances in which your native officials have tortured you," a strong temptation is offered to every one who is discontented, and every one who bears a grudge, and every one who has an interest in the creation of vacancies, to make up a case which may be supported by witnesses to any amount, and at a small expense. I prefer to state the conclusions to which negative evidence leads me. There is in the district the greatest license used in preferring complaints; all sorts of offences are charged by aggrieved persons, truly and untruly, against officials of all grades, as well as against each other; petitioners come up and display every variety of bruise or wound they may have received, and sometimes also scars and plasters which are found to cover a sound skin. Tahsildars and other officers are often charged with violence and injustice, but the details of such charges are almost always blows, confinement, or the stocks. I have hardly ever heard a man allege that he had suffered from torture, and I never saw any injuries exhibited as the result of it; and yet if native officials are without scruple charged with bribery, blows, and unjust detention in the cutcherry, or in the stocks, and a variety of other oppressions, there is no real reason why torture should not form a subject of complaint as well. I nevertheless am of opinion that the instrument called the kittee exists, and is common enough among As to revenue.

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the villages, but it cannot be the practice to use it for actual torture, for complainants with swollen joints would soon enough appear at our cutcherries. I rather believe that it survives as a menace, and that its application as a torture instrument is almost if not entirely extinct. It must be borne in mind that the monigar who collects the kists is but a ryot among his fellows, and that his power of oppression must be limited by the forbearance of his neighbours, who know that however pressingly he may urge them for balances due, he would expose himself to punishment by actual cruelty. I do not pretend to excuse the bare existence of any such instrument, and shall always exert myself to destroy the vestiges of this barbarous custom, which has survived, if it still exists, in the instincts of this people, and not as a portion of our system. In former times half subdued tribes yielded their tribute only at the sword's point, a mode of collecting revenue employed not a century ago in these very provinces by our predecessors; in more settled states the Hindoo administrator of revenue never expected to proceed without the aid of bodily pains and penalties, and the subject often disdained to pay up his balances unless the coercion were at least imminent. These traditionary principles are by no means extinct either among the ryots, or in the minds of those whom we were compelled to employ from the first in administering the details of the revenue system, and whom the Government is often urged to employ far more extensively, and in the highest offices, by the very party which now throws upon the members of the service the odium of this charge of torture. I believe the truth to be that these old forms of tyranny have all but expired under English rule, and that it only needs an easy land-tax to make their very name forgotten, and render even lawful coercive regulations for revenue collections a dead letter.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. S. Forbes*,
Acting Sub-Collector.

South Arcot, Collector's Cutcherry,
Cuddalore, September 1854.

No. 3.—*Æ. R. M'Donell*, Esq., Acting Additional Joint Magistrate of South Arcot, writes:

"My experience in this district, where I have been principally employed, leads me to the belief that this revolting practice, handed down to us from the native governments, does still exist in a measure; but as regards the collection of revenue, I believe it to be the exception, not the rule. The use of the 'kittee' is not known, but the 'ananthal' is often threatened, and in some instances doubtless put in force. I have travelled over all parts of this district at different times, and aggrieved parties had every opportunity of complaining, when complaints of this nature have been scarce. The different native gentlemen (not in Government employ) that I have conversed with on the subject say they believe torture to be resorted to in collecting revenue, but that they know of no specific instance to which they could refer. Threats and abuse are daily had recourse to, but I believe that instances of torturing parties for the purpose of collecting the revenue are not common. Since my assuming charge of the subdivision, I had occasion to commit a carcoon and two peons to the criminal court to stand their trial for having coerced payment from a defaulter by means of 'ananthal'; the carcoon was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with irons, and the village monigar, who was present at the time this took place, I dismissed from office.

As to revenue.

"I can find nothing in the records of the subdivision office to show that complaints of torture have ever been preferred before the different sub-collectors. As head assistant in this district during the last seven years, I decided some few cases both in revenue and police; these were disposed of on their merits, and the proceedings passed without remark from the Court."

As to police.

As to police: "In police cases it is to be feared that the subordinate native officers do not hesitate to use force in extracting confessions from parties charged before them, as our records show; but I believe that this is not so much the practice as it was, as prisoners now confess before the native police officers without hesitation, knowing that that confession is of no value against them, as the Foujdaree Court have ruled that an uncorroborated confession before a native police officer is worthless."

No. 4.—*S. N. Ward*, Esq., Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, says that he has no particular case to report as coming within his own knowledge for the last seven years; but, continues he, "Judging from the inquiries which I have made among all classes of the community, both native and European, and more especially amongst the wealthier native merchants of this place, many of whom are in the habit of periodically visiting the interior in order to make advances to the ryots for their produce, and are thereby constantly brought in contact with them in their villages, under circumstances favourable to their knowledge of the real state of the case, I have no doubt that actual torture is still occasionally had recourse to for the purpose stated, viz., that of realising the public revenue, that is, that every now and then, when other means have failed, a defaulting ryot who is known to be able to pay the arrears against him and will not, is tied with ropes by the native officers of revenue with his head bent down towards his knees, and in that posture, the pain of which is sometimes enhanced by a heavy weight placed upon the nape of his neck, forced to continue until he either pays down the sum he owes (which, if my information is to be depended on, it is no uncommon thing for him to have come prepared to do), or procures that some one on his behalf shall guarantee its payment by him; that personal injury and violence of a minor kind for the same purpose is not unfrequently inflicted, and that threats and various kinds of indignities having the same end in view are common."

As to revenue.

And

And says that he has every reason to believe that the practice has for some years past been rapidly declining, and that the "kittee" has disappeared from the district.

As to police, he says: "It is my firm impression that the above practices obtain still more largely amongst the native officers of police than amongst those of the revenue, their object being in most instances either to induce suspected persons to point out the property they are supposed to have stolen and concealed, or to give information which may tend to implicate others, upon whom the like means may be employed, rather than to extort confessions to be used against the prisoners as evidence, the courts (owing no doubt to an uneasy feeling that such practices as those under notice largely existed) having come to place but little reliance on such evidence. As to police.

"In this department also the practice has decreased, though not to the same extent as in the revenue."

He finds that during the last seven years 30 prisoners have stated on their trial that their confessions were extorted by personal violence; but no proof was apparent; and in several cases Mr. Ward thinks it probable that the parties had been put up to this by experienced fellow-prisoners as their best line of defence.

From *S. N. Ward*, Esq., Session Judge of Cuddalore, to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Adverting to the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 30th September 1854, in which I am directed, as session judge, to call up the records, and to furnish the Government with my opinion as to the sufficiency of the evidence, and on the propriety of the decision, in each of certain cases therein alluded to, I have the honour to report.

2. As regards the first of the six cases entered in the list appended to para. 5 of the magistrate's letter referred to in the above Extract, No. 66 of 1848, on the file of the assistant magistrate, dismissed by that officer "for want of proof, the evidence being contradictory:"

That the statements made by the eight witnesses examined in the case, go directly to show that Reddy Row, the sheristadar of Vellipooram, and first defendant in the case, being at the time in the talook cutcherry, did, as stated, call before him the complainants, Seevaramiah and Soobaramiah, the Pullah monigars of Bapanaput, and after interrogating them in abusive language regarding their failure to collect a balance of revenue which had for some time been outstanding against their villages, directed a peon of the cutcherry by the name of Coopoo Naiken "to take the said complainants" (from the cutcherry), "beat them with slippers," and "get the money from them," or words to that effect, and that thereupon the peon so designated, and others with whose names the witnesses were not at the time acquainted, but who before the assistant magistrate were pointed out by them, as the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th defendants, took the complainants just outside the building in which the sheristadar and others of the talook officials were then sitting, and then and there beat and otherwise ill-treated them, viz., by tying them with cloths in the manner called "ananthal," "by pinching their thighs, and by lifting them by their ears," and that the next morning (as the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th and 8th witnesses depose) the said torture was again had recourse to for the same purpose; that the said statements, though not entirely free from discrepancies as to the exact date on which the offence complained of is said to have taken place, and the individual part which each peon took in it, contains in my opinion no contradiction of such a nature as to throw discredit upon it, or render it inadmissible as good evidence in support of the true facts to which it deposes, viz., that the complainants were beaten and tortured in the manner described to make them pay an arrear of revenue; and that such being the case, the assistant magistrate asserts from the contradictions he supposed it to contain he saw reason (apparently) to doubt its sufficiency, and because there is nothing in the several pleas put forward by the accused in their defence to invalidate it, those pleas being, on the part of the peons, a simple denial of the charge, and on that of the first defendant, first, the improbability that, in the immediate presence of his superior the tahsildar, he should have taken upon himself to act in the way he is said to have done: in respect to which it may be observed that the complainants' case is shown to have been expressly handed over to the said defendant for inquiry by the tahsildar, who, as it appears incidentally from the record, had moreover been at the time but a few days in office; second, that the complainants and he had formerly had a money dispute connected with the maramut of a water channel near their village, which, as nothing is said of the quarrel being recent, seems hardly an adequate cause for trumping up such a case as this under review; and third, that the complainants had ventured to produce as a witness in their behalf a person who was not and could not possibly have been present in or near the cutcherry at the time in question, but who, it is enough to say, was not examined in the case. I am further of opinion that the evidence before the assistant magistrate was sufficient, and the facts deposed to, as I view the offences which they involve, of such a nature as to have fully warranted the committal of the defendants to take their trial before the criminal court upon a charge of aggravated abuse of authority.

3. As regards the second of the said cases, taking them as they stand in the magistrate's list, No. 98 of 1849, in which the complaint is in effect much the same as the above, viz., torture by "ananthal," and other minor modes of ill-treatment, to collect an arrear of revenue, the parties charged being Balakistnan, tahsildar of the Tricoilore talook, and a rogasun, and some peons of the same talook, and which the head assistant magistrate dismissed for want of proof:

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That the evidence brought forward by the complainant was insufficient to warrant the committal of the case; and that the decision of the head assistant magistrate, dismissing it on the ground recorded, was therefore a proper decision.

4. As regards the third, No. 52 of 1849, in which Kistnamacharry, peischar of Villipoorum talook, and two peons acting under his orders, are charged with having put the complainant Pareatumbee, Gounden, and others, to the torture called ananthal, and pinched their thighs to enforce payment of an arrear of revenue, and in which the assistant magistrate convicted the defendants, and sentenced, under section 32, Regulation IX. of 1816, the peischar to pay a fine of four rupees, or in default to be imprisoned for the space of four days; and the peons, each, one of two rupees, commutable, if not paid, into a like period of imprisonment:

That the decision is in accordance with the evidence recorded; but the sentence awarded, in my opinion, is altogether inadequate to the offence, which appears to me to have been cognisable by the criminal court, and therefore one with which the assistant magistrate was not competent to deal under the Regulation quoted, and in the manner recorded.

5. As regards the fourth, in which a carcoon of the Tindevanum talook, and two peons, were charged with having put the ananthal upon the prosecutor, and beaten him, to collect a revenue arrear, and which the assistant magistrate, under the sanction of the magistrate, dismissed on account of the discrepancies he observed in the statements of the several witnesses:

That, in my opinion, the evidence is amply sufficient, notwithstanding the discrepancies alluded to, to convict the first defendant of having struck the complainant with a stick and riding-whip, for resisting an attempt made by the second and third defendants, in obedience to his (first defendant's) orders to take from him his cloth, preparatory, as the witnesses supposed, and as in fact two of the peons admit, to putting him to the torture called ananthal, in order to collect from him an arrear of revenue, and such being the case, I am unable to concur with the magistrate as to the propriety of the assistant magistrate's decisions, but, on the contrary, look upon the case as one which ought to have been punished by him under clause 2, section 3, Regulation III. of 1819.

6. As regards the 5th, No. 36 of 1852. That it is simply a case of abuse of authority unaccompanied with torture, and having no relation to the collection of revenue, which need not have found its way into the magistrate's list, and does not here call for review.

7. And as regards the 6th, No. 56 of 1852, also a complaint of torture by ananthal to collect revenue, inflicted by Bauboo Row, the tahsildar of Chellumbrum, and some of the peons and hangers-on about his cutcherry, and which the magistrate after a full inquiry dismissed on the grounds that the evidence to the ill-treatment complained of, spoken of by the complainant's witnesses, who were all, he observed, either the complainant's own relations or revenue defaulters, was unworthy of credit, owing to its being directly contradicted by that of three disinterested persons, who happened to be present upon their own proper business on the occasion specified in the charge, and declared that they saw all that happened, and that at that time and place no such ill-treatment as that deposed to was offered to the complainant; the complainant's person showing no marks of violence, and no attempt having been made to bring the matter to the magistrate's notice, though he was near at hand at the time; and that though it was necessary, seeing how easy it was to attempt evading payment of revenue arrears by getting up charges against the officers employed in their collection, that the evidence in all such cases should be supported by corroborative circumstances, such were altogether wanting in that under consideration:

That though there is nothing upon the face of the record to show that this case is of the kind contemplated by the magistrate in the above remark, but, on the contrary, a good deal to lead to the confidence that the complainant, though not absolutely put to bodily torture at the time stated by his witnesses, which in point of fact it seems scarcely probable, considering the locality in which the court is laid, should have been the case, must yet during some period of his interview with the tahsildar on the occasion referred to have been treated with indignity, and otherwise ill-used by that officer, the magistrate's decision in so far as it dismisses the case on the ground above recorded, seems to me to be a proper one, since whatever may have been the real merits of the case, the evidence before him was not such as to lead to the belief that it would be found sufficient for conviction in the event of the case being committed to the criminal court.

8. And I have further the honour, in connexion with the said cases, to point out that from the above review, it follows that the committal to the criminal court of those alluded to as Nos. 1 and 3, viz., No. 66 of 1848, and No. 52 of 1849, can still be ordered, should Government consider such a course advisable, and instructions be received from higher authority; No. 1, as having been dismissed by the magistracy when there was evidence on the record to warrant its committal; and No. 3, as having been finally disposed of by an authority not competent under the regulations to deal with it in such a manner; though at the same time I would take the liberty to observe that it is within my knowledge that Reddy Row, the first defendant in No. 1, (the other defendants being mere underlings,) has since demised, and that as regards No. 3, the fines having been paid, and upwards of five years having elapsed since the disposal of the case as above, an order for the re-apprehension of the defendants, and their committal to take their trial before the criminal court, might be thought to wear an appearance of harshness, and is, moreover, scarcely necessary

necessary as an example, as since I had the honour to address the Government upon the subject of the existence of torture to collect revenue, a revenue officer has been committed upon a charge of the kind, and punished by the criminal court.

I have, &c.

Cuddalore, Session Court, 11 January 1855.

(signed) *S. N. Ward,* Session Judge.

No. 16.—Tanjore.

No. 1.—*H. Forbes,* Esq., Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, in his letter of the 19th January 1855, writes as follows:

"The people of India draw a wide distinction between oppressive acts practised with a personal motive, and those which, however erroneously, they connect with a public duty; they will make complaint upon complaint, and appeal upon appeal, for the redress of a private wrong, when they will at the same time tacitly submit to a greater injury received in a public act; the motive of the one they see to be personal, and attach no personal motive to the other."

After abstracting the information he has received from Europeans called upon to state their opinions (separately considered by us) he proceeds:

"The above is the information of a positive nature which I have gathered in consequence of the Government orders; it is general in its character, and no tangible fact has been adduced, but my experience in the country will not allow me on that account to assert that harsh measures are never adopted in the collection of the revenue, or in the administration of the police, or that torture itself has not been sometimes resorted to.

"Even since the orders of Government were received, there has been in Tanjore more than one instance to show that torture is an ordinary practice with the Hindoos; that it enters into their domestic arrangements, and that therefore, when put in force for public purposes, its origin is, not in any part of our system of government, but solely in the native character. A few months ago, a man having lost some small article from his house, proceeded, as a matter of ordinary routine, to dip the hands of his three wives into boiling cowdung to induce them to confess if they had taken it; soon after another man branded a young boy with a hot sickle for an act of ordinary carelessness; later still, a man in the town of Vellum swung a young girl to the beam of his house by her hands and hair, beat her, and branded her face and arm with a hot knife, because she had taken nine pice from his room; and at this present writing, another young girl is under the medical treatment of the dresser attached to this cutcherry, on account of a severe wound received when she was dropped down a well by a rope fastened round her neck, by a man who wished to force from her information as to what had become of an ornament lost by another child at play.

"But a stronger case can be adduced, and one which is worth notice, because it shows that such acts of cruelty will occur even when every principle is laid down by the superior, and every part of his practice are in direct opposition to them, and that under the very roof of the person most deeply interested in preventing oppression, cruelty may be practised, wholly unknown to him. A clergyman has lately told me that having missed a cheque from his table, he made inquiry among his servants regarding it, that no one knew what had become of it, and that in order to ascertain whether it had been taken by the only child on the establishment, his eyes were filled with red chillies by the other servants in order to force a confession from him.

"These cases have all happened since September in this immediate neighbourhood; they are wholly unconnected with any part of the system of administration, and no servant of Government is in any way concerned with them; in my opinion they tend to show that when oppression is practised in public matters by any servant of Government, it is not the system of administration which is at fault, or those who conduct the administration who are to blame, but that the Hindoo of the present day still follows the practice of his forefathers; that the origin of the evil dates many centuries back, and that the Government must look for its abolition more to the spread of education, and the diffusion of enlightened views, than to the enactment of new laws and the effects of local authority.

"Dacoits seldom commit a robbery without practising tortures, at the recital of which humanity shudders; but the origin of their reckless disregard of human suffering dates many ages back, and having learnt by tradition and experience that the Hindoo will part with his property only on the severest compulsion, it is extorted by relentless torture; and in this another national characteristic is apparent, for, although the owner knows full well that he has no mercy to expect from those into whose hands he has fallen, it is seldom that he will betray the secret of his treasure-house, until he has gone through almost as much as human nature can endure. So the ryot will often appear at the cutcherry with his full liabilities in his possession, tied up in small sums about his person, to be doled out, rupee by rupee, according to the urgency of the demand, and will sometimes return to his village, having left a balance undischarged, not because he could not pay it, but simply because he was not forced to do so."

Though oppression may sometimes be practised it is far less prevalent than formerly, and that each year that passes sees it gradually dying out.

Appendix (C.)

No. 2.—*W. M. Cadell,* Esq., Sub-Collector of Tanjore, in his letter of the 31st January 1855, says:

That he had examined three complaints on revenue, in all of which no evidence was forthcoming in support;

But writes: "I have no hesitation in stating my own impression that the people generally are fully aware that no torture or any other injustice is willingly tolerated or allowed either by the Government or its officers; and in proof of this opinion, I would only refer to the records of this or any other office in this district, which will abundantly show that generally the people are not slow to complain of any acts of injustice, and that it is only from extreme timidity, or extreme ignorance on the part of the injured party, when any cases of torture or oppression are not represented to the European officer."

No. 3.—*J. Silver,* Esq., Session Judge of Combaconum, says:

"That the existing regulations and positive and repeated injunctions of the courts and efforts of the magistracy have been beneficial in deterring the native police officers from the use of torture, I fully believe, although they may have failed to utterly eradicate the evil; and long experience has also satisfied me that the people generally know so well that the idea of torture is so abhorrent to the feelings of the European officers of Government, that a plea to this effect is often set up by a prisoner before the court when no grounds exist for it."

He sends up the cases in which remarks had been elicited.

No. 4.—*L. C. Innes,* Esq., Acting Subordinate Judge of Combaconum, in his letter of the 30th January 1855, says:

"It is here unnecessary that I should state more than generally that I believe torture is practised, though from the extreme difficulty of divesting the truth of exaggerations, I should hesitate to say to what extent."

No. 4½.—*J. B. Stevens,* Esq., Zillah Surgeon of Combaconum, reports of the existence of such a practice during the last seven years, and its having reached him from time to time, but cannot give particulars.

No. 5.—Rev. *A. Johnson,* of Tanjore, in his letter of the 2d October 1854, writes as follows:

"I am not aware of torture (strictly so called) being resorted to for the purpose of collecting the public revenues of the district, if by those revenues you mean the tax levied by Government on cultivated lands. However, from the inquiries which I have made, as well as from instances which I have heard, it appears that when petty merasadars, who have no respect for their character, become refractory, and delay the payment of the sums due by them from time to time, they are frequently abused, and sometimes even beat by the Government peons. Moreover, when they are taken to the tahsildars of the talooks to which they respectively belong, they are even whipped by their orders, though not in such a way as to inflict any grievous bodily harm, and detained in custody for a few days."

He does not think that the great body of the people suppose such practices in any way countenanced by the European officers of Government.

No. 6.—Rev. Mr. *Godfrey* states it has long been his impression that the practice of torture in the collection of the revenues is generally resorted to. He states he knows of many individuals prepared to assert the same publicly. (*Note.*—He subsequently names three natives whose cases are dismissed by the sub-collector as above mentioned for want of evidence.) He states that the practice exists more in Tanjore than any other district in which he has been, and is apprehensive that the impression of the great body of the people is that the practice is recognised by the officers of Government (which he subsequently explains to mean native officers).

No. 7.—Rev. *C. Ocks* has not paid much attention to the subject, as it does not lie within the sphere of his duties. During 12 years' residence he has not been impressed with an opinion that torture is made use of in collecting the revenue. The only mode of enforcing revenue of which he has heard is that of lodging a peon on the premises of defaulters, who have to pay him batta.

The people of his acquaintance have in general a high opinion of the European officers, and he has never heard them ascribe the wrongs and oppressions under which they suffer to them. But they dread the native officers, from whom they expect all kinds of injustice, vexation, and oppression.

No. 8.—Rev. Mr. *D'Spommere,* Roman Catholic Missionary, says that he has never paid so much attention to the subject as to be able to substantiate anything about it, and has heard many natives express a good opinion of the European functionaries, but not always the same of their subordinates.

No. 9.—*Reddy Row*, late Dewan of Travancore, says:

"I beg leave most respectfully to submit that I have seen and heard of many instances in which several tahsildars and other revenue officers in this district made use of torture generally towards the landholders who make delay or refuse to pay the kist, an act which is known to almost all living in every part of this province.

"The revenue officers abuse the landholders alluded to in the 5th para., and strike them with whips, place them under the surveillance of peons, and thus collect the revenue with great difficulty.

"The former rulers of this country used to cause the revenue defaulters to be placed in the sunshine, kittee applied to their hands, chaup applied to their ears, and large stones placed upon their heads; but in this British Government no such torture is made use of.

"I have to assert that the collectors of this Government did not hitherto and will not, as I and other meerassdars are impressed, admit or tolerate such practices, because they (collectors) always were and are inclined to render justice to all classes of people indiscriminately, to do right and punish the wrong."

No. 10.—*H. Nott*, Esq., Civil Surgeon of Tranquebar, says:

"I have the honour to inform you that no such act has at any time come within my personal knowledge, neither can I find from inquiry that such a system has prevailed in this district (Tanjore) or in that of my former station (Chittoor, N. Arcot); all that I have heard is that great difficulty has been found in obtaining the tax from the ryots by the tahsildars and others, even although the ryots had the amount due present with them, *i. e.*, tied up in their cloths, and that detention has been threatened them, and occasionally put in practice, but only for a few hours, for when the ryot has found that he must be honest and pay the tax due, he has generally after short delay thought better of it, and produced the money."

No. 11.—From *W. D. Kohlhoff*, Esq., to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir, Tanjore, 26 September 1854.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, giving cover to extract from the Minutes of Consultation of that date, and abstract of speeches made in the House of Commons on the subject of torture, and in reply thereto I have the honour to inform you, for the information of the Right honorable the Governor in Council, that from the commercial intercourse I have had with the natives of this district during a period of 26 years, I am led to believe that the practice of torture is maintained in both the subordinate revenue and magisterial departments, either for the recovery of Government tax, or elucidation of confessions in cases on inquiry. The modes of torture practised are various, and suitable to the fancy of the tahsildar or his subordinates, but whether any redress is received from higher authorities, it is difficult for me to tell, as all complaints are generally referred to the tahsildars for investigation and information. Besides flagellation with the rattan or lash, which is common, and the thumbscrew, which is pretty well known, the other sources of torture which are generally practised are the following, viz.:

1. Sharp pointed stones are put in the hollows caused by the bends of the knees, and the man is made to sit for hours together on his haunches.

2. Muskets are turned down by making the man support them with the muzzles resting on his great toes, and continuing in this position for hours together in the heat of the midday sun.

3. A man is made to sit out in the hottest part of the day with his head hair all loose, and made to undergo a curious operation of turning his head in a whirling position, which is known in the tahsildars' cutcherries as "extracting the devil," assisted with flagellation, if not performed quick, for the driving out of the evil spirit.

4. One man is made to support another, exposed to the heat of the sun, in the position of horse and rider for a few hours, and the rider dismounts and is ridden by the other for the same length of time.

5. One of the legs of a man is pulled, and tied to a tree as high as possible, while his body is secured to another in the heat of the sun, thereby allowing him to support himself on the other leg alone, and kept in that position until the tahsildar's compassion is moved to set him free.

There are other petty modes of torture, such as confinement, starvation, &c., just as it suits the fancy of the native official functionary, which are not so aggravating as those just described, wherefore as they do not come under the strictest sense of torture, it will be needless for me to speak about them here; and in conclusion I beg to observe, that though these several modes of torture have been practised up to very late times, still I have every reason to believe that it is not pursued to the same extent during the last one and a half year, on account of the strictness displayed on all occasions by our present Collector.

This is all the information that I can afford, and trust it will be found satisfactory.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. D. Kohlhoff.*

Appendix (C.)

No. 17.—Trichinopoly.

No. 1.—*J. Bird*, Esq., Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, says, as to revenue, that he has published a notification, but no complaints were preferred to him, and proceeds:

As to revenue.

"Of my own personal knowledge and experience I can with the utmost safety aver that throughout my service in the revenue department of now twenty years, not one single complaint of this kind has ever come before me; and although I have mixed most familiarly with the agricultural classes (having been nearly the whole of my service placed at lone and solitary places, and thus had good opportunity of gaining private information), I never heard of positive torture being used.

"I have never even seen the kittee or thumbscrew.

"Notwithstanding this absence of personal knowledge on my own part, I should be sorry to lead the Government to suppose that I assert that coercion does not exist. I cannot do that, for I believe that improper means are had recourse to by the native revenue officials, but not to that extent which existed some years ago. I question if absolute torture is ever resorted to at the present day. Certainly not in this district. The whip or 'sharlay' as a coercive instrument is now and then applied to the leg below the knees of a contumacious defaulter; of this there can be no doubt."

He cannot ascertain that people think the practice "connived at."

As to police.

In another of his letters he says: "From my experience and present inquiries I am of opinion that the effect of former orders, and the known certainty of punishment attending torture or coercion, has greatly deterred the native officers of police from its use, and I may safely state that the practice is not frequent in this district, and but seldom resorted to; and if resorted to is certain to be complained of.

"During my official career in the magistracy I have investigated and punished several cases of oppression and torture, but I cannot charge my memory of any case being brought before me personally during the last seven years."

No. 2.—*T. I. P. Harris*, Esq., Civil and Session Judge of Trichinopoly, says as to revenue he cannot testify, but as to police, though the records of his court have no cases within seven years, yet he proceeds:

As to police.

"An instance of prisoners who evidently bore on their persons marks of violence came under my observation when I was employed at Bellary as subordinate judge, and a similar instance occurred here not long ago; in both instances, however, proof was wanting to tax any particular individual with the commission of such violence."

He thinks that a remarkable change for the better might be expected by the issue of stringent orders.

No. 3.—Mr. *J. Gordon*, Principal Sudder Ameen of Trichinopoly, in his letter of the 30th January 1855, says that the records present no case for seven years, and he is "therefore of opinion that the practice does not exist in the zillah, to such an extent at least as to require the interference of the courts for its suppression."

No. 18.—Malabar.

No. 1.—*H. V. Conolly*, Esq., Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, in his letter of the 14th October 1854, as to revenue, writes as follows:

As to revenue.

"In reply to the Minutes of Consultation of the 9th and 19th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that I do not think that instruments of torture are employed in Malabar in order to obtain the Government tax.

"I have been collector of Malabar for fourteen years, and never had reason to suspect such a practice.

"The tax in Malabar is, as a general rule, light, and my jummabundy reports for the last fourteen years will show how regularly and easily it has been collected.

The Rev. Mr. Visty, living at Calicut.
The Rev. Mr. Gundert, near Cannanore.
Mr. G. J. Glasson, Wynaud.
Mr. Ormiston, formerly in Malabar, now in Cannanore.
Mr. J. C. Grant, Wynaud.

"My disbelief as to the use of torture in Malabar to extract tax is shared by the gentlemen noted in the margin.

"I applied to them for information as being, in my opinion, the best fitted (from being long residents, &c.) of all the European settlers in Malabar to afford it. The letter I wrote to them and their several replies are appended.

"My sub-collector, on the whole, takes the same view as myself (and the gentlemen above quoted), though he seems to think in one part of his letter that persons may have been tortured at some indefinite time in view to the extraction of the moturpha tax.

"But the tax is so very insignificant, as regards individuals, that I do not think this probable.

"No man would torture another to get a few annas out of him."

As to police.

As to torture in police cases he says: "I believe that torture, or at all events ill-usage, is sometimes resorted to in Malabar by the police for this purpose.

Munro's Life, vol. ii. page 443.

"I do not credit all I hear on this point. I believe that Sir Thomas Munro is right in the view expressed in his minute dated 30 January 1837, para. 14, and that charges of torture are frequently brought forward by prisoners to account for awkward admissions; but

but on the other hand I have myself had cases in which I was convinced that prisoners had been badly treated. Appendix (C.)

"In a case which occurred in 1843, I had reason to believe that a prisoner had been so ill-used as to lead him to attempt suicide in order to escape from the hands of his tormentors.

"I could not bring home the charge legally to any of the police, except one peon, who was committed and punished by the circuit court with two years' imprisonment and hard labour, but I thought myself morally justified in dismissing or suspending from the public service a peshcar and a tahsildar whom I held to have been more or less concerned in the affair.

"In 1845 the Nedinganana sheristadar was punished on the charge of having (by ill-usage) forced a man to confess to a murder, which it was subsequently proved he was not guilty of. The sheristadar was punished first by my head assistant with a year's suspension, and then on review by the circuit court with three years' imprisonment and labour. There was a difference of opinion as to the extent of his guilt.

"In 1846 I heard that a man under confinement in the cutwall's cutcherry on suspicion of theft, had been beaten with sticks to cause him to confess. I had the man before me on the moment, and as there were marks of beating on his body, committed the cutwall and six others to the criminal court, where five of them were punished.

"Within the last seven years, three parties have been committed to the criminal court on suspicion of having ill-treated prisoners. In one case there was a release for want of proof, in a second the charge was held to be false, and in the third case security was taken (from a petty officer) for a year's good behaviour.

"It may be hoped, I think, from what I have written, that the determination which has been shown to pass by no case in which torture can even be presumed, has not been without effect."

No. 2.—*T. J. Knox*, Esq., Sub-Collector of Malabar, says: "I have the honour to report that in this division of Malabar there are no such abominable practices; one reason, no doubt, is, that the demands of Government are very light and easily paid, and another, that as there does not appear to have been any direct revenue from land levied by Government previous to the invasion of the Mahomedans, and their rule was not sufficiently established to introduce in any detail the rigour with which it was carried into force, the custom of this country has never been that there should be any force used to extract payment of Government dues; many of the people are too high spirited to submit to it, and I believe, not so cowardly as to inflict it."

No. 3.—*G. A. Harris*, Esq., Civil and Session Judge of Calicut, in his letter of the 28th October 1854, and with ten years' experience of Malabar and Canara, writes as follows:—

"It is my belief that in neither of these districts is ill-usage of any description had recourse to for the purpose of extracting the revenue. No case of such a nature ever came officially before me, and I never knew or heard of such having taken place. In Malabar more particularly, the custom of addressing anonymous letters to the authorities, charging either their native subordinates or those employed under other officials with acts of misconduct, is very common, but even in this mode no case of the above description has been mentioned. As to revenue.

"In matters of police I believe the practice does exist. I am aware that the belief in its existence is universal, but I judge from the statistics which I have been enabled to consult, that the practice is not so common as is generally supposed, and when ill-usage is had recourse to, it must be in a mild form; for though it is almost the invariable rule for prisoners who have confessed before the district police to assert, when arraigned before the criminal courts, that they were ill-treated, and so obliged to confess, they do not exhibit any signs of having been ill-treated, while the intervening period has not been so very great but that some traces would have remained if any great degree of severity had been used towards them. As to police.

"During the period to which I refer, no instance of torture by the police has come officially before me.

"That the practice is right and proper, is impressed upon the native mind, and it was defended in conversation a few days since by a principal inhabitant of this place, an intelligent active man of business.

"I regret to be unable to express my opinion that any beneficial change has been wrought in the feelings and ideas of the native police officers on the subject, but I consider that the increased vigilance and superintendence exercised over them has, to a great degree, the salutary effect of deterring them from the use of torture."

No. 4.—From *H. Frere*, Esq., Civil and Session Judge of Tellicherry, to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 9th instant, together with an abstract of the debate in Parliament, in the course of which it was alleged by several Members of the House of Commons, that torture is commonly employed in the territories subject to the Madras Presidency for the purpose of exacting the Government revenues.

2. In the course of sixteen years passed by me in the judicial service, principally in the ryotwar districts of Salem and Coimbatore, during which I have been in constant communi- As to revenue.

Appendix (C.)

cation with all classes of the people, and have possessed the advantage of being well acquainted with the vernacular language, I have never met with a well authenticated instance of such a practice having been resorted to by the revenue authorities. The character of the magisterial officers, with whom my duties placed me in constant communication, the present Collectors of Salem and Canara, is the best guarantee that any such abuse of authority would have been inquired into and punished.

3. There is no doubt that in former times such practices commonly existed, and are familiarly known to the people by tradition of no distant date, derived from the government of Tippoo and others. The use of a single term "ananthal" in the Tamil districts, to designate the mode of torture described by Mr. Bright, that of placing a person in the sun with a stone on his back or head in a bent position, is in itself a proof that such is the case; and it is not improbable that instances may still occasionally occur of a recourse to such practices on the part of an individual native official, when remote from European superintendence, and under circumstances which may render detection difficult, if not impossible. But to found upon such data so general a charge as that advanced by some of the speakers on this occasion, is, I conceive, highly unjust to the character of the native subordinates employed in the revenue department, as well as to the fiscal system of the British Government in this Presidency.

4. I would add, that during my residence in the district of Salem, which, as the Government are aware, is partly under a permanent and partly under a ryotwar settlement, I was induced to make some inquiries for my own private information, as to the relative merits in native estimation of the system followed by the officers of Government and by the native landholders respectively, with regard to their tenants, and I was assured that the feeling among the native community was greatly in favour of the former. My information on this subject having been collected from independent sources, unconnected with Government, I cannot but regard this preference as an indication that such practices as those referred to cannot exist in that district, at least to any extent; for it will not, I conclude, be affirmed by any one, that native landholders, not invested with police authority, can in the territories immediately subject to the British Government employ such illegal means for the realisation of their rents with impunity; and if the Government ryots were thus maltreated, it is reasonable to infer, therefore, that they would draw a comparison greatly in favour of the native landlord.

5. So far, therefore, as experience enables me to judge, I am disposed to consider the charge unfounded, as regards the districts above mentioned; at the same time I would not wish to be understood as controverting the assertions made by the same speakers with reference to the over-assessment of many parts of those districts. My opinion on this point, formed after long residence, is precisely in accordance with that expressed in the able article on "the Land Revenue of Madras," published in the "Calcutta Review" for June 1852, No. 34, with the writer of which paper I have frequently conversed on the above subject.

I have, &c.

Tellicherry, Civil Court,
23 September 1854.

(signed) *H. Frere*, Civil and Session Judge.

As to police.

As to police, he says:

"My experience in the Judicial Department has led me to the conclusion that the actual employment of torture in the strict sense of the word, for the purpose in question, is rare in the southern districts of India, though cases of maltreatment undoubtedly occur occasionally, especially in localities where the native police officers are remote from the supervision of an European officer; instances of this nature are, however, I am disposed to think, much less common than in former years."

Within seven years he has only tried one case, in which the duffadar was convicted and sentenced to 12 months' hard labour, and dismissed from his situation.

No. 5.—From *H. D. Cook*, Esq., Sub-judge of Calicut, to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

In reference to the 9th para. of the extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 9th September 1854, I have the honour to state, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, that during the three years and a half I have presided over the sub-court of this zillah, no cases of torture of any kind have come within my knowledge, nor were any instances of torture ever brought to my notice during the four years I held the office of head assistant collector of Malabar, previous to my proceeding to Europe on furlough, and I am confidently of opinion that no such practice exists in Malabar, or the infliction of any kind of torture for the purpose of collecting the Government revenue.

I have, &c.

Sub. Court, Calicut,
18 September 1854.

(signed) *H. D. Cook*, Sub. Judge.

No. 6.—*E. J. Barker*, Esq., Civil Surgeon of Malabar, says that no case has come under his personal observation.

No. 7.—Rev. *F. M. Fisty* says that, during 14 years in Malabar, he has seen nothing of the kind.

No. 8.—Rev. Mr. *Gundert* says that he has resided on that coast for 15 years. No instance has come to his ears. The Maliali is not accustomed to suffer silently. He contrasts them with Southern Malialies from Travancore, who complain of various tortures being had recourse to by the native government.

No. 9.—*G. Ormiston*, Esq., says that he does not recollect any specific instance, but had frequently heard of the use of instruments of torture.

No. 10.—From *G. J. Glasson*, Esq., to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir, Calicut, 4 March 1854.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the circular sent me by order of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, regarding the statements made in Parliament of torture being resorted to in this Presidency for the purpose of collecting the revenue.

2. Before the circular came to hand, our Collector, Mr. Conolly, had applied to me on the same subject, and no doubt he will forward you my reply. His name alone would be a perfect guarantee there are no such acts in this district.

3. If Mr. Seymour's information is no better generally than the specimen he gives in the following sentence, viz., "British merchants who knew it were afraid to disclose it, because they feared their position might be affected by the displeasure of the Indian Government," it is not worth much. I, as one of that body, totally deny the charge, not only verbally, but in deeds, as the records of the cutcherry will prove; at the same time, of all the Collectors for the last 18 years, there is not one but has behaved to me with the greatest kindness, and honoured me with their friendship. In all Malabar I do not know one merchant who would not at once speak out his mind if he had anything to state against Government. As I told Mr. Seymour, only let us have sensible Collectors, and we can get on well enough; they are the mainspring to a district.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. J. Glasson.*

Mr. *G. J. Glasson*, in another letter, says, as to revenue, that he is a resident in Malabar since eighteen years, mixing freely with the people, but has neither directly or indirectly heard of torture being used for the purpose of realising revenue.

As to police, he says: "That torture was very commonly resorted to in police cases in this district some years ago cannot be denied; moreover there have been instances even since our present collector has been in charge of the district, but his exertions and well-known abhorrence of all such acts has gone far to do away with it in all cases, and it is now some years since I have heard of a case. At the same time the seeds of disease are as strong as ever, and if Mr. Conolly was removed, and a less efficient collector, either from indifference or other causes, was not equally strict, the native officials would at once resort to their old tricks; he only looks upon the restriction at present as a sort of weakness on the part of the collector, and not at all for the good of the country; but knowing, so long as it is the positive order of the collector, and that his own promotion would be injured by not enforcing it, a native official would take good care that self shall not suffer. I have over and over heard native officials, when they required evidence and could not get at it, bemoan the good old times when they could at once bring a witness to his senses." As to police.

No. 11.—*J. Pringle*, Esq., says that no case has come under his observation, and that the people do not think that torture is countenanced by Government or its European officers.

No. 12.—*P. H. West*, Esq., states that no instance has come to his knowledge, and believes that if the practice has existed it must have been confined to a "few only of the most unprincipled and unfeeling."

No. 19.—COIMBATORE.

No. 1.—*E. B. Thomas*, Esq., says:

"The use of 'torture,' properly so called, has ceased to prevail. The rules of Government are too generally known to the people for them to entertain the idea that ill-treatment is permitted."

He proceeds: "I would beg with all deference to observe that the word 'torture' is a misnomer, an unfair and inapplicable term. That violence does still occasionally exist in all districts is not to be denied, but it is the violence not of the paid native officials, but of the natives towards each other, usually heads of villages, to extract a clue to crime which they know exists, but cannot otherwise discover."

And he considers it impossible for much violence to exist when the collector and his subordinates move freely about the district. They are inundated with petty complaints which prove the non-existence of grave cases.

Appendix (C.)

No. 2.—*M. J. Walhouse*, Esq., Acting Joint Magistrate, considers that his knowledge of facts enables him to pronounce the statements of the speeches circulated by Government pure fiction, as regards this district at least.

No. 3.—*T. B. Roupell*, Esq., Civil and Session Judge of Coimbatore, says:

"That he thinks the few recorded cases show, that so far as Coimbatore is concerned, the use of torture is not of that general prevalence which has been represented."

He continues: "I am not, however, prepared to assert that extorted confessions are unknown in the police department, or that coercion and ill-usage of accused persons are not occasionally practised by the native police. On the contrary, there is reason to believe that these functionaries do at times resort to those most improper means to get evidence, from the erroneous impression that to do so, on any terms, exhibits energy and activity in the discharge of their duty.

"To apply the word 'torture' to such acts of abuse of authority and oppression, is, I apprehend, adopting an extreme term, and which has doubtless been employed to give greater force to certain sweeping assertions uttered in and out of Parliament for political party purposes."

No. 4.—*H. W. Porteous*, Esq., Surgeon, First District Coimbatore, says:

"Having been upwards of twelve years in medical charge of the gaol at Coimbatore, I made it an invariable custom of examining and inspecting wholly clotheless every male prisoner on my morning visit that had been incarcerated in the course of the previous day, and in various forms registered and recorded any remarks regarding their make or general health. A copy of one of the forms, which, with the exception as to decrease or increase of weight by incarceration, are recorded at the time, and includes the number from 1st January; criminal No., prisoner's name, his age, whether vaccinated or not, had small pox, result of vaccination in gaol, his height, and weight of chains. I mention these facts that it may show that I have made no casual observation of the prisoners, but in such a manner that any injury to their person would have been instantly detected. I am able therefore most emphatically to state, that no case of the very slightest form of torture during the many years I was attached to the gaol came to my notice.

"A tahsildar and sheristadar were incarcerated on separate charges, and convicted of torturing. One was sentenced to transportation, the other to fourteen years' imprisonment; death resulted to the parties from the means used to extort confession; these two cases terminated fatally before they could be brought in. The sheristadar, to extort a confession, enveloped the limbs of the person with cotton soaked in oil, which he set fire to."

No. 5.—The Principal Sudder Ameen of Coimbatore says, that he knows nothing, and has never heard of torture in the districts in which he has served for seven years; and no case has come before his court since it was established.

No. 6.—*George Mackay*, Esq., Civil Surgeon, of Coimbatore, says, "that he has had little opportunity since his appointment, one month back, of making personal inquiries.

"Every prisoner on being committed to the gaol is examined by the medical officer, and a record kept of any marks which he may present of bodily injuries received. On an examination of those records I find an entry opposite the names of several persons of their bearing marks of having been tightly bound, but no evidence of anything amounting to torture."

No. 7.—Rev. *Joseph Little* says:

"From personal observations made during a residence of some years in India, I am firmly of opinion that torture has been, and is still practised by the native officials of the Honourable East India Company's Government. Having lived longer in the district of Tanjore than in any other part, I am more qualified to speak of that locality. An impression that torture is practised obtains in many parts of that district, and is, I believe, fully credited by my brother missionaries."

No. 8.—Rev. *W. B. Addis* says:

"I have resided in the province of Coimbatore since 1830, which is of considerable extent, nearly, or quite equal to N. and S. Wales, containing about 8,000 square miles, with a population of 1,153,862; during the time of my residence here I have mingled freely with the natives of all classes, and in different parts, visiting their public places of resort, frequently sleeping in their midst in chuttrums and choultries, and also in their villages, for weeks together, and where unrestrained communications are common, and I flatter myself as possessing their confidence and friendship, but I do not recollect ever having seen torture applied for the purpose of collecting the revenue of Government, nor of hearing of its being applied for the purpose."

No. 20.—Madura.

No. 1.—*R. D. Parker*, Esq., Collector and Magistrate of Madura, forwards statements of cases, and is disposed to think others occur of which no complaint is preferred, in consequence of the lightness of the violence, and the distance the complainants have to travel to make their complaint to the person competent to receive the charge.

And proceeds to say:

"I have conversed with the American missionaries, Mr. Fischer, and other persons on the subject, and conclude from their statements, that thumbscrews and such instruments of severe torture are not used in Madura, but that occasionally persons are made to stoop, and are beaten with a whip consisting of several thongs; any common whip applied to the bare skin would make a mark, but this I am told is too slight to do this, and if such be the case, it is not difficult to understand why a person brought to comply with a just demand by a few strokes of such an instrument should put up with the irregularity of the mode, rather than proceed to a distance to prefer a charge which he would have great difficulty in proving, owing to the absence of all marks of violence on his person, and want of sympathy on the part of native witnesses, who, provided the requisition itself is just, do not feel the same abhorrence as Europeans to its being enforced by violence, particularly if that be slight."

He believes that the natives are fully aware that European officers disapprove of all violence, and concludes with the following observations:

"I do not think that extraordinary legislation is required to put down torture. It is the opinion of all with whom I have conversed, that it is dying out, and scarcely deserves the name. But I would suggest the modification of an order of the Foujdaree Udawlut, which is construed to reserve the reception as well as the investigation of all charges of this nature in the police department to the European magistracy. Some of the districts of this Presidency are very large, and the number of European magistrates therein very small in proportion. Supposing the prisoners brought before a distant police ameen to complain of ill-treatment from the peons who apprehended them, and to be told by the ameen that the magistracy alone could receive and investigate such a charge, is it probable that the man would go 70 miles for the purpose, knowing, as he would, that the persons summoned by him as witnesses would bear the strongest enmity against him for giving them so much trouble, and most probably therefore contradict his statements? The great obstruction to justice in India is the dislike of the respectable people to attend to give evidence. Any measure therefore bearing a tendency to decrease the trouble and expense involved in the performance of this duty is, in my opinion, what is requisite to put down torture, and all such irregularities in revenue and police proceedings.

No. 2.—*T. Clarke*, Esq., Joint Magistrate of Madura, says as to police:

As to police.

"Torture, I fear, is more common in police cases than in the collection of revenue, and it is, I also fear, more generally and extensively practised. The forms which it takes are, beating the joints with a soft mallet, or piece of wood, pulling out the hair on the upper lip, putting in the stocks, pounding the back with the fists, and tying the hands behind the back, and suspending the suspected by his arms from a tree.

"I do not think it is usual for the higher native officers of police to be present at or order these cruel practices, though I fear they are too often cognisant of them or sanction them. The torture is generally resorted to by the village officers on the injured parties with a view to recover stolen property, before the police are made acquainted with the perpetration of the theft.

"I believe, however, that these cruelties are now seldom resorted to, though there are, I fear, occasional instances of their occurrence."

He states that every measure has been taken to obtain information, both by issuing proclamations and inquiry from independent gentlemen.

As to revenue.

He continues: "Ever since my appointment to this district in 1847, it has been the invariable practice, in every communication with the public servants on the establishment, and with the people of the district, which has been extensive, constant, and daily, to impress them with the knowledge that it is the earnest and sincere desire of the Government to improve and reform the condition of our native subjects, and to raise them in the scale of nations. Therefore, though it is with pain and shame I admit that instances of physical coercion have occurred in the collection of the revenue, I have no hesitation in declaring from conviction and experience, that its use has very much diminished of late, both in frequency and in violence.

"I believe the only forms in which physical coercion is used by fiscal officers are what is called kuni, that is, keeping the body in a stooping position, either with or without a rope tied round the neck and fastened to the toe, and by beating on the legs with a leather strap, or tamarind switches, and that these illegal modes of coercion are used only when parties doggedly refuse to pay, when able, their lawful dues, and in a few cases where relatives decline to make good the defalcation of their poorer relatives, and where means of detection are remote.

"The law, it appears to me, can do but little towards suppressing so baneful a practice, which, among the natives, attracts but little notice, and for a single case that is clearly and legally established, how many fail to come under cognisance? Even in cases which are brought forward, conviction can rarely be obtained, so that the revolting practice can obtain

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but little direct check from the law, and vigilance and strictness on the part of the European officer may do much towards suppressing it; but it will continue to prevail till natives rise higher in the scale of morality and intelligence than there is any immediate prospect of their doing, and themselves determine to aid the Government in resisting and putting a stop to so pregnant an evil.

"It may be further asked if it is possible that any collector can prevent the occasional occurrence of such condemned practices. If a native officer goes into a village in order to collect the revenue, being at the same time armed with police authority, how can the collector prevent his abusing that power? Moreover, after having made a complaint against a native revenue officer, the ryot, knowing that the European officer may shortly be removed, while the rapacious native officers are stationary, and enjoy the amplest leisure and opportunity for maturing their plans of revenge, could never expect any peace under his jurisdiction, and would therefore, in nine cases out of ten, for this cause, and the uncertainty, from the want of morality in the people, of proving his complaint, refrain from complaining altogether."

No. 3.—From *C. R. Baynes*, Esq., Session Judge of Madura, to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir, Session Court, Madura, 14 October 1854.

I HAVE the honour to subjoin answers to the five queries propounded by the 3d para. of the Extract Minutes Consultation, 19th September 1854, relative to the use of torture in the police department.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. R. Baynes*, Session Judge.

Question No. 1.—What effect have the existing regulations, and the positive and reiterated injunctions of the Foujdaree Udawlut, as well as the frequent examples of punishment awarded, had in deterring the native police officers from the use of torture? *Answer.*—I should say very great; they must have convinced them that we are sincere in our reprobation of the practice, and that we set no value on truth itself obtained by such means. The police officers see that we entirely debar ourselves from a most natural and valuable species of evidence, in very dread of the possibility of its having been obtained by violence, or the fear of it, though in the particular instance there may be no reason whatever for suspecting such to be the case, and that we are prepared to punish severely any attempt of the kind; all this, I should say and hope, must have entirely suppressed the habitual use of any regular process of torture, in the ordinary acceptation of the term. Rougher treatment than advancing civilisation has now secured for accused parties in Europe, and various unwarrantable and illegal annoyances are, I am afraid, commonly experienced by parties in the hands of the police; such proceedings, however, must be greatly restrained by the knowledge on the part of the police officer, that a confession made to him is of no use, however obtained; while the same fact, which I believe to be extensively known among the class to whom it is most important, would naturally forbid their enduring any great severity, rather than make a confession, which they know they may do with the most perfect impunity. There is certainly one motive left remaining for the application of torture, viz., the extraction of "circumstantial evidence." If the robber be asked, "Did you commit the robbery?" he may safely reply "Yes." "Where have you hidden the property?" is a consequent question, which I do not believe any native, except under some degree of compulsion, or the fear of it, would ever answer truly, and if so, and if we had rather be without the answer than obtain it by any kind of violence or intimidation, I do not see that we should be worse off than we are in this respect, if we said we will not look at any property so discovered as furnishing any evidence against the party pointing it out. Burglars and highwaymen in England, I imagine, very seldom point out to the police where they have stowed away their booty, they commonly do so here; and the inference is, I think, irresistible, that a different course is adopted towards them.

Question No. 2.—Has any beneficial change been wrought in the feelings and ideas of the native police officers on the subject?—I should say certainly not the idea of dispensing with so obvious a means of extracting testimony. I have no doubt it seems and will seem to them as unnecessary and impolitic as it did in former times to old "doctors of the civil law."

Question No. 3.—To what extent does the practice now prevail?—This query I have partly answered under No. 1. I hope and believe that the actual use of instruments of torture has been rendered very unfrequent; but I strongly suspect that all parties apprehended on criminal charges are more or less subjected to annoyances, from which, according to our notions, they ought to be entirely free, and which very frequently are intended to induce confessions and revelations, and often do so. I am afraid no suspected gang robber is ever accosted by the police peons who capture him in the established style of an English constable: "I must trouble you to come along with me on a charge of ——. I do not ask you anything about it, and I warn you that anything you say, it will be my duty to report, and will be evidence against you;" and that when brought before a native "head of police," he is ever treated with that considerate courtesy which a criminal receives from an English magistrate, who generally appears more anxious to prevent the accused from criminating himself than to discover the perpetrator of the crime.

Question

Question No. 4.—Have any instances of the use of torture recently occurred and come within your personal or official knowledge?—No. Appendix (C.)

Question No. 5.—What punishment has followed conviction in each case brought to light during the last seven years?—No such convictions have taken place before me during that period.

No. 4.—*A. W. Phillips*, Esq., Acting Sub-Judge of Madura, says: "I do not mean by this to deny that threats and unwarrantable means of (at all events) petty annoyances are resorted to by the native police to extort evidence, that it would be almost impossible to get in any other way. On the contrary, I fear that, to a certain extent, they are used, but at the same time I am of opinion that instances are by no means as numerous as it is generally supposed, and that if the torture amounted to any great infliction of pain, or even of annoyance, complaints would be more frequently made than they are."

No. 5.—Captain *W. H. Horsley*, Civil Engineer, 8th Division, says: "I have the honour to report, for the information of Government, that no specific instance of torture for the purpose of realising the revenues of the State has come within my knowledge during the last seven years, and, as far as I can learn, instruments of torture are not, at the present time, made use of for the above purpose in either of the two districts, Madura and Tinnevelly, forming the 8th division.

"There seems to be no doubt, however, that though the native authorities may not have recourse to actual torture, they nevertheless countenance, in some instances, treatment near akin to it, in the case of defaulters who can pay and yet will not; such persons are brought to the talook cutcherries, and put in confinement for the day, or longer, if necessary, with a peon over them, who abuses them in no measured terms until they do pay the arrears due by them.

"I have also heard of a practice in Tinnevelly of making the defaulter stand for some time in the sun, with his back bent, and a peon in charge of him, until the money is forthcoming."

He does not think that "torture," strictly speaking, exists, but a good deal of oppression is exercised by the subordinate talook servants.

No. 6.—*J. Colebrook*, Esq., Zillah Surgeon of Madura, says, that he has been residing in the zillah for seven years, and that no case has come under his observation which could be attributed to use of torture, and, to the best of his belief, the practice does not exist in that district.

No. 7.—Right Rev. *A. Canoz*, Bishop and Vicariate Apostolic of Madura, writes, on behalf of self and missionaries, and says he has never seen any torture for land tax.

He says, "However, it is generally believed among the natives, and several of them have informed me that tortures are inflicted at times, though not equally severe nor frequent in each district, but less frequent at present than formerly.

"If the natives are backward in paying up the land tax, which is the cause of such tortures, it is the general opinion that those taxes fall too heavy on the natives, and in fact I can say, from my own observations, that the people are totally incapable of paying it. Another species of grievance which the natives have to suffer, and which Government probably is not acquainted with, arises from the extortion of native men employed in collecting the tax, demanding even more than the law requires." As to revenue.

As to torture in police he states, that he believes it is frequently used by native judges.*

No. 8.—From Rev. *S. G. Coyle*, Missionary, S. P. G., to *T. Clarke*, Esq., Joint Magistrate of Madura.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter under date, Pulney, 1st October 1854, and in reply to state:

1. That to the best of my belief the practice of torturing witnesses in police cases, and for the purpose of extorting Government dues, both real and pretended, used not many years ago to be very extensively in vogue on these hills, and I think it still exists in some parts of the country where the chances of discovery are few.

2. Among a variety of methods adopted by cutcherry officials, those of which I have been most frequently informed are the following:

(*a.*) The application to the fingers of the kittee kole, an instrument so well known that you can hardly find one out of ten ryots who is not able to describe it. There was a time when this instrument, like the stocks at present, used to be in the possession of every village authority; its use I hear is now chiefly confined to talook cutcherries.

(*b.*) The violent plucking or singeing of the mustachoes, which besides inflicting physical pain, is by the natives considered a mark of great disgrace. The last time I heard of this practice was about two years ago, when I was informed that Thungamootha Pillay, the late tahsildar of Pulney, tried it on some witnesses in a case of burglary.

(*c.*) Whenever

* We apprehend the writer must mean heads of police.

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(*c.*) Whenever arrears of rent have to be extracted, the usual practice is to make the person to be tortured to stand in a stooping posture in the sun, with a string tied to the great toes and neck, and a heavy stone placed on the back some time; also the top-knots of two men are so fastened together as to bring these in close contact, so that every attempt to return to the natural position increases the pain of the sufferers.

(*d.*) Inflicting smart blows on the ankle bones with a short thick stick is another species of torture which is talked of as not uncommon.

3. From my acquaintance with the state of things in the subdivision of Dindigul, at least in the neighbourhood of these hills, I am happy to be able to state that practices of this nature are rapidly disappearing. About seven or eight years ago, I hear, they used to be very common in these parts, and there are numbers of persons who can testify to their having been inflicted by the late natamghar of Parravoor, assisted by the cutcherry peon.

4. I have never met with a native who is of opinion that such unjust and cruel doings are tolerated by Government, or encouraged by its European officers. The most that is usually asserted is something to this effect, "the men who inflict these cruelties on us are employed by Government for collecting the revenue. They have all the real power in police and revenue matters, they are the ears and the eyes of the collectors, and to complain against them would be certain ruin; we must therefore endure all things in patience." Yet I have often observed the natives attribute the suppression of such practices, wherever they are suppressed, to the ability and justice of the European authorities.

5. Whenever the probabilities of discovery are such as to prevent the infliction of any of these tortures, false imprisonment, a detention at the cutcherry and village watch-houses, is adopted as a very effectual means of extortion. The individual thus detained from home (his village being, perhaps, some 15 or 20 miles distant), is necessarily involved in much additional expense, and exposed to great inconveniences, and is, therefore, easily compelled to purchase his liberty by yielding to the unjust demands of his oppressors.

6. I need not remind you how easy it is to give such practices all the appearance of legality, and how difficult it is, perhaps impossible, to exterminate them, so long as the ignorance of the sufferers keeps them from understanding their rights as British subjects, and the absence of all moral sense in the generality of native government officials, prevents them from perceiving the utility of justice and fair dealing in the discharge of their duties.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. S. Coyle*, Missionary, S. P. G.

No. 9.—Rev. *C. F. Muzzy* says that, besides the cases which he has seen, before referred to, he is of opinion that violence is used to a considerable extent. He does not think it attributed by the people to the intentional acts of Government, but principally to the native officials.

No. 10.—Rev. *William Hickey*, S. P. G. F. P., says, that he has never personally witnessed a single instance, but that torture exists in the whole of Madura he has reason to believe; and the experience of twenty years shows him that it is not supposed by natives that Government or its European officers tolerate the practice.

No. 21.—Tinnevelly.

As to revenue.

No. 1.—*C. J. Bird*, Esq., Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevelly, forwards seven English and 14 Tamil communications, addressed to him in reply to circulars; has never seen, or had reason to suspect that violence was habitually made use of by revenue or police servants of Government in collecting the revenue, or to obtain confessions, in any district in which he has been employed, though he has no doubt several cases have occurred every year, and is strongly disposed to think that such things will occur again, without the persons who may be objects of violence choosing to complain of it. He does not think the reduction of assessment will put an end to the evil, since it will produce a greater number of pauper farmers, from whom it is obvious that Government dues cannot be enforced by the regulation, and that unless they hold rent free, "their kist must be taken from them when they are known to possess the money."

This is done now generally by the heads of villages "rudely;" it may be supposed that the tahsildars are often "ungentle" too, but he cannot credit the habitual use of torture, and believes it is very rarely exercised to such a degree as to be felt next day.

As to police.

In police cases violence is not often used to extort mere confessions, and which have little weight with the courts; but when there is hope of restitution of the stolen property "torture of a severe description" is sometimes resorted to by the village police, but not commonly now.

No. 2.—*F. S. Child*, Esq., Head Assistant Magistrate of Tinnevelly:

From seven years' experience of the district, and familiar intercourse with the natives, states, that the statements made public as to that district, "are gross exaggerations, having the tradition of former times as a foundation."

He

He proceeds: "But though I feel confident that this statement is not true as regards the higher native officials, I am equally so that among the village officers and peons the practice of ill-treatment is but too common, and particularly in cases of robbery, to get the property stolen back from the parties against whom a very strong and generally correct suspicion may have arisen, and this is caused by the peculiar state of the people and country, and will always be the case till the police is entirely organised. As an example, there is now a man in hospital suffering from severe maltreatment, having been half roasted alive; but the native officials cannot be charged with the offence, which indeed was brought forward by the police ameen, the fact being that the man was caught robbing, and was a notorious thief, and the villagers took the law into their own hands. The village moonsiff is said to have been concerned, whether truly or not, it is not yet known.

"Had violence been resorted to habitually in the collection of revenue, I cannot but think that it must have been brought prominently to my notice, particularly as I have been always in the habit of receiving communications of all kinds by post, as well as personally, and there was nothing to prevent any party aggrieved giving the information."

No. 3.—*C. H. Woodgate*, Esq., Acting Civil and Session Judge of Tinnevelly, says:

"That instruments of torture are not, I believe, used, though the poorer classes are subjected to 'annoyances' by the subordinate native officers of revenue on non-payment of dues."

As to police, he says, "that no charge of the sort has been brought forward, and thinks the stringent orders of the Foujdaree Udawlut have deterred the police."

No. 4.—*Aroonachella Pillay*, Principal Sudder Ameen of Tinnevelly, says:

"I am now aged 56 years. In my youth, or when I was 12 or 13 years of age, which elapsed about 43 years ago, I often happened to see in my way to school the torture being practised by the monigars attached to the nuttadars and tahsildars in the district of Salem, where I was born, by making the ryots, owing arrears of rent to the Government, stand in the sun with their bodies bent, and placing heavy stones on their backs, and by applying to their fingers the instruments of torture, which were in the form of flat rules, a custom handed down, as I heard afterwards, from Tippoo Sultan, or the Carnatic Government. From my long experience of the good morals of the British nation, originated, as I trust, in the inculcation of the best English authors, who treat tyranny and vices of the former princes, for the purpose of introducing reformation in their successors, I venture to say, that no man born to think would in his senses say that the European authorities would have ever indulged or connived at such an injurious practice.

"For 15 years, from 1828 to 1843, during which I was translator, accompanying the circuit judge, I never witnessed or heard of any torture, for the last seven years of which period I was for some years as district moonsiff at Trichinopoly; for some years sudder ameen of Combaconum; for some time as acting principal sudder ameen of Chingleput, and for nearly three years as permanent principal sudder ameen of this zillah, no instances of the torture by the revenue officers came to my notice."

As to police, he says the practice does not exist in that zillah, which he attributes more to the "revengeful spirit of the people," who are able to keep off all sorts of extortions, rather than to the measures of the controlling authorities.

No. 5.—*F. L. Clementson*, Esq., Zillah Surgeon of Tinnevelly, says that he is unable to afford any information on the subject.

No. 6.—Rev. *Stephen Hobbs*, Missionary, C. M. S., of Tinnevelly, says:

That he thinks the practice generally discontinued, the kittee has disappeared for eight or ten years, and he has "reason to believe that of late years various modes of violence have been employed in collecting the taxes only in remote places, where the fear of the controlling authorities operates less powerfully upon the native officers, than in places nearer the abode of European magistrates."

He thinks that the natives "no more consider their English rulers answerable for the lingering remains of ancient bad usages in matters of government, than the missionaries answerable for the continued prevalence of idolatry."

No. 7.—Rev. *C. E. Kennet* says:

"I know of no instance of torture, strictly speaking, being applied for any purpose whatever; though I do know of instances of cruel treatment, in which a heavy whip has been used by peons, under the orders of the curnum or meeras, for the purpose of obtaining the taxes levied on the people with more speed, and less trouble to themselves. I shall mention one or two only out of many that have come within my knowledge during the eight years nearly of my stay in Tinnevelly.

"Whilst I was in charge of the missionary district of Moodaloor, in the Punjamal talook, a man named Pakkianadhan, belonging to the congregation at a village called Tuckerparun, and a communicant, was seized in his field on a certain occasion, and subjected to a beating under orders of the curnum for some trifling dues; he was an infirm old man, and was certainly very mercilessly used. I called the curnum, and asked him on what authority he treated the man so. His reply was characteristic enough: 'We never beat the Christians

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on account of their having ministers who care for them and protect them, but always use the whip to heathens. I thought this man was a heathen.'

"Another case is that of a man belonging to the village of Veeravum, also in the missionary district of Moodaloor, who once came to me with the shins of both legs bleeding. He had been beaten by some Government officials; he was a very poor pariah, and what chance he had of being able to meet their demands I could not imagine. In fact, pariahs generally are treated with no consideration, and their condition is deplorable. Both these cases occurred in 1851 or 1852."

Does not believe that the natives generally have any idea that the European officers countenance or encourage the use of violence.

No. 8.—Rev. *John Dewasagayum* has been informed by the people of his neighbourhood of specific instances of the use of whips and strokes by peons for revenue purposes; and that they are often detained by the tahsildar for several days, during which time they suffer much ill-treatment.

Does believe that the people generally well know such practices are carried on without the cognisance of the European authorities, and contrary to regulation, but thinks the difficulty of proof, and the loss of time spent in complaining, is felt as the greater inconvenience of the two.

No. 9.—Rev. *Jesudasen John* fully concurs in the statement of the Rev. John Dewasagayum.

No. 10.—Rev. *F. Kearnes* states that no cases have occurred within his knowledge. He adds, "of course I except cases where the police peons use their whips to enforce the payment of the lawful dues; cases of this kind I have known to occur, but I do not think they can be placed in the category of 'tortures.'"

Does not think the natives believe the practice to be with the knowledge of the European officers; on the contrary, they seem satisfied if they can obtain a hearing of the European officials; the difficulty of getting a fair report from the village officials, and the expense of prosecuting the case, prevent their getting a hearing.

From inquiries among the Christians, some 2,500 in number, he believes that, with the exception of the occasional use of the whip, torture has not been used these last seven years.

No. 11.—Rev. *S. Hobbs* says:

"From the general information I have received, I am of opinion that those practices have been gradually discontinued in those parts of the province with which I am acquainted. The instrument called 'kittee,' formerly in common use for squeezing the fingers, seems to have entirely disappeared for eight or ten years at least, and I have reason to believe that of late years various modes of violence have been employed in collecting the taxes only in remote places, where the fear of the controlling authorities operates less powerfully upon the native officers than in places nearer the abode of the European magistrates."

The natives in general know it is the aim of the British Government and its European officers to suppress such practices.

No. 12.—Rev. *J. Thomas* says:

"I have no doubt, but that torture is resorted to for the purpose of enforcing payment of Government taxes in the province, and I am prepared to prove the same, if an inquiry be conducted by an European magistrate."

He adds: "With respect to the latter clause of your memorandum as to 'whether the idea is prevalent among the people, that such acts are tacitly tolerated by the Government or its European officers,' I think the people do consider that the practice is connived at."

No. 13.—Rev. *L. Verdier* says:

"With reference to your letter of the 19th September, whereby I was requested to translate into the French language a printed copy of extract from the Minutes of Consultation of the Government of Fort St. George, with its accompaniment, and to have the whole circulated amongst the Roman-catholic missionaries in this district, I have the honour to inform you, that on my having communicated to them the said documents, I am in return requested by them to tell you that their ministerial end being wholly to instruct people in Christian faith and morality, they decline, as much as possible, to interfere and speak with people about matters connected with Government. Of course many a time individuals came to complain regarding injustices and ill-treatments they say to have been committed by tahsildars and number carcoons; when the complainants are poor, the missionaries exhort them to patience; when they are able to take such steps as required to bring the matter to the magistrate's knowledge, the missionaries advise them to do so. They say such complaints are about exactions of the higher said officers, who in many places levy a great deal more than the regular tax, than about the supposed instruments of torture. The missionaries being ever in their houses or chapels, are unable to relate any specific instances as having been witnessed by them; however, they say it is a fact publicly known that flogging is used in many places. Once I have myself heard it from inside my house at Callicolum, in the talook at Vulleyore, and it was so severe that I could hardly take my dinner on account of

of the sensation it caused me. It is about five years, the fact I relate now took place; from that time I have witnessed nothing, and I know flogging is used only by hearsay.

"With respect to the thumbscrew alluded to in Mr. Bright's speech, as related in the 'Evening Journal,' it appears it was anciently used to enforce payment; the missionaries have been unanimous to state that now they have heard of nothing alike being used in this district; it appears that the thumbscrew, when used now to enforce payment, is but bending of the body; the patient is not tied in that position, nor made to stand in the sun, nor is any large stone put on his back."

No. 14.—Rev. *T. G. Barenbruck*, Missionary in Tinnevelly, writes as follows:

"In reply to your letter bearing date 29th January, and requesting me to afford you any information in my power as to the employment of personal ill-treatment, and even torture, by native officers in the discharge of their police and revenue duties, I beg to state that as far as my information and acquaintance with the country goes, the native officers of Government have been in the habit of resorting to means of coercion of more or less severity. The mass of the common people, I believe, have imagined that such acts were tacitly permitted by Government and its European officers. With regard to those who are better informed, the general impression among them has hitherto been, that it would be worse than a mere waste of time and money to complain of any such abuse of authority on the part of the native officials, as they would easily find means of frustrating any attempt to prove the case, and visit the unhappy prosecutor with tenfold severity whenever they again had him in their power. You would probably wish to have a few particular instances and facts; I therefore beg to mention:

"1. That I have, on one or two occasions, heard of the thumbscrew (kittee) being used in criminal cases by the native police authorities within the period specified.

"2. I have far more frequently been credibly informed of parties, even respectable persons, having been beaten at the talook, or placed in confinement for a given time, when they have not paid their taxes on demand.

"3. On mentioning the subject to native officers, I have found them inclined to vindicate such proceedings, on the plea that the employment of some severity was necessary to secure the due collection of the revenue.

"4. Most of the instances referred to it would be impossible to prove. One instance, however, of personal ill-treatment in connexion with the payment of taxes, which occurred within the last six months, can, I think, be substantiated.

"In conclusion I may add, that I now feel assured that the general publication made in this district of a notice on the subject, will tend to put down so objectionable a practice."

No. 22.—Madras.

H. Stokes, Esq., Acting Collector of Madras, says: "As regards the collectorate of Madras, I believe I may safely report that no such practices do, or ever have, prevailed, since the land revenue was on its present footing. I cannot find that complaints of such abuses have ever been made in this office; and the chief magistrate and superintendent of police, to whom I applied, informs me that he never heard of their being made in his department. The correspondence is sent for reference.

"In Madras, whenever property can be found on the land, or in possession of the proprietor, the law affords ample power to enforce payment of the quit-rent by the distraint, and sale, if necessary, of such property. There is therefore no pretext for resorting to unauthorised acts, and should they be attempted, the facilities for complaint, detection and punishment are too great to be lightly braved."

As to other districts, Mr. Stokes states, as the result of his general experience:

"So far as I am warranted in judging from much intercourse with the people in various districts of this Presidency during a revenue service of twenty-four years, I believe the idea that such acts are tacitly tolerated by the Government, or its European officers, is nowhere entertained by any class of natives. At the same time I believe it is very difficult, in some districts, to prevent the subordinate revenue servants from resorting, not to torture, but to personal molestation, or restraint, to enforce the payment of Government dues. The difficulty arises, I believe, from the different light in which such practices are regarded by Asiatics and ourselves. The former look upon it as more cruel and oppressive to sell a man's property under a legal process, than to subject him to some personal annoyance to extort from him an order on his money lender. The feeling is akin to that which prevails among the people of this country, on the subject of the police resorting to personal violence for the purpose of extorting information from suspected parties. Though the people are fully aware that all such acts are utterly repudiated by our Government and its European officers, yet there is reason to fear that the practice is not yet eradicated."

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No. 23.—Foujdaree Udawlut.

F. Lushington, Esq., Registrar, says, as to revenue:

"The experience of the Judges in the revenue line, I am directed to state, has been but limited, and they have no personal knowledge of the prevalence of torture by the revenue servants for the exaction of revenue, nor has any particular instance of torture, so called, been brought under notice; judging however from the character of the native officials, and the difficulty of obtaining from natives the payment of their dues, they see cause to apprehend that coercive means are not unfrequently taken to enforce revenue demands.

"Two cases only appear on record within the last seven years. One from Salem, No. 19 of 1852, which was dismissed by the session judge as a concocted case.

No. 20 of 1851, on the file of the Government Agent at Kurnool.

"The other case is that of the tahsildar of Nundicoottoor, who was charged with having, in April 1850, caused four ryots to be publicly flogged in his cutcherry, on the plea that they were in arrears of revenue, one of whom, named Edamalo, expired from the effects of this ill-treatment three days afterwards; and on conviction of this crime, the tahsildar was sentenced by the Court of Foujdaree Udawlut to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour in irons."

(*Note.*—The case alluded to by Mr. Daniell.)

No. 24.—Commissariat.

No. 1.—Lieut.-colonel *A. M'Calley*, Commissary-General, Madras, forwards reports of commissariat officers, and says:

"My own opinion, after 36 years' experience and much intercourse with natives of all classes, is that the practice of torture is in a great measure merely a tradition, handed down from former times; that in the present day, in the provinces under our rule, it only exists in isolated cases; that the stories which have been circulated by the press are great exaggeration. It is impossible for me to believe that the ryots whom I have seen would for a moment submit to the tyranny which they are represented to do. They are impressed with the certainty of obtaining protection from any European gentleman placed over them, and as they never fail to make known their grievances even of a most ordinary kind, it is not likely they would be silent under such torture as they are represented to suffer.

"I have had numerous complaints made to me against police officers by malefactors who have confessed their crimes, for having coerced their confession, and it is impossible to suppose that such confessions would be made, except under the influence of fear or pain; but I have never been able to detect any signs of violence, which must have been evident if beating, as asserted by the complainants, was the mode of torture."

No. 2.—Lieut.-Colonel *Hill*, Oossoor, says that, during 33 years' experience, moving about the country, he has years ago heard ryots complain, but cannot call to mind a single instance of compulsion, much less torture, exercised to enforce payment of rent; nor do any of the intelligent European warrant and non-commissioned officers attached to the remount know of an instance, nor can he learn a single authenticated instance from any of the numerous attendants attached to the department, many of them connected with the ryots.

No. 3.—Captain *E. E. Miller*, Bangalore, has had necessarily much intercourse with natives of every caste and occupation, especially large gram dealers, merchants, and soucars.

"And I do most solemnly declare, upon my honour, that I have never during that lengthened period, either directly or indirectly, known or heard of a single instance in which torture had been practised in the Madras Presidency for the purpose of extorting revenue, or for any other purpose whatsoever."

No. 4.—Captain *E. Webb*, Acting Commissary-general, Secunderabad, says: "When the word 'torture' is made use of, there immediately passes through the mind an idea of the Inquisition, the rack, or the thumbscrew; but if any unauthorised coercion is made use of, it must certainly be done in so mild a manner as to leave no marks of personal injury; but I can obtain nothing satisfactory to enable me to state positively that even such is practised. The word 'tuzdeeā' has been made use of by natives with whom I have communicated to express 'torture,' but this simply means annoyance of any kind, and should it be sometimes resorted to, I have little doubt that it is inflicted so mildly as not even to reach the ears of the officers under whose authority, but altogether unsanctioned, it takes place."

No. 5.—Captain *R. O. Gardner*, Acting Assistant Commissary-general, Saugor, says:

"No case of the kind has ever been known to me, or to any person with whom I have conversed."

No. 6.—Captain *J. Loudon*, Acting Assistant Commissary-general, Hoonsoor, says:

"I never heard of any case of torture being committed on the Mysore Western Range."

No. 7.—Captain *W. Hutchison*, Deputy Assistant Commissary-general, Jaulnah, reports that no case has occurred in the last seven years.

No. 8.

No. 8.—Captain *W. T. Rolston*, Sub-assistant Commissary-general, Cannanore, has instituted most minute inquiries, examined the contractors, about 50 ryots who bring in gram, and 500 toddy drawers, and proceeds:

"It is with much gratification that I report not one single ryot had ever been personally tortured, or had even seen another man who had been thus dealt with. Some few of the traders and ryots remarked that they had heard of such practices existing many years ago, but they had never seen a person who had been subjected to torture. One and all ridiculed the idea of any cruelty being tolerated by the Government, or its European officers, observing, Who would dare to do such things where an European is present; should we not complain?"

No. 9.—Captain *F. L. Magniac*, Sub-assistant Commissary-general, Masulipatam, after minute inquiry from those under him, cannot find any one who has witnessed torture; although they have often heard of it, they are unable to substantiate it.

No. 10.—Lieutenant *J. Tireman*, Sub-assistant Commissary-general, Trichinopoly, reports result of examination of a native, who details the modes of violence in use; (but as they are precisely those which the numerous witnesses have deposed before us, it is unnecessary to repeat them).

Heard and saw a native undergoing torture; but when in the road department, he was thrown much among natives whom he frequently questioned, and one and all spoke of it as a matter of course.

No. 11.—Captain *C. W. S. Young*, Sub-assistant Commissary-general, Vellore, forwards a case before him, but expresses no opinion.

No. 12.—Captain *A. M. Campbell*, Superintendent of Police, Mhow, says, as to revenue, it does prevail in native states at this day, but cannot form an opinion as to tortures within British rule.

As to police, he proceeds: "I have not the slightest doubt that the use of torture, for the purpose of extracting confessions from persons accused of theft or other crimes, is almost universal throughout the country. At this station, it has always been a recognised part of the system of police, although perhaps not of very frequent occurrence. Very shortly after my arrival here, a servant of the riding master of the 8th Light Cavalry was suspected of having robbed his master, and the then cutwal asked my permission to torture him, in open court, without any attempt at concealment, evidently considering it as a matter of course. I need not say that I indignantly and peremptorily forbad anything of the kind; but he complained much, both then and subsequently, that I held him answerable for thefts and robberies, and that I would not allow him to use the only possible means either for the recovery of the property, or the discovery of the offenders. From inquiries I then made, and have now again instituted, I am satisfied, as I have already stated, that torture has always been a regular part of the police system here; I have ascertained that five instances of torture being used have certainly occurred within the last seven years or thereabouts. But I had some difficulty in getting even these five instances acknowledged, and it was only by examining the books for cases in which persons had been convicted of theft that I did so. In all these five instances the thief confessed and gave up the stolen property; but there is no record of any instances of its having been used unsuccessfully, and the police servants declare that such never was the case. I think, however, there can be little doubt that some such have occurred.

"The mode of torture was to make the prisoner squat, the posteriors to touch the ground, the arms were then placed under and inside the thighs, and he was made to take hold of his ears, one with each hand. A peon stood over him with a cane, and whenever he attempted to move, struck him. The constrained position, though not in itself to a supple jointed person very painful, becomes so after a short time, and when at all protracted, causes the most intolerable agony."

No. 13.—Captain *R. A. Moore*, Sub-assistant Commissary-General Jackatalla, has never known, but three natives say they have seen it.

No. 14.—From Major *F. Harris*, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, to the Commissary-General, Madras.

Sir, Bellary, 23 December 1854.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th September and its accompaniments, regarding inquiries concerning the prevalence of torture for the purpose of extorting revenue.

1. I must confess I find the belief prevalent that, if a ryot is refractory, and will not pay his kist, illegal pressure of some kind is employed to make him do so. If this is ineffectual, that he is "torn from his home," "imprisoned, turned out of his holding," as related by Mr. Bright, is no doubt correct; but I apprehend much the same thing would happen to any one who systematically denied himself to the tax-gatherer in England.

2. In reply to the latter part of paragraph 6, I beg to state, as far as I can learn, that the general impression amongst the people is, that though systematic torture is not em-

Appendix (C.)

ployed to raise (*i. e.* increase) rent, yet still, the just dues of Government must be collected, but as no native will pay anything unless he sees he can be compelled to do so, the subordinates are obliged to act as described in the first paragraph. They (the natives) think that the European officers do not go out of their way to detect the revenue servants, although they never refuse to investigate any charge of the kind, which, when it comes before a court, can rarely if ever be established, for lack of that clear evidence which is demanded.

3. The natives have no idea of any Government but a despotic one, and the best informed amongst them do not appear to me to rank the abuse of power, under discussion, amongst their chief grievances; the extent of cruelty employed is studiously exaggerated, and as to thumbscrews, and other instruments of torture, I do not believe any officer in this cantonment, either civil or military, has ever seen one.

4. In reply to the latter part of paragraph 14, during the six years I have been superintendent of police at Bellary, and for the first three of which I was well known to be engaged in endless antagonistic correspondence with the Collectors, no complaint of torture for the purpose of collecting the dues of Government has ever been brought before me, or has any instance ever come under my personal cognisance, or have I ever met any one who ever witnessed its infliction.

5. It may be as well to mention (for fear those gentlemen who have taken up the matter of torture in England, may think otherwise) that, in collecting the 50,000 or 60,000 *Rs.* yearly, as abkarry rent, the commissariat department here never has or does make use of the slightest torture or coercion in any shape whatever; the contract is sold by auction much in the same way as a toll-gate is at home.*

6. With reference to the prevalence of torture by the police, I feel reluctantly compelled to express my belief that it is, or was rather, one of the chief agents in detecting crime, although I think the cruelty employed in the large military cantonments is seldom if ever carried to a greater extent than to cause mere momentary pain. I think the practice is getting into disuse year by year, for the native officials, seeing that the European officers will not, or cannot, even if they would, screen them, if caught in inflicting torture, care not to resort to it, and in consequence many crimes, petty theft especially, that would formerly have been detected, cannot now be brought home to the perpetrators. I am certain that in the Bellary police there is now no torture, but I think we are living on the credit of it; and I doubt if we shall be as successful as we are when all fear, not of it, but of detection by its agency, amongst the professional thieves, has died away.

7. The causes that lead to the use of torture, I conceive to be as follows.

Once let a police officer or establishment aim at acquiring a character for intense sharpness, and it must drive the subordinates to the use of illegal means to obtain proof of crime; nine times out of ten an efficient cutwal, after inquiring into all the details of a robbery, or other crime, knows pretty well who is the culprit, but is at fault in bringing the charge home, and to ensure a conviction and sustain his reputation, transgresses the law.

8. The European community foster the use of torture by the unreasonable eagerness with which they expect the detection and punishment of suspected parties, and the restoration of stolen property, and by sending whole establishments of servants (except the favourites) to the choultry for investigation.

9. The respectable portion of the native community encourage and will not expose the abuse, on account of their utter inability to comprehend any other system that would work as well, and give them an equal prospect of security for life and property.

10. The lower classes again, servants and others, profit by it, as it keeps them honest in the first place, and when honesty prevents their character being sullied by the misdeeds of the dishonest; to illustrate what I mean, household property is lost, the police are informed of it, suspicion falls on the servants, they are sent to the choultry, the cutwal has good reason to believe in the honesty of all, except one unfortunate, whose antecedents are against him; he is detained, sees himself suspected, hears disagreeable inquiries going on, dreads what he thinks may come, and nine times out of ten, I verily believe, makes a clear breast of it without further trouble. His fellow-servants are released without a taint on their character, which to them and their families is life and bread.

11. Thus I think the practice is tacitly sanctioned by society at large; this would not be the case if people thought actual atrocities were committed.

12. As regards the military police, I hope and believe they (atrocities) are unknown* There are two kinds of criminals, viz., what are called a pucka-choor and a cucha-choor; from the former, nothing short of downright cruelty will extort any confession or information; he is proof against all threats, and with him the military police cannot deal, but hand him over with what evidence they have to the civil powers; he is a marked man in the cantonments, and I have known one Ramasawmy, a notorious house-breaker, compelled to leave Bellary, simply by the police calling at his house every half hour, night and day, and

* The contractor, not the commissariat, collects the kist from the ryots.

and finding out if he was at home; if out, the peons immediately sought for him; this so disgusted him that he left the station. The cucha-choors, on the contrary, will tell all at the sight of a peon with a switch in his hands, and are those with whom the military police are most frequently brought in contact.

13. Since I have been here (six years, as above stated), to the best of my recollection, but two or three complaints have been made to me on the subject, all unsupported by a particle of evidence, and I then, as I make it an invariable rule to do, sent the complainants to be examined by the garrison surgeon, and on neither occasion were the slightest symptoms of violence perceptible on the person, and I submit any great amount of cruelty could not be perpetrated on any one without leaving marks sufficient to enable a surgeon to detect them within twenty-four hours of their alleged infliction.

14. To show that the military officials cannot exceed authority, without great risk and inconvenience at any rate, I will mention that, during the past two months, my second cutwal was sent before the civil magistrate, tried by the subordinate court, and I believe most justly acquitted for having illegally detained in the choultry and ill-used a person convicted of using false weights and measures.

15. I have now honestly told all I know, or can learn on the subject, and need not add that no effort of mine shall be spared totally to repress the practice, so truly said to "be abhorrent to the principles innate in every Englishman." With a view to that end I would recommend:

16. That a choultry, or place of confinement for prisoners before trial, be established in some exposed and central part of the cantonment away from the bazaars, the fort of Bellary, for instance; that it, and all the prisoners, should be under the control of a European sergeant, who should live there, and be an assistant to the superintendent of police: this would be an effectual guarantee that none of the prisoners were ill-used. There are many staff-sergeants in garrison who are not half the use this man would be, and he would prove, if he were active, and looked about him, a constant check on the cruelty which is inherent in every native who is vested with any authority.

17. That rewards and every encouragement should be liberally given to any one in the police, who, with a sagacious and patient exercise of legal means, traces out crimes, and succeeds in acquiring a reputation as a skilful detective; great care, of course, should be taken that to earn the reward, abuse of authority is not resorted to.

18. As our means of detecting crime are abridged, it will be necessary by increased vigilance, and, if possible, an enlarged establishment,* to throw additional obstacles in the way of its commission.

19. If convictions by the courts were more certain to overtake those criminals of whose guilt there can be not the slightest doubt, it would, I think, remove an incentive to torture, as the police officials would not be as anxious as they now are to cap a case with a confession, which they think makes all sure; of this I had a striking proof, my cutwal lately expressing great doubts as to a murderer being convicted, because he (the murderer) had not confessed, although he had stabbed a man in open daylight before some half a dozen witnesses.

20. On reading over this letter, I am afraid it will be thought that nothing else but systematic torture is resorted to here, and that I and the community at large defend and encourage it; such is not the meaning I intend to convey. I only wish to say, that I fear the police, failing other means, resort or did resort to torture, and, unintentionally, many classes of society foster it.

I have, however, known many instances in which my cutwal has waited patiently for months, and with a skill that would do credit to an English detective, secured convictions, and recovered property. Information from abandoned women, as in England, is one of their chief resources.

21. I fear this report will be thought very vague and meagre, but it contains all I know or can learn of the matter.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. Harris,*
Depy.-Asst. Comy. General.

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* An increase of peons was urgently recommended by Captain Webb, and I believe the matter was sent on to the Supreme Government six years ago.

Appendix (D.)

From Captain *Frederick Nelson*, Captain 2d N. V. B., Commanding Ongole, to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

In reply to the printed circular, dated 9th September 1854, in which I am called upon by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to state the particulars of any instances of torture employed by revenue officers for the purpose of collecting Government dues, should facts of the nature have ever come to my knowledge, I have the honour to enclose a statement which bears on the question.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Fred. Nelson*, Captain 2d N. V. B.,
Commanding Ongole.

Ongole, 18 September 1854.

A man called Gooroowri or Gooroo Saib, who for years past has held a few acres of land, and who in consequence of the last unfavourable season has been reduced to complete poverty, was, about two months ago, subjected to coercion by the curnum of the village.

I heard the fact stated some weeks since by a bullock-driver, his nephew, in my employ, and also from Gooroo Saib himself, who occasionally is employed in cultivating my field or compound. Yesterday I called the man before me to elicit the particulars of the case.

Gooroo Saib's Statement.

I hold a puttah of one goortoo and a quarter of dry land, the kist on which is 15 rupees, but as a tappal path runs through the field, the Circar have commuted my tax to 11 rupees. This year the curnum commuted the amount to five rupees on account of the last bad season.

I paid the amount to the curnum in February last, just before the sub-collector came here on jummabundy. About two months ago the curnum again applied for a further sum of three rupees and eight annas. I said to him I am poor, and have nothing to give, wait till I have sold my juice of indigo plants, worth five or six rupees, and I will then pay you the money; this was said by me in the cutwal's choultry. I was sent for there by the moodam; the curnum refused, and said, Give it now; I had it not, and so he took off my pugree, and tied my neck to my leg with it, keeping me in this stooping posture, striking me if I attempted to ease myself by sitting. They also brought a large stone, which was, they told me, to be put on my back if I still refused to pay. Besides me, there was Yenkoojee, a Maharatta, Tottoo Rungah, and Sooboojee, son of Yenkoojee, and Bundoo Ramasawmy; we were all tied except Bundoo Ramasawmy, who feared, became gabra, and trembled so much that they let him alone. We were tied at ten and let loose at twelve o'clock; when I attempted to sit a peon took off his slipper, and threatened to strike me on the mouth. I am a Mussulman, and an old man.

Question. Are there any witnesses to confirm your words?—*Answer.* Every body saw it who passed through the street, the cutwal, too, and Shaik Ismael, a peon, was there and saw all.

You say you were threatened with a stone to be placed on your back; was it put on your back?—No, they would not like to put it on the back of a caste man, only on dain log pariahs.

Do you know what the kittee is?—Yes, it is a stick to bend back the fingers.

Was it ever applied to you?—No, never.

Did you ever see or hear of its being applied to others?—Not for the last 20 years.

Cutwal called.

Q. You are the new cutwal of Ongole?—*A.* Yes.

Did you see this man, Gooroo Saib, his neck tied to his leg in the cutwal's choultry, about two months ago?—I did not with my eyes.

Did you ever hear that this man was tied, leg and neck, for not paying kist?—No, I never did.

Did you ever see or hear of any one being tied or beaten for not paying kist?—No, I never did; I came here as cutwal on the 30th of August, 19 days ago; how could I possibly know anything of this matter?

Ramjee, Cutwal's Peon, called.

Q. Your name?—*A.* Ramjee, cutwal's peon.

Did you ever hear of the man Gooroo Saib being punished for not paying kist?—Yes; I forget how many days ago. It was in the choultry, about ten o'clock one day. The moodam had called him to pay his kist, three rupees; the curnum asked him for the money; he

he said he had not got it; then they tied his neck to his leg; he was let loose between twelve and one, when the curnum went home to eat; Gooroowri remained in the choultry and slept till evening.

Did you see other men tied on that day?—Yes; Totta Rungah, and an old woman.

Were these tied?—No, not while I was there; I had business in the town, and left the choultry.

Gooroo Saib re-called.

Q. Regarding that stone you told me of, did you ever see it on any one's back?—*A.* Yes.

When?—The day we were tied, Nila Vera had the stone put on his back.

Who saw this, except yourself?—Every one; was it not in the cutwal's choultry, in the middle of the bazaar; who then could help seeing of the people going to and fro?

Nila Vera called.

Q. What is your name and trade?—*A.* My name is Nila Vera. I make cloth; I am a weaver, and pay Circar one rupee four annas a year.

Were you punished lately for refusing to pay kist?—Yes; I was tied before Gooroo Saib, and others were tied, and when they were tied I was let loose; but they tied me again next day. I was a fool; I paid my kist, one rupee and four annas. I paid eight annas four months ago. A month after I gave eight annas. After ten days more I gave six annas, and on the day I was tied I gave six annas. I paid the last six annas after I had been tied and had the great stone on my back. That was eight annas more than my moturpha. The next day I was taken to the choultry again, and was again tied, and wore the stone for four hours; then I gave security; a friend gave his name, and, after eight or nine days, we paid the money, another six annas, making in all two rupees two annas, being fourteen annas over and above my tax; when I asked for receipt, they called me "dain," and beat me. I had no receipt, and so they took this fourteen annas.

Have you ever been punished with kittee?—No, never; I never was punished in any way till this year.

Do you know any other man who has been punished with the stone?—Yes; Uller Kistaroo, another weaver, had it on the same day I had.

Uller Kistaroo called.

Uller Kistaroo and Shaik Ismael not appearing, I thought it would be useful if I cantered down to the cutwal's choultry before my intention could be devised, thinking that if this stone was a fact, it would probably be found among the furniture of the choultry.

On arriving at the choultry, I found forty or fifty persons in the street in front of the building, one of whom was just being released from the process described, of the neck being fastened to the leg. I took no notice of this, considering that probably the short examination I had held at my quarters had got wind, and that one man was showing to another how the process was inflicted; seeing no stone in the choultry, I asked the man Gooroo Saib, who at my request had accompanied me, in a bantering manner, where was the stone used in torture? He merely pointed across the narrow street, "There it is, sir," he said, "and those four men are now being punished; they were only untied as you rode up."

The curnums, who understood a little Hindoostanee, immediately stood up; they were writing in a corner of the verandah, and, to my great astonishment, acknowledged the fact, and declared before the crowd collected that the punishment inflicted was by order of Circar, and that they had written orders for what they did. I merely said such an order was not a Government order, and rode home faster than I came, ordering, however, the stone to be brought to my quarters; Gooroo Saib carried it thither on his head.

So far as Ongole is concerned, and the surrounding villages, I have no hesitation in saying, that "instruments of torture" are not used by the revenue officers, unless the term is taken in so wide a sense that the canes, ferules, kneeling upon a ruler, and all common methods of punishment in many English private schools are considered "instruments of torture."

The stooping posture enforced by the leg and neck being held in proximity, no doubt must be highly inconvenient, and to a plethoric Englishman might almost amount to torture, but to the supple cool-blooded native of this part of the world, I should hesitate in describing the enforced attitude as one of torture. Nevertheless, I deem it my duty to reveal what I have, being sure that personal violence, in however slight a degree, employed arbitrarily for the purpose of exacting revenue, is contrary to the spirit of British rule.

(signed) *Fred. Nelson*, Captain, 2d N. V. B.,
Ongole, 18th Sept., 1854. Commanding Ongole.

Ramapatam, Sub-Collector's Cutcherry,
29 September 1854.

Memo.—For Mr. Minchin's Report, see Appendix (C.), No. 7. 2.

Appendix (D.) No. 35.—From *J. I. Minchin*, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of Nellore, to Captain *F. Nelson*, Commanding Ongole.

Ramapatam, Sub-Collector's Cutcherry,
Sir, 18 September 1854.

The attention of the Madras Government has been called to the alleged use of torture for the purpose of exacting revenue in parts of the Presidency, and orders have been issued for a searching investigation of the subject.

I trust that such statements do not apply with truth to this part of the country, but as you have far better opportunities than myself of learning the real state of the case, I shall be obliged by your favouring me with your opinion.

I would remark that the desire of Government is, not simply to obtain denials from its officers of the prevalence of any such practices, but really to discover the truth, and endeavour at once and vigorously to put a stop to anything of the kind that may be found unfortunately to exist.

If it is your belief that such conduct is carried on by the revenue officers in this division, and you have it in your power in any way to expose it, or to offer any suggestion for its detection, you will be rendering a public benefit, and I need hardly promise you my hearty co-operation in the task.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. I. Minchin*,
Acting Sub-Collector.

No. 83.—From Captain *F. Nelson*, Commanding Ongole, to *J. I. Minchin*, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of *Nellore*.

Sir, Ongole, 19 September 1854.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 35, dated 18th September 1854.

On the 16th instant I received a printed letter, together with extract from Minutes of Consultation, &c., &c., &c., from the Chief Secretary to Government, bearing reference to the subject of your letter, and yesterday transmitted to Madras a statement resulting from the inquiry I instituted.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. Nelson*, Captain,
Commanding Ongole.

From *J. I. Minchin*, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of Nellore, to Captain *F. Nelson*, Commanding Ongole.

Sir, Ramapatam, 22 September 1854.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th.

You will find, on reference to the printed circular, that Collectors are not to consider themselves precluded from obtaining information in those quarters where a direct report to Government may have been called for; and I shall be obliged therefore, by your supplying me with any information you have been able to obtain on the subject of torture, as used in this part of the country, for the exaction of revenue. It is not to be expected that you will be able to bring forward any proved cases of actual torture; but if, from your inquiries, you have been led to believe in the general practice of personal ill-usage, for the purpose of collecting kists, I shall be obliged by your giving me your recorded opinion to that effect.

My object is to arrive at the truth, and I trust you will not think it necessary to keep from me the information alluded to in your letter.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. I. Minchin*,
Acting Sub-Collector.

From Captain *F. Nelson*, Commanding Ongole, to *J. I. Minchin*, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of Nellore.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, without number, dated 22d September 1854.

I regret that I am unable to supply you with a copy of the letter and statement I had the honour to forward to the Chief Secretary to Government, which was written in my own handwriting, and no copy lodged in the records of this office.

Should you desire a copy of the letter in question, I would suggest that it possibly might be obtained by application to the Chief Secretary's Office, Fort St. George.

Although unable to supply you with a true copy of the inquiries I instituted, it is in my power to assure you that the practice of coercion obtains in the regular everyday transaction of business, by the curnums of Ongole, in the collection of revenue. Any person withholding Government dues is liable to be bound by his own pugree, neck and leg, and to have a stone of about 12 or 14 lbs. weight placed on his shoulders, to increase the discomfort of the enforced stooping posture.

By a mere accident I rode up to the cutwal's choultry when four persons were actually undergoing the first process described, and although all four persons were released as soon

as

as my approach was known, I arrived in time to see one of the defaulters released from the enforced posture above described. I, however, demur in describing those punishments as "torture." Appendix (D.)

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. Nelson*, Capt.,
Commanding Ongole.

(True copies.)
(signed) *J. I. Minchin*, Acting Sub-Collector.

(True copies.)
(signed) *H. C. Montgomery*, Chief Secretary.

Appendix (E.)

No. 1.

The Statement of Seeno Raugaviengar, an Inhabitant of the Village of Arimbaucom of the Arcot Talook of the Zillah of Chittoor, taken before E. F. Elliot, H. Stokes, and J. B. Norton, Esqrs., Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, on the 11th October 1854. Appendix (E.)

I AM a meerasdar and monegar of the village of Arimbaucom. There are about 100 cawnies of land beneath the bund of the tank called Ana Taungul, which we meerasdars (7) have partially cultivated from the times of the Nabob. At the end of May we were taken to Arcot to see the naib serastadar, who had come for jamabundy; he asked us to sell the land in question to Mr. Potter; we refused; he said, You had better take the 150 rupees now, and you will get 100 rupees more hereafter; if not, we will at once take from you the 400 rupees (which we claimed as remission on account of the crops being withered), and drive you from the land. We were detained at Arcot for forty days, deprived of our own meals, prevented from performing our usual ceremonies; and when we still continued to refuse the money, which was shown to us, and to sign the deed of sale which had been prepared, I and my three partners, Sooboo Seenevass Iyengar, Vencataroyer, and Raugaviengar, were made to stoop, ropes were placed round our necks, and tied to our feet to keep our heads as low as our knees, and in this posture, with a stone as large as the crown of a hat on our backs, we were made to stand for four Indian hours in the sun in the public road, and this occurred to me four different times. This was in front of the naib serastadar's cutcherry, whose name is Soondara Pillay, and who was present at the time. On one occasion a peon named Chinnikistnen tied me, and on another occasion Mohomed Yacoob tied me. We were never made to stand all together, but one at a time. We were also ill-treated in various ways; pushed about by the peons by the neck, and pinched by the fingers on the thighs. Whilst we were still detained at Arcot, the Collector came there, and we complained to him verbally when we met him on the road, both of our grievances respecting the land, and the ill treatment we had received; after which we were taken into the presence of the Collector by the naib serastadar. On this occasion we were questioned about the security of the land, but we were afraid to repeat our complaint of the ill-treatment, and we were told that unless we got security within 15 days, the land would be given over to Mr. Potter. We refused to give the security, and the land was made over to Mr. Potter. We came down to Madras to make our complaint to the Board of Revenue. I have been treated in the same manner, but even more severely, four or five times before, within the last four or five years, by the tahsildar, Teeroomali Royer, for not paying the kist. I being a monegar, it is my business to collect and pay the kist of the village when due; but I never complained of such ill-treatment to the higher authorities. I have seen others treated in the same way.

(signed) *Maneum Seenoo Ragavyungar.*

Read and explained by the Interpreter, this 11th of October 1854, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot*,
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

Note.—We inspected the written complaint addressed by Seenoo Raugaviengar to the Collector, and found that it only stated that the tahsildar had troubled them, without giving any specific instances of ill-treatment.

Memo.—The parties named by the first witness were called in, and separately examined. They all corroborated the witnesses in all important particulars. One among them, Sooboo Seeneevassa Iyengar, was the village moonsiff.

Appendix (E.)

No. 2.

The Statement of Pragasa Pillay, an Inhabitant of Madras, taken before E. F. Elliot, H. Stokes, and J. B. Norton, Esqrs., Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, on the 18th day of October 1854.

I AM the head writer at the gunpowder manufactory. I usually reside at Royapoorum, but I have land of my own at Madavarum, in the zillah of Chingleput, and occasionally live there in my own house. On the 3d or 4th of September last, I was at the house of my mother, at Madavarum, which is next to my house; it was on a Monday night, when my brother, Savaroya Pillay, told me something that had occurred on that very day by the zilladar and ten peons coming for rent. Next day (Tuesday), about 9 a.m., my brother left home for Madras. At about 11 a.m. a duffadar, named Iyaloo, with about ten peons, all belonging to the Sydapet tahsildar, came to the house, and asked for my brother Seevaroya Pillay. I told the duffadar that he was not at home, but he insisted that my brother was in the house, and he sent one of his peons for the village carpenter. I was standing at a window of the house; the street door was shut. The duffadar ordered the carpenter to break open the door. At this period the zilladar, Veerasawmy Iyer, the moonsiff of the village, Runga Charry, taliars and gramattars came to the spot. The crowd remained till past four o'clock, when the people dispersed, but the duffadar and his ten peons continued on the pial; and after eight o'clock I heard the duffadar order his peons to watch the door of the house. There are four doors altogether, and some peons and taliars were placed at each, and wooden pegs were fixed in the hasps, to prevent all egress. About nine o'clock, the wife of the contractor of the garden and her son returned from the bazaar, but the peons would not allow her to enter, and kept her and the boy in their custody. On the following morning (Wednesday), about eight o'clock, the zilladar came to the window, and I spoke to him, saying, Why all this bother, the house belongs to my mother, she will pay kist. I will write to her; she is at Cuddalore. But he would not listen. The duffadar said that he had a warrant against Seevaroya Pillay. The zilladar went away, and I remained shut up all that day, with the peons round the house. On that evening I wished to send one of my servants, named Naugan, who was at my house next door, with a chit to Royapoorum, for some medicine, but the duffadar would not permit it, and placed him in custody and kept him for two days. On Thursday I was kept in the same way. I was afraid to give admission to the peons in the absence of my brother, Seevaroya Pillay. On Friday, about 10 a.m., the duffadar and peons all went away without speaking to me again.

(signed) *A. Pragasum Pillay.*

Read and explained by the interpreter, this 14th of October 1854, before me,

(signed) *J. B. Norton,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

The Statement of Chowryaroya Pillay, an Inhabitant of Madavarom, of the Sydapet Talook of the Zillah of Chingleput, taken before E. F. Elliot, H. Stokes, and J. B. Norton, Esqrs., Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, on the 14th October 1854.

MY late father, Appavoo Pillay, died on the 1st July 1851; he left a will in favour of my mother, under which she enjoys landed property at Madras, as well as in the Chingleput zillah. I have been residing in my mother's house at Madavarom, in the district of Chingleput, in the talook of Sydapet. On the 3d of September, in the afternoon, the zilladar Veerasawmier came to the house with three peons and three taliars, a vettyan, and the village moonsiff. They broke open the coach-house at the back of the premises; my bullock-coach was inside; they kept a watch over it, and then they came round to the front to me. The zilladar then told me that the tahsildar had ordered him, if I did not pay the quit rent of the garden, to enter my house, and distrain the property. I said the house was my mother's, and I would write to her at Cuddalore. I went to the back and discovered what had been done to the coach-house. On which the zilladar ordered the peons to push me. They hesitated, on which he cut a stick, and beat them with it, on which the peons shoved me. Near the coach-house there was a cart and mometies, belonging to the contractor of the garden, which they took away. Next morning I went to Porsewakum. The duffadar and ten peons went to my mother's house to inquire for me, but were informed that I was absent. My brother, Pragasa Pillay, was in the house, and he can state all that took place.

(signed) *A. Savaroya Pillay.*

Read and explained by the interpreter, this 14th of October 1854, before me,

(signed) *J. B. Norton,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 3.

No. 3.

The Statement of Narrainsawmy Pillay, an Inhabitant of the Village of Ugraharum of the Poonamallee Talook of the Zillah Chingleput, taken before E. F. Elliot, H. Stokes, and J. B. Norton, Esqrs., Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, on the 4th day of November 1854.

I HAD a dispute about a well with a Brahmin named Egatheecha Thurund; the case came before the late tahsildar of the Poonamallee talook, named Streeneevassa Row, to whom I paid a bribe of 15 rupees; but he spoilt my case, and I complained to the assistant magistrate, Mr. Wedderburn, who gave a decision in my favour; this was last year. On the 24th of July and 15th of August last, I wrote to the peishcar to ask him to return the money, as he spoilt my case; and on the 16th I went to him personally at Poonamallee: he called me in, and produced the letter which I had sent the previous day; asked whether I had sent it, what I meant about the money, and told me to prove it. I answered I would not prove it there, but that I would go and complain of it to the gentlemen. On this he called the peons, and ordered me into custody; the peons led me into the verandah. I refused to remain in custody unless it was recorded in the diary: then the tahsildar came out, took the shoe in his hand, abused me in very indecent language; and, when about to strike me, the peons, named Chinnoo Naick, Vencatasawmy Naick, Vencata Row, Sheik Hoossain, and Ramsing seized me; and the peon Ramsing put handcuffs upon me; the peons struck me, and tried to pull me into the godown where the prisoners are confined, but I resisted, and caught hold of the railings, when the tahsildar himself hit me with a slipper on the wrist, which made me let go; and the peons pinioned me by tying my arms behind my back with my own upper cloth, whilst my hands were secured in the handcuffs, and whilst in this state the peons lifted me up, and carried me into the godown; they took from me my turband, and other cloths, as well as my umbrella, spectacles, and ring, and thus tied they locked me in with two men charged with theft. I made a great noise, and the prisoners cried out that I was attempting to pull out my tongue; upon which the door was opened, and the cloth was removed from my arms; two peons then pressed my hands tightly to the ground. I was kept a prisoner in the same godown for eight days; they brought meals, but I refused to take the victuals, because I was shut up with pariahs, and the place was dirty. At the expiration of eight days the tahsildar, Streeneevassa Row, was relieved by Hanoomanjee Row, who released me from the godown, and I was allowed to go and take my meals, but I was still detained at the cutcherry for nearly 20 days more, when the tahsildar, Hanoomanjee Row, told me that a takeed had been received from the Hazoor to fine me three rupees. I was refused leave to fetch the money, and, as I could not pay, I was detained in custody three days longer, when I was discharged.

I sent two petitions to Collector Smollett, by tappal, dated 4th and 10th September 1854; I received no reply. I then went to the cutcherry myself, but was not allowed by the peons to approach the Collector; four days ago I prostrated myself before him as he was about to get into the conveyance, but as yet I received no answer to my complaint. I have not yet got back my turband, upper cloth, umbrella, and ring. My witnesses are Kistna Royer the talook serastadar, Kistna Royer the javob nevis, Ratna Chetty the shroff, Appir the goomasta, Sawma Row the head goomasta, and Vencata Row the maramut moosharoff.

(signed) *Narrainsawmy Pillay.*

Read and explained by the interpreter this 4th day of November 1854, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 4.

The Statement of Subapathy Pillay, an Inhabitant of the Village of Iyadoorgum, in the Talook of Callacoorchee of the Zillah of Cuddalore, taken before E. F. Elliot, H. Stokes, and J. B. Norton, Esqrs., Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 11th day of November 1854.

TEN months ago, in the month of Cartheegae, in Iyadoorgum, a Moreman and a weaver were going to Resheevandium, at eight o'clock at night; thieves attacked them and plundered them, so they came back to Doorgum. They told the tanadar and moonsiff, who asked them if they could identify the thieves; they said they could; they asked who they were; they told them the three following names, Rungasawmy, Raumon, and Permaul. The tanadar had these three persons brought and kept in the tanah, and then sent them to the talook cutcherry; and they called for my brother, Anniah Pillay, to write a cadjan report, he being the canacopillay of the village; he wrote, and went home. Four or five days before this, my brother had bought from a bazarman a plain cloth for five annas. Ten days after the three persons had been taken by the tanadar, the Moreman, who had been robbed, saw me in the street wearing the cloth which my brother had purchased, and said it was his, and had been taken from him by the robbers; he went and told this to the moonsiff. He and the tanadar sent for me to the chauvady; they then searched my house. Nothing

Appendix (E.)

was found; they came out and asked where my brother was. I said he went to Seeroo-pauleom Curmauthrum ceremony: they sent a taliar with the Moreman to bring him. On his arrival at Doorgum, instead of taking him to the chavady, they took him to the traveller's bungalow, outside the village. I was taken there myself. There they asked him where he got the cloth; he said he purchased it at Sooboo Chetty's shop; they then told him that if he would confess that he and Sooboo Chetty stole the cloth they would let him go; they tied his legs, hung him up with his head downwards, put powdered chilly in his nostrils, and put an iron wire in his penis; they passed a strong tape round his waist, and tightened it. There was a crowd assembled; this was in the daytime; the windows were opened; many people could see; he called on two or three persons standing by to bear witness; he was then taken to the chavady. At night he was again beaten in the tana chavady. I was present; he did not confess at all; they then sent for the comity who sold the cloth; he had gone to Chinna Salem. The moonsiff sent a taliar with a cadjan chit to bring him; as they were bringing him he made his escape; my brother was kept six or seven days in the village; they then sent him to the tahsildar's cutcherry. I also was taken there. In the tahsildar's cutcherry they told him to confess that he had stolen the cloth, but he would not; then they wrote a paper purporting to be his confession, and themselves wrote his name under it, and got four persons to attest it as witnesses. The tahsildar then sent the case to the criminal court, where my brother was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment; the person who ill-treated my brother in the public bungalow are tanadar Gopaula Naick, moonsiff Iyacunnoo Pillay, and peon Syed Ally. I also was committed for trial; I was tried before the session court at Cuddalore, and acquitted.

(signed) *Subapathy Pillay.*

Read and explained by the interpreter this 11th day of November 1854, before me,

(signed) *H. Stokes,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 5.

The Statement of Virdachellom, an Inhabitant of the Village Audombaucom, in the Talook of Sydapet, in the Zillah of Chingleput, taken before E. F. Elliot and H. Stokes, Esquires, Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 15th day of November 1854.

I AM without employ. In February of this year, I had occasion to go to Chingleput on some court business of my own, and visited the place several times. On one of these visits in the month of May, there was a trial of a party, consisting of six men and two women, charged with committing a burglary in the house of Moodookistna Reddy at St. Thomas' Mount. Three of the male prisoners, Awroomooga Moodely, Moothy Pillay, and Allagheny, and one of the female prisoners, named Peria Naigom, complained that they had been assaulted and ill-treated in many ways by the cutwal Ramasah Pandai and his peons at St. Thomas' Mount. Judge Shubrick brought the matter to the notice of the magistrate, to whom he wrote, and sent the doctor's certificate, and at the suggestion of the vakeel I was appointed by the prisoners, Moorthy Pillay and Auroomooga Moodely, to be present at the inquiry by the magistrate, and I got a power from the said two prisoners for that purpose. On the 26th of June I presented a petition to the magistrate, Mr. Smollett, and filed the power of attorney. The magistrate directed the witnesses on behalf of the prisoners, and the cutwal and the peons, to be subpœnaed to appear on the 4th of July, on which day four witnesses for the prisoners were examined by Mr. Smollett, who fully proved the assault on the prisoners. The magistrate then asked whether I wished to question the cutwal and his peons; I replied that if he would take down their statements I would cross-examine them; he said he would do so on the following day, but this was not done; and on the 12th or 25th of July I presented petitions. On the 28th of July the magistrate told me that he had dismissed the case. The case in court was finally disposed of last month, when two of the male prisoners were acquitted, three were sentenced to hard labour, and one was directed to find security, as well as both the women. Moorthee Pillay, one of my clients, has been sentenced to hard labour, and the other, Aroomooga Pillay, is to find security. The prisoners were strangers to me. Auroomoogum had received injury in his wrists, and Moorthee Pillay in his arms, from the tightening of the ropes with which he had been secured; and the woman Peria Naigom had been severely burnt. The doctor's certificate will show that he had examined these prisoners. The names of the witnesses who were examined on behalf of the prisoners by the magistrate on the 4th of July are, Mrs. Kelly, Vencatamah Gooroonauden, and Veerasawmy.

(signed) *Virdachellom.*

Read and explained by the interpreter this 15th day of November 1854, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

EXTRACT

Appendix (E.)

Extract from the Proceedings of the Acting Magistrate of Chingleput, dated the 28th July 1854.

"The evidence before the court is contradictory and unsatisfactory, but on the whole no sufficient proof has been adduced to show that either of the prisoners were ill-treated by the cutwal, or by parties acting under his orders; the charge is therefore dismissed.

"Nevertheless, the fact remains on record, that two prisoners, sent to Chingleput from the Mount, were found to be suffering from ill-treatment on their arrival there, and it is sworn by the zillah surgeon that, in his judgment, the sores on the prisoners' person were not produced by the application of an acid, but by a rope.

"A short time previous also, a woman committed from the Mount, in default of security, was compelled to be taken to hospital on her arrival there, the cause of which was said to be ill-treatment in like manner sustained from the police of the cantonment.

"The frequency of these charges should lead the joint magistrate to watch over his establishment with increased vigilance, and to check any disposition evinced by them to extort confession by torture or ill-treatment. The acting session judge has observed, that the joint magistrate, in his defence of the cutwal, evinced a considerable spirit of partizanship; and this too is the impression of the acting magistrate. The joint magistrate is advised in future to inspect personally all parties committed for trial, to see that there is no complaint of ill-treatment, and to put a stop to charges of this nature, which tend to bring his establishment into discredit, and which the investigation before the acting magistrate has not wholly removed."

Mr. Ratton, the surgeon of Chingleput, notices three cases, one of a female, two of male prisoners, received into his gaol on the 12th May 1854, bearing marks upon their persons of ill-treatment, the woman suffering from "two severe burns, one in the inside in each of her thighs, high up, close to her private parts; the male from sores nearly encircling the upper parts of the arms, as if caused by a tight rope, the complainants saying that they had thus been suspended to a beam by order of the St. Thomas' Mount cutwal."

No. 6.

The Statement of Vydeelinga Moodelly, an Inhabitant of the Village of Aulundoor, in the Talook of Sydapet, in the Zillah of Chingleput, taken before E. F. Elliot and H. Stokes, Esquires, Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 15th day of November 1854.

I was a shroff at St. Thomas' Mount, and am a cultivator now. In February last there was a gang robbery in the house of Moodookistna Reddy, at St. Thomas' Mount; on the 17th of March, whilst labouring under an attack of small pox, I was apprehended by two peons, who tied my arms behind me, and took me to the police office, where Captain Smith, the superintendent of police, directed my detention. Four days afterwards I was brought before the cutwal at the office, and by his order the duffadar Yagamberom struck me with a stick, and desired me to confess that I had some concern in the robbery at the house of Moodookistna Reddy. I denied all knowledge of it, and was taken to the gaol. Yagamberom struck me twice on the head with a stick; this was in the presence of the cutwal. I was then taken back to the gaol. One evening a peon, named Bauboo, took me from the gaol to the stable, where Yagamberom Duffadar was sitting with two taliars from Madras. Yagamberom told me to confess; and when I said they might kill me, and that I knew nothing of the case, Yagamberom took a cane from the hand of one of the taliars and struck me on the head; upon which I cried out loud, and made a great noise, and was then taken back to the gaol. About fifteen days after this, Captain Smith committed the case to the court of Chingleput for trial, where I was tried, and acquitted and discharged on the 29th of May.

(signed) *Vydeelinga Moodelly.*

Read and explained by the interpreter this 15th day of November 1854, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

CALENDAR submitted by the Principal Sudder Ameen to the Session Judge of Chingleput.

No.	NAMES of the PARTIES.	Abstract of the Charge and Date on which it was preferred.	Date of the Apprehension of the Offenders.	NAMES of the Prosecutor's Witnesses.	Abstract of the Examination, Grounds and Date of Commitment.
Criminal Case No. 36 of 1854, Session No. 13.	Mooddookistna Reddy *versus* 1. Alaghery, 2. Moorty, 3. Aroomooga Moodely, *alias* Appavoo Moodely, 4. Chellen, and 5. Caulun.	Robbery by open violence. The prisoners are charged with having jointly with Chinnatomby and others (not apprehended), at 12 ½ p.m. of the 22d February 1854, proceeded to the prosecutor's house at St. Thomas' Mount, with lighted torches and sticks, &c., scaled over the wall into the court yard, and beating, wounding, and otherwise ill-treating the prosecutor and others there, broken open the doors and boxes, and dug up the floor, and robbed therefrom ready money, gold and silver ornaments, &c., all valued at *Rs.* 9,093. 6. 0. The 2d prisoner was in case Nos. 11 and 12 of the zillah of Chingleput, 1st session 1834, convicted of gang robbery, and sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment, with hard labour in irons, as appears by the warrant dated 2d September 1834. This prisoner was also convicted of escape, and sentenced by the criminal judge, on the 27th October 1837, to receive 150 lashes with a cat-o'-nine-tails, and to be imprisoned for two years in addition to his former sentence. 22d February 1854.	The prisoners were apprehended, viz. the 2d and 5th on the 24th; the 4th on the 1st, the 3d on the 9th, and the 1st on the 31st March 1854, forwarded by the joint magistrate of St. Thomas' Mount on the 11th May 1854, and arrived on the 12th May 1854.	1. Narrainsawmy, 2. Ambalavanum, 3. Appavoo Naik, 4. Chengummay, 5. Bauboo Naik, 6. Sabapathy, 7. Gopaul Sing, and 8. Ramasawponday.	The prisoners plead not guilty throughout. But before the joint magistrate the 1st, 2d, and 3d prisoners stated they were called to commit robbery, the 1st by the 6th prisoner in the house of the prosecutor,—the 2d and 3d by the runaway Chinnatomby, without mentioning the place where it was to be committed, but that they did not commit it. The 2d prisoner pleads the truth of the 2d and 3d counts of the charge. The prosecutor and the whole of the witnesses depose to the fact of the house of the prosecutor having been robbed by a gang of robbers, and in doing so, the prosecutor swears to having recognised the 1st, 2d, and 4th prisoners; the 1st witness, the 1st and 2d prisoners; also, one Chinnatomby, not apprehended; 1st prisoner having taken the jewels of the 4th witness from her neck, and the

2d having had a torch in his hand at the time; and the 2d witness recognised the 1st and 2d prisoners,—the 2d taking away the jewels of the 4th witness, and the 3d prisoner having had a torch in his hand.

The 3d witness states that he saw one robber among the gang very much resembling the 1st prisoner, but that he cannot positively say that he was the identical man; but that the 4th witness, just after the robbery was over, told him that the 1st prisoner was the man that snatched away her neck ornaments during the robbery.

The 4th witness, the wife of the prosecutor, recognised the 1st and 2d prisoners, and one Chinnatomby, not apprehended; that the 1st prisoner robbed her of her neck ornaments; that he and one Chinnatomby having had iron crows, broke open the doors, brought out her husband, and broke the box; and that the 2d prisoner had a torch.

The 5th witness identifies the 4th prisoner, and heard also the 4th witness mention to him, after the robbery was over, that the 1st prisoner had robbed her neck ornaments, and the 2d witness mention the name of the 2d prisoner as having been one of the robbers that attacked the prosecutor's house.

The 6th witness, a police peon, identifies the 4th and 5th prisoners as having beaten him on the night in question, when he, hearing in his round that the prosecutor's house was being robbed by robbers, ran to the place followed by the other peons.

The 7th witness recognised the 4th prisoner on the night in question, having been struck by him on his ankle, and swears to having seen him perfectly by the light preceding the rise of the moon, which was then about to be up.

The 8th witness, the cutwal of the Mount, swears that the next morning after the robbery, the 5th witness mentioned to him that he had recognised the 4th prisoner; that the 4th witness accused the 1st prisoner of having robbed her of her jewels; and that the 6th witness told him he had recognised the 4th and 5th prisoners.

The prisoners are committed to take their trial before the Session Court under Clause 3, Section 9, Regulation X. of 1816. The principal Sudr Ameen begs to notice here that the investigation held under the instruction of the acting session judge, dated the 16th instant, regarding the marks of ill-treatment on the arms of the 2d and 3d prisoners brought to his notice by the zillah surgeon, shows (*vide* deposition of the said medical officer in conjunction with that of the cutwal of the Mount, dated the 27th instant), that most undoubtedly the 3d prisoner had been severely ill-treated somewhere before his arrival at the criminal court.

The principal Sudr Ameen observing that the marks of the sores did not entirely encircle the arms of the said prisoners, but that a space of nearly two inches are left uninjured at the inner part of the arm, did, in the presence of the surgeon, hoist him up a little, tied with a rope, and found the result of the experiment perfectly to coincide with the manner in which the rope with which the prisoner had, as he said, been tied, had acted. The explanation which the cutwal offered in his deposition is not at all satisfactory, and the matter demands the serious consideration of the higher authorities; when this circumstance is taken into consideration, the declaration of the 3d prisoner before the joint magistrate loses its value, but the principal Sudr Ameen considers it safe to leave to maturer judgment the determination of the point.

(signed) *T. Alaghiah*, Principal Sudr Ameen.

(True copy.)

Chingleput, 29 May 1854.

T. Alaghiah, Principal Sudr Ameen.

No. 7.

The Statement of Singariah, an Inhabitant of Kottapaulom, in the Talook of Nayer, in the Zillah of Chingleput, taken before E. F. Elliot and H. Stokes, Esquires, Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 15th day of November 1854.

I AM a weaver; I have two looms of my own assessed at two rupees each. On the 32d of Chittri I paid one rupee and 12 annas, and in Audee two rupees and four annas in full. The first amount I paid to the zilladar, Locanauda Pillay, and the second to the puttomoniem, Veerasawmy Reddy. On the 29th of Auvani, the Pymash peons demanded one rupee and four annas, which I had already paid, as stated above, to the zilladar. I explained this to the peon, Madar Saib, but he said that it had not been received, and that I must pay. When I refused, he tied my hands behind me with the palmira fibres now produced; and with the loop of coir now produced, my head was kept down to my feet from 9 to 11 o'clock, after which I paid the money a second time. I came to Madras on my own business, and having heard of this Committee, I have come to complain. I was never so treated before. I never saw others so treated. I did not complain, because they would ask me for money. I am a poor man; this is Circar business.

(signed) *Singariah.*

Read and explained by the interpreter this 15th day of November 1854, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 8.

The Statement of Caringal Mootiah Moodely, an Inhabitant of Madras, taken before E. F. Elliot and J. B. Norton, Esquires, Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, on the 8th day of November 1854.

I AM in the service of Vellore Soobooroya Moodely, who has rented the Caringal zemindary. In July 1852, he sent *Rs.* 24. 3. 7., one of the instalments of his kist, by me to the tahsildar of the Nayer talook. When I paid the money to the shroff named Rungier, at the tahsildar's cutcherry, he said that he had never been paid the usual fees of one rupee since my master has rented the Caringal zemindary. I said I had no money for him; upon which he took me to the tahsildar with the money and a memorandum exhibiting the different items. The tahsildar objected to the memorandum for not being correct, abused me and my master, and fined me one rupee. When I said that I had no money, two peons took me by the back of the neck and pressed me down in a stooping posture, in which position I was kept for an hour and a half. This was inside the cutcherry, in the presence of the tahsildar. I told the tahsildar to take one rupee out of the sum I brought, and give a receipt for the remainder; but I got a receipt for the whole sum. I reported the whole circumstance to my master, who wrote a petition to the Collector, setting forth the complaint, but no answer has been received. For the last seven or eight years I have been in the habit of paying the kist four times a year; but I was never ill-treated except on the occasion stated above, though I have often been asked for the extra rupee, which I have always declined to pay.

(signed) *Muttiya Mudali.*

Read and explained by the interpreter this 11th day of November 1854, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 9.

The Statement of Sasha Reddy, an Inhabitant of the Village of Amanumbaucom, in the Talook of Vunthavassee, in the Zillah of Chittoor, taken before E. F. Elliot, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 16th day of December 1854.

IN Aunee of the year Veerotheeroochoo (June 1852), I was taken to the cutcherry of the tahsildar at Vunthavassee, because I would not permit the moniem and the thurpoodar to reap my crop. I was kept there for 13 days; we were fined 15 rupees, and threatened that we should be ill-treated if we did not pay; we could not pay the fine, and by order of the tahsildar, named Seeneevassa Row, the peons Vencatapathy and Cooppoo Naick pulled us backwards and forwards in the street; we were then released. My father has cultivated lands in that village upwards of 40 years; he is still alive. I assist him. In the year Keelaka (seven years ago), I first learned that they collected more assessment than they were entitled to. I then demanded a receipt for payments, but which was refused; for monies paid to the shroff receipts were granted, but for sums paid to the moniem no acknowledgments could be obtained: and from this period I resisted payment without

 receipts;

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receipts; and ever since then we have been troubled and persecuted. We have given many urzees, but got no redress. I have never been to the Collector himself, because the distance is great, and we have got no money; I was ill-treated in the same way on two other occasions. They caused pariahs to take us in cumblies in the street. In Pungooni, last year, in a dispute with some toddy drawers, the taliar who was sent to the tope, tied me up with the assistance of the totee and taliar, and the village taliar, named Nunjay, struck my father with a club; we complained personally to the tahsildar, but he took a bribe from the opposite party and fined us. The name of the present tahsildar is Syed Saib.

(signed) *Sasha Reddy.*

Read and explained by the interpreter this 16th day of December 1854, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 10.

The Statement of Nynah, an Inhabitant of the Seeroovulpetta Village of the Nayer Talook, of the Zillah of Chingleput, taken before E. F. Elliot, Esq., Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 18th day of November 1854.

I HAD 28 cawnies under cultivation, with all the necessary cattle, &c. Last year the crops were destroyed for want of rain, and I could not pay my kist, amounting to 20 rupees. The zilladar, Locanauda Pillay, and monegar, Alagappa Reddy, sent for me on the first Poorattasee last year, and they ordered the two vettyans, Kurryan and Chinnigaun, to place me in anundal; that is to say, they passed a rope round my neck, and tied it to my feet, keeping me in a stooping posture. I began to beat my mouth, when the vettyans struck me on the side, and I fell down. I lost my senses, and I remained there for about four hours, till I was allowed to go to my house. My lands were afterwards sold, and I have been deprived of the means of my livelihood.

On this occasion I was ill-treated because I did not pay my kist; but twice before I was subjected to the same treatment because I refused to pay baja expense at the rate of four annas per cawny extra. This is an unjust collection, taken by the canacopilay and monegar. All the villagers pay this extra fee, and I have also done so, but on one or two occasions I pleaded poverty, and then I was put in anundal; I have never seen others treated in the same way.

(marked by) *Nynah.*

Read and explained by the interpreter this 18th day of November 1854, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 11.

The Statement of Cawder Saib, an Inhabitant of the Talook of Cullacoorchee, in the Zillah of Cuddalore, taken before E. F. Elliot, Esq., Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 29th day of November 1854.

I AM a doctor. On the 11th of September last a peon, named Mohomed Hoosman, complained that I and one Coopoo Row, another peon, had stolen three sheep of his, and placed them with the flock of a cow-keeper. Baulajee Royer, the head goomasta of the tahsildar, sent for me and told me of the charge. He then took the deposition of four cow-keepers, who all said that I and Coopoo Row had brought and left the sheep with their flock; I was questioned, but I denied. Coopoo Row was not present, and I was detained in custody; that evening, after Baulajee Royer left the cutcherry, the duffadar, Moorath Saib, called me into the garden, which is at the back of the cutcherry; there the peon, Mohomed Hoosman, tied my arms behind me, and while thus tied, Mohomed Hoosman flogged me with his leather belt, by order of Moorath Saib, telling me to confess that I had taken the sheep with Coopoo Row. I cried out aloud, when Moorath Saib struck me four times, telling me not to make a noise. Several persons were standing there, viz., Seeneevassen, Pereatomby Pillay, Ebram Saib, residing at Moorathbad, and others; I was kept in custody that night. About noon on the following day the tahsildar arrived, who investigated the case and dismissed it, saying it was a false charge. My complaint is against the duffadar and peon for binding me and striking me; I have not complained of this to the magistrate; I came to Madras the day before yesterday to lay my case before the Committee. I have never been ill-treated before. I left my village nine days ago.

(signed) *Cawder Saib.*

Read and explained by the interpreter this 29th day of November 1854, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 12.

No. 12.

The Statement of Sambaseva Reddy, an Inhabitant of the Village of Rambaukum, in the Talook of Vellapoorum, in the Zillah of South Arcot, taken before J. B. Norton, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 16th day of December 1854.

I AM a cultivator of about 20 cawnies, for which, according to the quantity I cultivate, I pay a kist of 100 rupees. About six months ago, I had a balance of kist of five rupees. The tahsildar Vencataroyen, on his rounds, came to my village, and demanded payment. I said I was unable to pay; whereon he ordered his peons to run me up and down by the ears; I was subjected to the anundal, and then tied in a stooping position to the wheel of a bandy. My mother sold her jewels, and released me. I did not complain, because the tahsildar is both a magistrate and a revenue officer. To whom can I complain? When I heard your notice published in my village, I set out and came here.

(signed) *Sambaseva Reddy.*

Read and explained by the interpreter this 16th day of December 1854, before me,

(signed) *J. B. Norton,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 13.

TAKEED forwarded to Narraina Row, Tahsildar of the Talook Sheally.

Veerabudra Padayachee others, cultivators, in the village of Vellore the Athamaniem, having presented themselves at the Hozoor, with a petition, stating that with regard to their former address, in which they complained against the warden of the pagoda, Woolaganada Thumbooran, as distressing them to pay him in kind, while they used to pay in cash to the Circar for the land held by them under puttah, you, in making an investigation in your talook, summoned and examined only those who had given a moochelica (agreement) to measure grain instead of paying in money, and reported thereon to the Hozoor, but that you have not examined them, and they neither signed such a moochelica, and praying for orders to receive from them only a money-rent, according to the moochelica they had given to the Circar; your report, No. 1, of the 14th July, on the result of your said inquiry, and the papers which accompanied it, were considered, and it is found therein that the said Woolaganatha Thumbooran has deposed that he did not force the ryots, as the petitioners say, to pay him in grain, but received such a payment for the last two Fuslies, *i. e.* 1261 and 1262, only at the request of the ryots, who said that they will be profited by paying in grain, and signed, and delivered an agreement accordingly, and that the above said petition was presented solely by the evil persuasions of his enemies, also, that you observe that, excepting the petitioners, the rest made deposition that they agree to pay in grain, and that, although the petitioner, together with the other ryots, had given a moochelica to the Thumbooran to make their payment in grain for five years, yet they now refuse to do so, and have formed themselves into a party against him and addressed the above said petition.

As agreements have been taken from the warden and punchayets, on the occasion of the pagoda villages being made over to them, that they will observe the rules established by the Circar, you will strictly instruct the said Thumberan that he may receive grain from those ryots only who consent to pay their kist in kind, but that from those who do not agree to pay so, he shall receive only a money payment in accordance to his agreement.

Station Mauyavaram,
16 September 1853. (signed) *W. M. Cadell.*

Written and compared. (signed) *Iyem Paroomapillay,* Javob Neviss.

(True copy.)
(signed) *W. M. Cadell,*
Acting Sub-Collector.

This copy, which was prepared in the division Hoozoor cutcherry, was delivered to Mootoosawmier on the 21st December 1853.

(signed) *Ponnoosawmy Pillay.*
Head Javob Neviss.

No. 13.

The Statement of Mootoosawmy Iyen, an Inhabitant of the Village of Vydesweram Covil, in the Talook of Sheally, in the Zillah of Combaconum, taken before J. B. Norton, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 20th day of December 1854.

I CULTIVATE four valies (twenty cawnies), and pay a kist of 160 rupees. In 1850 the Collector ordered me to pay to the churchwarden of Vydeeswarum Covil, as the village belonged to the pagoda. The churchwarden demanded to be paid in grain, which would

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make an additional kist from me of 50 rupees; but as I refused to pay, he ill-treated me, and I paid the money. The same thing happened in 1852. In 1853 I complained to the Collector, who decided in my favour, and sent to the tahsildar, Narayana Row, to that effect, but he told his peons to beat me and get the money. They put the kitty upon my fingers, and beat me with leather straps, and compelled me to stoop, by forcing me down with the hand on the back of my neck, and beat me on the back. I refused to pay the money, and have not paid it. My kist is not due yet this year. I did not complain of my ill-treatment, because such complaints are not attended to. Your notice was published in my village, and I have come up to complain.

(signed) *Mootoosawmy Pillay.*

Read and explained by the interpreter this 20th day of December 1854, before me,

(signed) *J. B. Norton,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 14.

The Statement of Paramautha Moodely, an Inhabitant of the Village of Cauray, in the Talook of Cauvarypauk, in the Zillah of Chittoor, taken before E. F. Elliot, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 20th day of December 1854.

I AM a cultivator. I live in the village of Cauray. In the month of Auvanee last, a Poojalee woman, named Akkee, who lives in my village, was robbed, but she did not complain to the authorities; some days afterwards the monyam Tapermall Reddy, his son Soondara Reddy, also a monyam, kurnom Verasawmy Pillay, the talook peon Narrain Row, and tannadar Runganauden, came and took up my son, charging him with the robbery, and took him to an empty house, where he was put in the stocks. Four or five days afterwards the same parties came to me accompanied by talliars, named Cuddoopaudah Naiken and Codundasawmy, and said that my son had made a full statement, saying that he had given the property to me; upon which they took me to the same place where my son was still confined in the stocks, and placed me in the stocks by his side. I was taken into custody about 4 p.m., and at 8 I was put in the stocks, and kept there until 6 on the following morning. Some of the villagers recommended me to pay something to escape from the trouble. I had at first refused, and told them to take me in irons to the Collector, but afterwards I was persuaded, and I sent my eldest son Tonachellom to go and get the money; they had asked me to pay 30 or 40 rupees, but my son brought 25 rupees, which I paid to the kurnom Veerasawmy Pillay and peon Narraina Row. I was then released. My arms had been tied behind me, and I was beaten; the charge of robbery was never taken to the tahsildar or any other authority. I never complained of this to the tahsildar or the Collector.

(marked) *Paramauthay Moodely.*

Read and explained by the interpreter this 20th day of December 1854, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

The Statement of Ramasawmy Moodely, an Inhabitant of the Village of Cauray, in the Talook of Cauvarypauk, in the Zillah of Chittoor, taken before E. F. Elliot, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 20th day of December 1854.

I CULTIVATE lands with my father Paroomauthay Moodely. Since my childhood I have been in the habit of going to the house of one Akkee, a Poojaulee woman. There was a robbery in her house, but she did not complain of it. Some days afterwards the kurnom Veerasawmy Pillay, monyam Soondara Reddy, Taperoomah Reddy, another monyam, peon Narraina Row, tannadar Runganauden, and talliar Cadoopandah Naiken, came and searched my house. Nothing was found, but they took me away to an empty house, to which stocks were removed from the tannah; and there I was put in the stocks at two o'clock in the afternoon, and kept for two whole days. The peon Narraina Row tied my arms behind my back, pinched my thighs, and struck me on the back, to make confess that I had committed the robbery. I did not confess. In the evening of the same day my father was brought, put in the stocks at four o'clock, and he was there till six on the following morning; but I was detained until the evening of that day. I heard the monyam ask my father for 30 rupees, and I saw my father pay 25 rupees into the hands of the kurnom Veerasawmy Pillay. He went home and got the money. I saw my brother Tonachellom there. I have not complained of this to the tahsildar or the Collector.

(marked) *Ramasawmy.*

Read and explained by the interpreter this 20th day of December 1854, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 15.

No. 15.

The Statement of Vencatachella Rajaulee, son of Maureemoottoo Raujalee, and an Inhabitant of the Village of Harithwaramungalum, in the Talook of Valungimaun, in the Zillah of Combaconum, taken before E. F. Elliot, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 23d day of December 1854. Appendix (E.)

My father cultivated three quarter valee of land, the kist on which was 45 rupees. Last year there was a failure in the crops; and I requested that the land might be placed under amanie, but the tahsildar, named Veejandra Royer, said that he would not do so unless I paid at the rate of 10 rupees per valee in excess of the regular kist; this I refused to do; for which he sent for me and my father; we were both placed in anundal; our legs were tied together; our heads were tied to our feet in a stooping posture; our hands were tied behind us, and a stone was placed on our backs, and we were made to stand in this manner from six in the morning until noon. I was then released by the tahsildar, but my father was taken in custody to the talook of Valungeemaun; this was in Viahsee last year. My father died in the following month. On the same day they took my father's signature to a paper placing our land under ejara.

Last month I was again ill-treated by order of the tahsildar for the non-payment of the kists, amounting altogether to fifty rupees, for which he wanted me to sign a paper binding myself to pay it in three years; but I refused; on which two peons struck me with a whip, I was placed in custody, my house was zufted, and I escaped from confinement to come and complain here.

In Chitree last I complained to the Collector, Mr. Forbes, at Puttoocottah, who said that he had nothing to do with it, but that I must go to the Sub-Collector. Accordingly, on the following month, I complained personally to the Sub-Collector at Cauvarypatam; I delivered no less than six urzees to him, and I saw him personally; when he told me that he would not take notice of the complaint, as the tahsildar had not reported the circumstances to him when he was at the Valungeemaun talook.

(signed) *Venkatachalama Sami.*

Read and explained by the interpreter this 23d day of December 1854, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 16.

The Statement of Wooppalapauty Veerasawmy Naidoo, an Inhabitant of the Village of Edembadoo, in the Talook of Sutteevadoo, in the Zillah of Chittoor, taken before E. F. Elliot, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 23d day of December 1854.

I am a cultivator in the village of Edembadoo; Iyeppa Naidoo, who has come with me, is the village monyam, and Rangana Naidoo, who had come with us, belongs to the next village of Aulapaukum. About three months ago the peishcar, named Punchanaudiah, sent for us, and said that a robbery had been committed at the house of Lingama Naidoo, of Aulapaukum, and that a Vencatagherry man, named Booggadoo, who was present there, had charged us three with being concerned in the robbery; there was an old feud between the inhabitants of the Aulapaukum village and ourselves respecting a watercourse; we denied all knowledge of the robbery, but the peishcar ordered us to be pinioned, by our arms being tied behind us; we were kept in custody that night, and were beaten, because we would not confess the robbery. On the night of the third day we were taken to a tope, near an indigo godown, some way from the village, where, by order of the peishcar, and in his presence, two men, named Yengalappa Naidoo, and Rauvoory Paupah Naidoo, wound a rope tightly round the thighs of myself and Iyeppa Naidoo, to force the blood into the foot, which gave us great pain; and we were again desired to say what we had done with the property, and we said that we had the property, because we could not bear the pain. When we were relieved, we were again obliged to say that we knew nothing about it, upon which we were again tied up; we were kept in custody five days, four of which we were ill-treated in the manner described, and the peishcar said he would not release us unless we paid him; and Rangana Naidoo gave him 150 rupees, and was released, and I and Iyeppa Naidoo sold our lands, a well which cost us 70 rupees; and Iyeppa Naidoo also parted with his moonyamship; and I paid him 50 rupees, and Iyeppa Naidoo 160 rupees, which has ruined us entirely. Fifteen days afterwards we three went to the tahsildar, named Lutchmee Narasiah, at Naugalapoolam, one Indian league from our village, to complain. He told us not to give any raujeenamah to the parties to whom we had sold our property, for that he won't go into our case, and we waited on him continually for one month, when he went to Chittoor without doing anything at all. We then heard of this Committee at Madras, and have come down to make known our grievances.

(marked) *Veerasawmy Naidoo, Iyeppa Naidoo,*
and *Rangava Naidoo.*

Read and explained by the interpreter this 23d day of December 1854, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

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No. 17.

The Statement of Teagaroya Moodely, an Inhabitant of the Village of Vyleek Kavoor, in the Talook of Woottaramulloor, in the Zillah of Chingleput, taken before E. F. Elliot, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 27th day of December 1854.

I HAD cultivated three cawnies. In Aunee last the zilladar Sashiar, Pareavausippoo Moodely the puttamonyam, and the peons, Sheik Emam and Moonysawmy Naik, came to demand a balance of six rupees and odd. I had paid my kist in full, according to the puttah, and held the receipt; the puttamonyam told the zilladar to recover the money, and then the zilladar told the peons to get the money from me. I was then placed with defaulters in front of one Vadagherry Moodelly's house, when the peons, Sheik Emam and Moonysawmy Naik, pinched my thighs, pulled me by the lock of hair till I fell down; pulled me up again by the hair, made me run up and down whilst they pulled me by the lock; and Sheik Emam struck me with his hand on the face. I could not bear the ill-usage, and got one Chinna Vausippoo Moodelly to become security for me, and next day I sold my only bullock and paid the money. I did not complain to the tahsildar Kistmier, because if we go further he detains us twenty, fifteen, or ten days without hearing us.

(signed) *Tiyaganaya Mudeliyar.*

Read and explained by the interpreter this 27th day of December 1854, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 18.

The Statement of Chendrummah, an Inhabitant of the Village of Thundalum, in the Talook of Pareapaulium, in the Zillah of Chingleput, taken before J. B. Norton, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 27th day of December 1854.

MY husband cultivated four cawnies of land up to three years ago. Since that time he has earned his livelihood as a doctor; he had also practised as a doctor before. He is not my husband. My husband died young, and I have lived with Ramasawmy, as man and wife, for sixteen years. About six months ago the village moonsiff, the puttamaniem, and three peons came to my house one night, in the absence of my husband, with a warrant from the tahsildar to make a search for goods stolen from a man whose name I do not know. They took away all the property in the house to the tahsildar's cutcherry at Trivelloor. Ten days after I went to the Collector at Sydapet with a petition. The javabneviss told me my complaint was referred to the tahsildar. I went to the tahsildar, and after some delay, the man who had been robbed was sent for, and in my presence examined the property, which he said was not his. Thereupon I asked that it should be given back to me, but the tahsildar said he would report to the Collector. The property has never been given up. About a month ago my husband returned home, when he was arrested and taken to Trivelloor. I went there; a peon, by name Adam Saib, came to me and said if I would give the tahsildar thirty rupees my husband would be released. I had nothing to give, and my husband is still in the tannah.*

This — mark is of *Chendra.*

Read and explained by the interpreter this 27th day of December 1854, before me,

(signed) *J. B. Norton,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 19.

The Statement of Kauleegaudoo, an Inhabitant of the Village of Moothoocoor, in the Talook of Poonganoor, in the Zillah of Cuddapah, taken on solemn affirmation before E. F. Elliot, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 10th day of January 1855.

I AM a cultivator in the village of Moothoocoor, attached to the zemindary of Poonganoor, in the zillah of Cuddapah. The name of the zemindar is Sunkara Royer, who is the head of the police there, for which he receives a salary from the Circar. The zemindar has a relation, named Veeraygowdoo, who has great influence; this Veeraygowdoo sent for me on one occasion to weed his fields, which I refused to do, since which he bears me a grudge. About two years ago he charged me unjustly with having committed a robbery of plantains in his garden, when he placed me in custody, and kept me 21 days in goal at Poonganoor, where I was cruelly beaten by the peons. After 21 days I was taken to a mountain where there was a ceremony, where I was again ill-treated by the peons, and Veeraygowdoo asked me

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* This is the case alluded to in para. 68.

me for 20 rupees. I said I am a poor man, and could not pay so much; but I sold my bullock, and paid eight rupees, when I was released. I complained of this to the zemindar, by means of an urzee, but no notice was taken. I therefore sent a petition to the Collector, Mr. Murray, who sent it to the zemindar for inquiry; upon which I was called to Poonganoor by two peons from the zemindar, where I was detained 21 days, but I never saw the zemindar's face; during this time I sold my cloth, because I was obliged to pay two annas daily to his peons.

After this I proceeded myself to Cuddapah to complain to the Collector. I was a stranger to the place, and did not know the practice. A duffadar of the Hozoor took me to a well, and told me that people there would get money out of me, and that if I would pay him two rupees he would get my case heard. Afterwards I was taken to Mr. Murray, who listened to all my representations, and told me to return to my village, and that he would send a peon for me in 15 days. I told him that I was a respectable man, paying 40 pagodas kist; that I had been ill-treated and disgraced; and that I would kill myself if he (Mr. Murray) would not do me justice. He advised me to go back to my village, as I had no batta there, and that he would send a peon to inquire; but he has not done so. This was more than a year ago.

(marked) *Kauleegaudoo.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 10th day of January 1855, before me.

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 20.

The Statement of Venkiah, an Inhabitant of the Village of Cherookoorapaudoo, in the Talook of Ponnanore, in the Zillah of Nellore, taken on solemn affirmation before E. F. Elliot, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 13th day of January 1855.

I HAVE a puttah for land which I cultivate in my own village, for which I pay 40 rupees; and I cultivated other land in another village in partnership with another man, named Vooppalapautee Yanadee, who fell into difficulties, and he agreed to divide the land, and that I should continue to pay one half of the kist, namely, thirty rupees. To this the tahsildar, Elleethumdee Vencata Row, would not consent; but afterwards he said he would allow me to cultivate the portion, if I would allow him 20 rupees, which I refused to do, and said that I would go to gentleman. After this I attempted to cultivate the land, but was driven away by the kurnom and talliars, when I went again to the tahsildar, who said that there was a balance of eight rupees on account of the kist, but I maintained I had paid the whole, which was the truth. He then ordered me to be placed in anundal; my head was tied to my feet, in a stooping posture, the kittee was placed on my ears, and I was kept in this position from eight in the morning till noon, when I agreed to pay, and I was released. I then sold one of my buffaloes, and then paid eight rupees to the tahsildar, although it was an unjust demand, for the kist had been paid in full, not only for my portion, but also for that of my partner I presented two petitions to the Sub-Collector at Ramayapatam, but no inquiry was made.

(marked) *Venkiah.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 13th day of January 1855, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 21.

The Statement of Veerappa Chetty, an Inhabitant of the Village of Valavanoor, in the Talook of Veloopooram, in the Zillah of Cuddalore, taken on solemn affirmation before E. F. Elliot, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 17th day of January 1855.

I AM a hawker, and live in the village of Valavanoor. For the last 40 years I have been occupied in taking cloths for sale from village to village. About three years ago the puttamonyam, the moonsiff and the kurnoms of my village were dismissed from the service for some fraud, and three thurfdars were appointed to collect the revenue of the village. One of these, named Sashiangar, soon after his arrival at the village, obtained some betel leaves from my house daily, and on his continuing to demand the same, I remonstrated, saying that the village talliar, the totee and others already take betel from us, why should you extort also, when you receive your salary? He then said that he would put sand in my mouth, and get a tax put upon me. He then persuaded two shopkeepers to charge me with selling tobacco, betel, &c., which Sashingar reported to the tahsildar, directing the usual tax for retailers to be recovered from me. I did not pay, but went to the tahsildar, Appasawmy Moodelly, who told me to pay the tax, and that he would come to the village itself to make inquiry into the business. Ten or twelve days afterwards the tahsildar came, and by this

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time I had erected a hut on Circar land, where I was selling nuts, tobacco, betel, &c., according to the order of the thurfdar. The tahsildar, on seeing my hut, ordered me to remove it, to which I demurred, because I had been made to pay the tax. On this the tahsildar got angry, asking me how I dared to contradict him, and ordered two peons to pull me by the ears and to strike me; and he (tahsildar) also struck me; and then by his order the hut was pulled down, and all the things scattered, which the crowd picked up and took away. I complained of this personally to the Collector, Mr. Davis, who sent orders to the tahsildar to investigate the complaint, when the tahsildar reported that I had placed a hut on the public road, and that therefore he had ordered it to be removed. The Collector, on receiving this explanation, ordered the tahsildar to return the tax to me immediately. To this the tahsildar answered that the amount had been included in the revenue of the village already paid into the treasury, and that therefore he had not the power to comply. The Collector sent me by post his taukeeds, with the answer of the tahsildar, when I addressed the Collector again, pointing out that if he had come himself to make the inquiry he would be satisfied of the justice of my claim. On this last petition the Collector endorsed my statement, as well as that of the tahsildar, but issued no orders; I enclosed this petition, with the other documents received, in an address to the judge, who said that the course had been irregular on the part of the tahsildar, who had no right to remove the hut without his order, and that I might institute an action against him. Before I could do so, Mr. John Bird was appointed Collector of the district, and on the case coming to his notice he ordered the tahsildar to repay me the amount of the tax (3. 0. 2.), which was done accordingly. Soon after this I went to Conjeevaram, and on my return the village kurnom, Mootoosawmy, told me that he had been desired by the monyam Appiar to fix a tax on my dwelling house, which had never been done before, but that he would not do so if I would give half a rupee, which I paid to him. Notwithstanding this, a tax of one rupee fifteen annas and six pice was levied. Up to this period my house had never been taxed; I complained to the Collector, who said that he would inquire at jamabundy time. This was done by Mr. Banbury, three months ago, who issued instructions that my house should not be taxed in future. There was a balance of one rupee due of the tax which had been unjustly put upon my house, and six days after Mr. Banbury had decided the case, the two totees, named Veerappen and Iyencoottie, took me to the monyams, Appoo Iyer and Putchasoobbooroyer, who asked me for the balance; I refused to pay; upon which they told the two peons Nattoo and Naboos Khan not to let me go till I paid. Accordingly these two men caused the totee Iyencoottie to place me in anundal, by tying my head to my feet with my own cloth, and Naboos Khan struck me with his leather belt on the leg; but I still refused to pay, and I was kept in custody till next day, when the peishcar Narrainsawmy came, who inquired of me the reason for refusing to pay, and kept me till eleven o'clock that night, when he sent me to the tahsildar. I had two rupees, which the peons Naboos Khan and Nuttoo took from my person whilst on the road. On the following morning I was produced before the tahsildar, I do not know his name, to whom I complained of the outrage committed by the peons, but he said that I spoke false; and because I did not pay the balance, he placed me in anundal in front of his cutcherry. I could not bear the ill-treatment, and said I would sell my ring; accordingly I was sent with a peon to some of my relations in that village, and I borrowed two rupees from one Angoo Chetty, on the security of my ring, and paid the money. This was about the 15th Kartheegay last (27th November). I proceeded to Cuddalore, and complained to Mr. Banbury, who promised to write to the tahsildar about it, and gave a taukeed to the tahsildar to give me a piece of land on which to place a shop, but the tahsildar has not carried out the order.

(signed) *Viraya Chetti.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 17th day of January 1855, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 22.

The Statement of Aroonachella Moodelly, an Inhabitant of the Village of Teroovumanulloor, in the Talook of Elevanasoor, in the Zillah of Cuddalore, taken on solemn affirmation before E. F. Elliot, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 17th day of January 1855.

I am a weaver and cultivator. There was a robbery in the house of the Sudr Ameen at Cuddalore, at the end of September, last year; I was away from home, and on my way back, in a neighbouring village, I was told that the peons and talliars were in my house, and had maltreated my brother Narrainsawmy and the women of the family. I was, therefore, afraid to go home, but went back to Cuddalore, and complained to Mr. Maltby, the Collector, who referred me to the tahsildar. I went to the tahsildar, named Soobba Royer, whose cutcherry is about three-quarters of a league from my house, who told me to remain till the case came up. I stayed there one day when the dayalet came, when the tahsildar sent me with him to my house, and there I found dayalet Govinda Naiken, the talook peon Kistna Singh, one Narrainsawmy Naiken sent by the tahsildar, puttamonyan Moodroolinga Reddy, kurnom Gungdara Pillay, village moonsiff Vencataramanian, and other puttamonyam.

I was

I was immediately pinioned, and then tied to a tree, where these people struck me with their slippers, after which I was untied, and placed in the stocks, and was again struck by these men till I fainted. When I recovered, I was told to say that the gold which I had in my possession had been given to me by a thief. I was then taken to the tahsildar, where I was kept in custody for 25 days, when I was taken before the tahsildar, who questioned me about the gold; and on my asserting that it was my own property, he observed that I would not speak the truth; handcuffs were put on me, and I was lifted up by my moustaches by a peon named Ramasawmy Naik, and one side of my moustaches were pulled out; my brother was then brought in custody; and he has been so much ill-treated that he said that he had seen me melting something. I was then committed, with several others, and tried at Cuddalore, and we were all acquitted; and the Sudr Ameen sent me and the woman, named Anghee, to the Collector, to give our statements respecting the ill-treatment; Anghee having had a kittee applied to her breast to make her confess. We both appeared before the sub-collector, I think his name is Banbury, who heard us, and our statements were taken down, and we were told to go away; this was, I think, in Kartheegay before last. My brother, who had been so ill-treated, was made a witness in the case; and one Vencatarana Naik, one of the witnesses, was tried for perjury, and sent to the roads for four years.

(signed) *Aruna Chella.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 17th day of January 1855, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 23.

The Statement of Vanamoorthy Nada Pillay, an Inhabitant of the Village of Saurumnadavy, in the Talook of the same name, in the Zillah of Tinnevelly, taken on solemn affirmation before H. Stokes, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 18th day of January 1855.

Last year, as our peesanum (principal paddy crop) failed for the most part for want of rain, we were unable to pay as usual, and we had our fields examined by the Circar servants, who prepared an account of the produce. When the jamabundy was made, we claimed a remission on account of the losses, according to the terms of the agreement entered into in 1837 by us, when Mr. Eden was Collector. As this remission was not allowed, we refused to take our puttahs. The tahsildar, Appavoo Moodelly, then commenced to compel us to pay with great severity, from the month of June to August. I and others were placed in charge of peons, who used to take us out in the sun; sometimes to a rock on the north of our town, and at other times to the sand near the hill. There we were made to stoop, and stones were put on our backs, and were kept in the burning sand. After eight o'clock at night we were let to go to our rice. Such-like ill-treatment was continued during three months, during which we sometimes went to give our petitions to the Collector, who refused to take them. We took these petitions, and appealed to the session court, who transmitted them to the Collector, requesting him to institute an inquiry. Still we got no justice. In the month of September a notice was served upon us, and 25 days after our property was distrained, and afterwards sold. I have already sent my petition to the Commissioners, enclosing the documents; namely, three petitions; extract from the diary of the session judge; account sale of our distrained property, &c.; copy of our deposition before the session court; and account of our balance. Besides what I have mentioned, our women were also ill-treated, prevented from going to water, and kittee was put upon their breasts. On the 11th December I sent an English petition to the Government; a copy of this also I sent with my petition to the Commissioners. The following are the witnesses, Narasoo Ramien, Kistnien, Gopaulien, and Narasimmien.

(signed) *Vanamurtti Nada Pillai.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 18th day of January 1855, before me,

(signed) *H. Stokes,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 248.—Sungarasadaseva Iyer's complaint is to the same effect as the above.

No. 24.

The Statement of Baulambal, an Inhabitant of the Village of Vythesware Covil, in the Talook of Seeyaalee, in the Zillah of Combaconum, taken on solemn affirmation before J. B. Norton, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 20th day of January 1855.

I am a widow. In August last, one Veera Pillay came to me and said that Woolaganauda Tamberan wanted me. I asked what for. He said that it was for bed purpose. I refused

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to go. Ten days afterwards, Veerapillay, Veerappa Naick, Davaroyen, and another whose name I do not know, came to my house, and said that they were ordered by the tamberan, who is also the village moonsiff, to search my house on suspicion of its containing certain property which had been stolen from the third house from mine, about two years before. Veerapillay lived in that house, and they came without any warrant with them. They carried away 13 rupees from my box, an ear ornament, some stones, and so they delivered these to the tamberan. The property was never returned to me. I, too, was taken to the tamberan's house; he was not there. I was taken to a chutrum opposite. After lamp light, about six o'clock in the evening, the tamberan came to the chutrum, accompanied by about 12 or 13 people. I was taken to the covil. About half-past seven, the tamberan came there, and Veerasawmy Naick peon, Veerapillay, Davaroy Pillay, Comara Pillay, all servants of the Pagoda. My mother, who was with me, was told by Veerapa Naik to go to her house, and she went away. Then Veerapa Naik and Veerasawmy Naik took me to another part of the covil where the tamberan was. The peon told me to tell what I knew. I said I was innocent, and knew nothing. The tamberan then said "Take her in." I was taken into a large room, into the covil, by Veerapillay by the hair. Veerapilly then again asked me, "Will you say anything or not?" I said, "What do you wish me to say?" He said, "You seem a great rogue;" and abused me most indecently. I told him not to be so indecent. He slapped me on the head, and I fell down. When I got up again Veerapillay tied my arms behind me by a rope above the elbows. A rope suspended to a beam was then passed behind the rope which tied my arms, and I was hung up about a foot from the ground by Veerapillay and Veerappah Naik. I cried out. Davaroyen prevented my speaking by stuffing cloth into my mouth. Veerapa Naik and Veerapillay applied two kitties, one to each breast, and I fainted. When I came to myself, I found I was lying on the floor near the gate of the covil. The tamberan was there during the whole of the time I was tortured. When I came to myself, he was not there. I then found only Veerapillay and Veerappa Naik by me together with my mother crying, together with some other persons who were in the covil. My mother bid them be witnesses; and my mother took me home afterwards. Four days afterwards, as soon as I was well enough, I and my mother went to complain to the peishcar. He said that Tamberan was a rich and powerful man, and we had better go to the Collector. We went to Mr. Cadell, the assistant magistrate at Cavarypatam, 15 miles from our village. The magistrate instituted an inquiry, took my deposition, and that of my witnesses, and, by order of the magistrate, my person was examined by a native dresser. I asked the magistrate to punish Tamberan and the others, but he said the case must be tried by the court. The case was afterwards tried in October. My person was again examined by an English doctor, but the tamberan was acquitted as well as the rest. As soon as your notice was published, I came up to Madras, and I beg that the records may be sent for.

(Marked) *Balambal.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 20th day of January 1855, before me,

(signed) *J. B. Norton,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

REPORT of a Case disposed of by the Assistant Subordinate Judge, in the Zillah of Combaconum.

No. of the Case.	NAMES OF THE PARTIES.	Crime.	Date of Apprehension.	Date of Leaving the Talook.	Date of Arrival.	SENTENCE.
199. By the Joint Magistrate of Tanjore.	Valambal - - 1 *versus* Oolaganad Tamberan - - 1 Veerapanain - 2 Deyvorayen - 3 Veerapillay - 4 Veerasamy Naik Peon - - 5 Coomarapillay - 6 *Witnesses.* Vytelingapillay and 10 others.	Torture.	2d 2d 2d 11th 11th 11th September 1854.	14th	16th	The prosecutrix deposed that, in consequence of her having refused to cohabit with 1st prisoner, a charge of having stolen property in her house was got up against her; that she was taken to the pagoda by the 5th prisoner, and there ill-treated, as set forth in the charge, by the 2d, 3d, and 4th prisoners. The prosecutrix has marks on her arms and breast, as if she had been so ill-treated. Concerning the marks, certificates of the joint magistrate's dresser, and the zillah surgeon's, have been furnished.

The depositions of the prosecutrix and her witnesses as to the number of blows she received, the manner and place in which she was ill-treated, agree tolerably well, but on all other points they greatly contradict each other; and the circumstances under which the witnesses

witnesses depose that they observed the ill-treatment are so improbable that the court entirely disbelieves their evidence, and orders the release of the first prisoner, who is a respectable person; the investigation against him is not at all supported. From the wounds on prosecutrix's person, there is no doubt of her having been ill-treated, and though the charge is not proved in consequence of the enmity between prosecutrix, her witnesses, and the prisoners from second to sixth, as proved in this case, and in Criminal Cases, Nos. 178, 179, and 180, of 1854, on the file of this court, there is strong suspicion that they did cruelly ill-treat the prosecutrix. The third prisoner is sentenced to find two securities in 50 rupees each, for his good conduct and appearance when required within one year, or to be imprisoned for that period, under clause 1, section 4, Regulation II, of 1822.

The fifth and sixth prisoners are released.

The second and fourth prisoners attempted to prove an alibi. Their witnesses' evidence not being considered satisfactory, they are ordered to find severally two securities in 50 rupees each, for their good conduct and appearance when required within one year, or to be imprisoned for the same period, under clause 1, section 4, Regulation II, of 1822.

By the Acting Subordinate Judge, 17th October 1854.

(signed) *V. H. Levinge,*
Acting Subordinate Judge.

Combaconum Subordinate Court,
18 October 1854.

To the Joint Magistrate of Tanjore.

(True copy.)
(signed) *W. M. Cadell,* Joint Magistrate.

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o. 25.

The Statement of Soobbucka, an Inhabitant of the Village of Colapully, in the Talook of Panoomoor, in the Zillah of Chittoor, taken on solemn affirmation before H. Stokes, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of the alleged Cases of Torture, this 20th day of January 1855.

My late husband was putta manyam of Colapully village, and had a manneum (grant of land) with a dasabundum (a certain share of the produce under a channel); after my husband's death, my relation, Chengle Reddy, gave bribes to the curnum and others, and got the manyam land and dasabundum for himself; my son, Sidder Reddy, of twenty years old, used to ask Chengle Reddy why he gave bribes, and caused this injustice, for which Chengle Reddy bore him a grudge. Sometime ago (about two years) a robbery had been committed at Aroogonda, a village about half a day's journey from my village. About four days before the last Yoogaudy feast (29th of March 1854), some peons came to my village; our enemy, Chengle Reddy, told them something, what, I do not know, about my son; they came and said to him, Vencatarayadoo Reddy, of Poolloor, wants you; they then took him away with them from the field where he was with the ceettee; I was in the house. As my son did not come I went to look for him; I heard two women talking that the peons had taken away my son and were beating him; I went on inquiring for him, and at last, when it was dark, I met two people who told me that the peons seem to be beating some one near a ruined pagoda, which is a little beyond Poolloor, which is near our village; I went there and heard my son's voice; he was crying out abba, amma; I went to speak to the peon; one of them struck me on the nose with his fist, and made it bleed; when I looked round to see my son, he struck me again on the chest with a stick which had an iron ferrule; I fell down senseless; one of the peons dragged me to some distance, they then put me in confinement. After beating my son much, they put his hands in stocks; the next day, as I was crying and beating my mouth, they let me go. I went to my house; they then searched all my house; there was nothing of stolen property, but they took one of the cloths that I had worn, my silver bangles, one brass plate, and my son's earrings. They took us all to the cutcherry, and from that, sent us to the court, and from that to the session court, where my son was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

(marked) *Soobbucka.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 20th day of January 1855, before me,

(signed) *H. Stokes,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 26.

The Information of Audenarrainapah, an Inhabitant of Monja Kautopoory, attached to Poonganoor Zemindaree, in the District of Cuddapah.

I am an inhabitant of Kautopoory, attached to Poonganoor Zemindaree of Cuddapah Zillah. I have two brothers, named Narasapah and Chengle Row; I and Narasapah lived together in a house of our own in Katepoory; and Chengle Row is the head of the district police of Chittoor talook. We have landed property at Katepoory, as well as at Palamanair, in the zillah of Chittoor; I and Narasappah also carry on traffic in sugar, which we buy in Katepoory, and send it for sale at Madras.

About five years ago Junnadee Shunkara Royal, the zemindar and head of police of Poonganoor,

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Poonganoor, sent for me to his house, and asked me to make him a present of 245 rupees, which was the annual average amount of teerwa (assessment) on our lands, on the occasion of his marriage. This sum I refused to pay him, but promised to give him as much as our circumstances would permit. He not having agreed to this, I returned to Katepoory. A year after I proceeded to Chittoor, on account of a case then pending in the civil court, where I received a letter from my brother Narasapah, who stated that some parties were taken up by the said head of police for stealing some grain from the house of a woman named Bhagummah, residing in Katepoory, and that he had tried to persuade them to accuse me of being the plotter of the robbery; that they had refused to comply with his request, but that there was a warrant issued against me by the head of police. On this I forwarded an urzee to Mr. Cochrane, the then magistrate of Cuddapah, complaining against the head of police for concocting the false charge against me, and that gentleman sent a summons to me through the magistrate of Chittoor, directing my attendance before him at Cuddapah. A few weeks after this I returned to Katepoory, with the view of presenting myself before Mr. Cochrane, but on the very night of my arrival thither, which was on the 18th June 1852, my house was surrounded by torch robbers, who broke into my house, and I made my escape by the back door, having, however, recognised some of the robbers as belonging to a neighbouring village, who I was convinced were the party set up by the said head of police and his relation, Moottakooroo Veeriagowdoo, the village police officer, to plunder my house. On the following morning, the 19th of the said month, Veeriagowdoo came to my house and asked me to make my deposition regarding the robbery committed in my house, which I refused to do, telling him that my suspicions were against him. On the 23d the head of police himself arrived at Katepoory, seemingly to institute inquiries about the theft, and although he was satisfied from the evidence of my neighbours that robbery had been committed in my house, yet, with an intention of ruining me, he instigated the village people to put their signatures to a paper, in which it was stated that no robbery was committed. This the principal people refused to do, but some, who were friends to the said head of police and Veeriagowdoo, signed it. I was then asked by the head of police to give my deposition to the above effect. On my declining to do so he ordered me to be kept in custody; and I, on the same day (23d June 1852), sent an urzee to Mr. Forbes, the then magistrate, complaining against the above said injustice. No notice was taken of this complaint, and I remained in custody until the 25th of July of the same year, when I was released on bail; but while I was in custody, the above said head of police and Veeriagowdoo instigated Chinnanagunnagauree Ramoodoo, who was one of the six defendants in a civil suit which I had filed in the moonsiff's court at Madanapully in the year 1851, to lodge a written complaint against me before him, the said head of police, stating that I had taken two men, giving them the appearance of the court peons, with a fabricated writ to his house about eight o'clock at night, and falsely representing it to have been issued by the said moonsiff to seize the property; that I had wickedly carried away the whole of his property about a month before. The head of police having tutored the five other defendants to give their evidence against me, conducted the examination of the case until the 17th of August 1852, when the head of police forwarded, as usual, his report on the case to the magistrate, to whom I also sent a petition, on the same date, complaining against the injustice, and requesting the magistrate to have the case re-examined, and the proceedings of the head of police called for. The magistrate, Mr. Wedderburn, re-examined the case, and dismissed it, as being trumped up and malicious, and I returned to my village. In the middle of 1853 decision was passed in my favour against the six defendants, named Chinnanagunnagauree Ramoodoo, Chinnadoo, Chengadoo, Baleegadoo, Gungooloogaudoo, and Thimmee, by the moonsiff of Madanapully. The amount decreed not having been satisfied by the defendants, I, on the 8th July 1854, presented an urzee to the said court to recover it for me, whereupon the said court issued a warrant under date the 10th July against all the said six defendants, which warrant was executed by the peons of the said court, named Erra Khader and Sheik Hoossain, upon three of the defendants, namely Chinnanagunnagauree Ramoodoo, Baulee-gaudoo, and Gungooloogaudoo, who were pointed out by my brother Narasappah on the 16th of the said month. Two other peons of the said court, named Sheik Eman and Sheik Meeran, seized two persons named Nagadoo and Condadoo in a civil case of another individual, and all these proceeded, on the 17th, to Punganoor, where the remaining three defendants in my case were said to have gone. Not finding them there, the peons left the place with their prisoners, and on the morning of the 18th, on their return, near Mailaputta, the prisoner Gungooloogaudoo was attacked with cholera and became insensible, when the court peons sent the other prisoner, Baulegaudoo, the brother of Gungooloogaudoo, to his village, to bring his two other brothers to have Gungooloogaudoo removed to his house in the village of Gornagoontah. This was done, and Gungooloogaudoo died in his own house on the same night (18th July), in the presence of all the court peons and the prisoners, as well as his relations. Gungooloogaudoo having died after he had been made a prisoner by the court peons, they, as customary in such cases, reported the death, on the morning of the 19th, to Veeriagowdoo, the village police officer, who prohibited the corpse from being buried until he received instructions from the head of police. On the 20th or 21st the head of police deputed Karcoon Rama Row to make his report touching the demise of the said Gungooloogaudoo. The karcoon accordingly went to the village of the deceased, and took down the statement of his brothers and relations, as well as a mahazurnamah of the villagers, and being satisfied that Gungooloogaudoo had died of cholera, ordered the body to be buried. Shortly after Veeriagowdoo arrived, and learning from the karcoon what had transpired, desired the body to be disinterred, because he entertained some suspicions about the death. On its being taken out of the grave, Veeriagowdoo stated that he observed some marks of violence

violence on the body, while there were none. The brothers and other relations of the deceased assured him that the deceased had died of cholera, but not otherwise, and in a word, confirmed the proceedings of the karcoon. After this, Veeriagowdoo ordered the corpse to be re-interred. On the following day he, Veeriagowdoo, returned to Gornagoontah with the head of police and the four court peons, and the body was, at the instance of the head of police, a second time exhumed, when he desired the said peons to make their depositions, accusing me, my brother Narasapah, and a servant of ours, of having beaten and murdered Gungooloogaudoo while in custody on the road. He also caused several respectable people to persuade the peons regarding the same; but they, the peons, sternly rejected. On this the head of police requested the prisoner Bauleegaudoo, the brother, and Nagee, the wife of the deceased, to charge us three with the maltreatment and murder of the deceased. They also refused to make the false complaint. Notwithstanding all this, the head of police and Veeriagowdoo took the said court peons and their prisoners Bauleegaudoo, Chinnanagunnagauree Ramoodoo, Condadoo, and Nagadoo, as well as the said Nagee and Timmee, to Punganoor, where the head of police made Bauleegaudoo and Nagee as prosecutor and prosecutrix; and Chinnanagunnagauree Ramoodoo, Timmee, Condadoo, and Nagadoo as witnesses against the said four court peons, and myself, my brother Narasapah, and a servant of ours, who were not present, on a charge of murder of the said Gungooloogaudoo, taking down the examinations for the prosecutrix falsely. This coming to the knowledge of my brother Narasapah, he despatched two urzees to Mr. Murray, the magistrate of Cuddapah, on the 23d and 25th July 1854, complaining against the perversion of justice, to which no reply was received. The head of police committed the four peons to the sub-criminal court for murder on the 27th July last, and communicated to the said court that he would also commit us three on the same charge as soon as we were apprehended. He, the head of police, accordingly issued a warrant of apprehension against us, but it was not executed, for reasons unknown. The sub-criminal judge, Mr. Hathaway, who tried the case against the peons, being satisfied from the evidence before him of the parties above-named, who declared that the head of police had taken down depositions maliciously in the case, in direct contradiction to what they had stated, and that Gungooloogaudoo had died of cholera, dismissed the case on the 17th August 1854.

I heard of all this at Madanapully, from the peons, who were acquitted, and myself repaired to Cuddapah, intending to lodge my complaint before the magistrate in person in the above matter. While there I was apprehended by Syed Sahib, a peon of the said head of police, by a warrant, under the charge of murder of the said Gungooloogaudoo. I refused to go with him to Poonganoor, apprehending danger to my life, and desired him to take me before the magistrate. He refused to do so, but took me before the town ameen of Cuddapah, who ordered the peon Syed Sahib to conduct me before the magistrate, which the peon promised to do; but he having threatened to beat and disgrace me, I was compelled to leave Cuddapah with him and his two companions the same night. We all arrived at Punganoor in four days, and I was produced before the head of police, who ordered me into custody in his own house, where he holds his cutcherry. There I was kept under restraint for 16 days. About a week after I was thus imprisoned, Veeriagowdoo was sent to me by the head of police, who asked me either to confess that I committed the murder, or to pay 100 rupees to the head of police to obtain my liberty. I refused to do one or the other. On this, Veeriagowdoo caused a rope to be twisted around my right arm from the wrist to the shoulder, and suspended me by the same to a beam for about 10 minutes, and he himself gave me five or six blows with his open hand on my back. This was about 10 o'clock at night, and in the presence of Kistna Reddy, Vencataramunnah, and Moneappah, who are cultivators in and near my village. Not being able to bear this ill-treatment I consented to pay 60 rupees. Veeriagowdoo asked me to pay the money forthwith, and I told him my inability to satisfy it on the spot, and promised to pay it on the following day. He said to me that if the above said three cultivators became security for the money he would liberate me. To this I agreed, and they stood security for me. On the following pay I took my securities with me to Punganoor, and paid the 60 rupees into the hands of Veeriagowdoo in their presence. He, Veeriagowdoo, then took me before the head of police, and informed him of the payment of 60 rupees by me. The head of police then took a deposition from me to the effect that I had not murdered the said Gungooloogaudoo, and let me go. On the 12th of September last I sent my urzees to the magistrate of Cuddapah and the Honourable Government, but had no redress. On the 24th of November 1854, I forwarded a Teloogoo urzee to the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture at Madras, setting forth therein all the troubles to which I had been subjected as above described, and arrived at Madras about the 16th of December last to complain in person. The head of police, having learnt that I had petitioned the Commissioners against him, sent a summons against me in a case of assault, alleged to have been committed by me upon one Comairla Vencataramoodoo, about a year ago, which case had been dismissed by the then assistant magistrate, Mr. Græme, long before.

(signed) *Catypoory Audenaranapah.*

Taken on solemn affirmation before me, at Madras, this 23d day of January 1855, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Member of the Committee for the Investigation of the alleged Cases of Torture in the Madras Presidency.

Appendix (E.)

No. 27.

The Statement of Chellappa Reddy, an Inhabitant of the Village of Valoothalumbadoo, in the Talook of Nauyer, in the Zillah of Chingleput, taken on solemn affirmation before E. F. Elliot, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 24th day of January 1855.

I AM a cultivator, and own about 20 cawnies of land, a portion of which, viz., about one cawny and a quarter, I mortgaged to one Ramasawmy. On the 15th of Avanee last (29th August 1854), the tahsildar, I do not know his name, sent for me, and asked me to execute a raujeenamah, agreeing to sell the land to the said Ramasawmy, which I refused to do; upon which the tahsildar observed, that I appeared to be an obstinate fellow, and asked the kurnom, Nauga Pillay, whether there was any balance against me. On being told that four rupees were due, he ordered the peons present to get the money from me forthwith; accordingly the peons, named Cundappa Naik, Culliana Raujah, Permall Naik, and a fourth seized me by the ears, pulled my head down, thumped me on the back and sides, and pinched me on the thighs. I fell down, and even then they continued to beat me till I fainted; after which I was allowed to go home, and paid the money, ten days afterwards, to the monygar, Ramasawmy Reddy. I complained of this ill-treatment by petition to the Collector, but I have never received any answer. I had never been treated in this way before.

(marked) *Chellappa Reddy.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 24th day of January 1855, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 28.

The Statement of Narrainen, an Inhabitant of the Village of Vivirscooppum, in the Talook of Teroovalen, in the Zillah of Chittoor, taken on solemn affirmation before E. F. Elliot, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 24th day of January 1855.

I CULTIVATE about five cawnies of my own land. Between four and five years ago I borrowed 60 rupees from one Vencatasawmy Naik, for which I was to allow him one-fifth share of the produce as interest. About 18 months ago my son, Ramasawmy, aged about 22, quarrelled with me, and left me. About this time, Vencatasawmy pressed me to pay the money, which I was not able to do, but told him that he might mortgage the fifth share. To this he did not agree, and shortly afterwards he and his brothers got me into a house, where I was asked to execute a deed of sale for the whole of my land. I became alarmed, and signed a cadjan which they prepared. After this I opened a shop at Daverseecooppam, where Vencatasawmy came, and tried to get a raujeenamah from me, but I would not sign it.

In Auvanee last year (August 1854), there was a gang robbery committed at the house of Vencatasawmy Naik, during a marriage, when all his property and documents were carried off; he suspected me, and charged me with the theft. Buddooroodeen, the talook tanadar, came and took me to the monygar's cutcherry at Caveenoor, where he handed me over to the huzzoor duffadar Mookteesur; he took me to a tope south of the village, where the peons, named Ramsingh, and Syed Hoossain, Talliar Cavary Naik, and another, bound my arm with a rope from the wrist to the shoulder; they then tied my arms behind me, and the duffadar mookteesur, with a slipper, struck me several times, desiring me to confess. I was then placed in the stocks, and kept there for a day, when I was taken to my house, which was searched, but nothing was found; the magistrate's peon, named Hyderkhan, was present, and he threatened to ill-treat me again, upon which I paid him two rupees. After the search I was taken to Caveenoor, where I was replaced in the stocks, and two or three days after I was taken to the talook cutcherry, where the tahsildar took down the statements, and forwarded the case to Mr. Sullivan, the magistrate at Vellore, who dismissed the charge against me. In about eight days afterwards the robbers were apprehended in the Salem district with the stolen property. I went to Mr. Sullivan to complain of the ill-treatment I had received, when he told me that I might bring an action against Vencatasawmy if I pleased.

(signed) *Kadekkana Narayanan.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 24th day of January 1855, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 29.

No. 29.

The Statement of Komuttanatha Nynar, an Inhabitant of the Village of Nenmaly, in the Talook of Tindivanam, in the District of South Arcot, taken on solemn affirmation before E. F. Elliot, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 26th day of January 1855.

I PAY 300 rupees kist to the Circar. In Viahsee last, the tahsildar and monygar demanded 20 rupees as a balance due, although I had paid my instalments regularly. I refused to pay; upon which the tahsildar, Daseeca Charry, and the monyagar, Pareesanantha Nynar, knocked me down, and struck me with their hands; this was in the cutcherry, in the presence of all the people, about two Indian hours after lamp-light. I then paid the 20 rupees, expostulating with the tahsildar, for, in truth, there was five rupees due, and produced my puttah and the receipts for payments made.

My father was the meerasee monyam of the village; he died four or five years ago; when I asked the tahsildar to register me as his successor, he asked me to give him some money, and, on my pleading poverty, he reported that I was incapable of filling the office, and taking a bribe from another party, he got him appointed. I never complained about the assault before, but I went to the gentleman about the monyamship.

(signed) *Komattanatha Nayanar.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 26th day of January 1855, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 30.

The Statement of Streeneevaussa Iyengar, an Inhabitant of the Village of Thittay, in the Talook of Paupanausanom, in the Zillah of Tanjore, taken on solemn affirmation before E. F. Elliot, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 26th day of January 1855.

I CULTIVATE two valees of land in the village of Thittay, and pay 60 rupees kist to the Circar; there was a balance of one rupee due in December 1853 on account of this kist; when the peishcar Andeenaranappian demanded payment, I said that the money was not due for four days, but that I would remit it in two days; upon which, by his order, a peon, named Seagaroya Naick, pulled my head down by my hair, and struck me and thumped me, and pinched my thighs, and I paid the rupees on the following day.

I cultivate seven valees of land at Nayeedaloor, for which I pay a kist of 350 rupees. Last year the crops failed, and remission was granted by the Collector to some ryots in the village, but not to me. In May 1854, on my return from the Collector's cutcherry, where I had been to claim a remission, I went to a pagoda in the evening, when the puttamonyam, Sabaputty Iyen, kurnom Shashappien, and the peon, Segaroya Naik, dragged me out into the street by my hair, pressed my head down, struck me on the back, and demanded the payment of 350 rupees kist. I pleaded that I had made claims to the Collector for remission, and that I would act according to his decision, but the peon continued to strike me, and dragged me into the village. Next day I complained to the tahsildar Bauboo Royen, who placed me in custody, and kept me there three days. Ten days afterwards I presented a petition personally to the Collector Forbes, who asked me no questions, refused my remission, and tore up my petition. I have not yet paid the kist; I had never been ill-treated before.

(signed) *Srinivasar Iyangar.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 26th day of January 1855, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 31.

The Statement of Adroomillee Vencataroyadoo, an Inhabitant of the Village of Valpoor, in the Talook of Gooroonaudoo, in the Zillah of Masulipatam, taken on solemn affirmation before J. B. Norton, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 27th day of January 1855.

I AM a cultivator. In the year 1853, 25 rupees were due by me for the kist. The tahsildar Veledanola Dasappa Puntooloo delivered me over into the custody of peons; I was kept three days in the cutcherry; I was beaten; chirathaloo (Teloogoo for kittee) was applied upon me. Five of my buffaloes were sold at five rupees each. In 1854, I told the Collector that I could not cultivate, for my buffaloes were sold. The assistant collector said we must, and the tahsildar was directed to take an agreement from me that I would cultivate. The tahsildar put me in charge of peons, and I was taken into the cutcherry, where

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the tahsildar ordered me to put my signature to the agreement; upon my refusal, I was subjected to gingiri (Teloogoo for anundal); I was then kept in custody for two days; I said I would not sign the agreement, but that I would sign a raujeenama to relinquish my right to the said land; I was at last compelled to sign the agreement. In the same year I made a complaint to the Collector against the acting tahsildar, Covoor Lutchmanan Row, for having arrested and ill-treated certain of my relatives. Summons was issued and I returned to my village, on which Lutchmanan Row issued a summons, and I was taken to the cutcherry by two peons. I was again kept in prison for two days and was beaten. On the third day I was sent with the peons to the Collector, to whom I reported my ill-treatment, but no inquiry was made; I was kept in custody for 24 days, and then the Collector told me to go away.

(signed) *Adanumillee Venkatarayada.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 27th day of January 1855, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 32.

The Statement of Parasoorama Gowndon, an Inhabitant of the Village of Nagatharooputtoo, in the Talook of Teroovuttoor, in the Zillah of Chittoor, taken on solemn affirmation before H. Stokes, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 30th day of January 1855.

I CULTIVATE land, both dry and wet, for which the annual rent to Government is pagodas 10. In 1852 I dug a well in my own dry land, and had cultivation on it. The rate for this dry land was one pagoda. The monegar Cothundaramoodoo and kurnom Cooppiah Pillay asked me to give them one pagoda as present; I refused; they threatened to put mud in my mouth (*i.e.*, ruin me). In 1853, in writing the settlement account, they falsely charged my land with 20 rupees extra, saying that I had made use of an old unclaimed well. I complained to the Collector; he endorsed my petition to the tahsildar, who kept it without notice. I had refused to take my puttah; afterwards, in the month of Anee (June) 1853, they called on me to pay the money; I objected, saying that I had refused my puttah. I was then taken to the tahsildar's cutcherry at Teroovuttoor. The monegar told the tahsildar Venkier that I would not pay without being beaten. The tahsildar then delivered me in charge of peons; the name of one was Paupoo Naik, and the rest I do not recollect, as it was dark; the peons placed me in anundal, pinched my thighs, struck me on the back; I still refused to pay, and said that they might kill me. I then told the tahsildar that my petition had been referred to him for inquiry, and begged him to investigate it. The tahsildar sent the tarafdar Soobier to examine my land; he did so, and took the statements of the villagers, by which it was proved that my field had been irrigated for three months by my own well, and that afterwards, in the month of Pangoonee (March), rain had fallen into the tank. Tarafdar reported all these to the tahsildar, who sent all the papers to the Collector, who refused to remit the 20 rupees extra which have been charged on my land, but fined the monegars and the kurnom three rupees each, for having given false accounts of my lands, and I got no redress as yet. In November last I presented a petition to the Board, who sent it to the Collector, who promised to investigate the case. While I was thus waiting, the monegar, the peon and the taliar caused a warrant to be issued against me; they apprehended me, and demanded the payment of the kist due by me. I refused to pay, whereupon I was subjected to anundal by the monegar, the kurnom and the taliar, and oppressed by them in December. The witnesses for these Colla Gounden, &c.

(signed) *Parasurama Kavundan.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 30th day of January 1855, before me,

(signed) *H. Stokes,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 33.

The Statement of Sooboo Naik, an Inhabitant of the Village of Keerumpaudy, in the Talook of Arcot, in the Zillah of Chittoor, taken on solemn affirmation before H. Stokes, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 30th day of January 1855.

I CULTIVATE lands in two villages, for which I pay to Government 60 rupees a year; while so, in 1851, there was a complaint against the monegar and kurnom of the village that they had made excess collection. I gave evidence, and told how much I had paid, whereupon the charge was proved, and they were fined half a rupee each. For this they bore me a grudge. In the month of Thye last year they were collecting the kist for our village. They took us to Arcot. I and several others got money from a merchant named Lutchmana Moodelly, to pay our kist. I had before paid ten rupees; and on this occasion I paid eight rupees. I asked for a receipt, but the monegar and the village shroff's kurnum would

would not give me any receipt. I said I would complain to the tahsildar. They made the peon run before me, and tell the tahsildar that I owed 20 rupees. The tahsildar was then inside the house. The duffadar then made the peons to pinch my thighs and ears, beat me on my head; and the tahsildar came out and directed the peons to collect the money from me. And the peon Sheik Ally tied my cloth about my neck, and dragged me up and down for a long time. All these took place in the month of Thye 1853. The witnesses for these are Kistnappa Naik, Kistnen, Casavien.

(signed) *Sappunayakan.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 30th day of January 1855, before me,

(signed) *H. Stokes,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 34.

The Statement of Naugadoo, an Inhabitant of the Village of Cavooloor, in the Talook of Panium, in the Zillah of Kurnool, taken on solemn affirmation before E. F. Elliot, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 30th day of January 1855.

I WAS the meerasee village talliar, as my ancestors had been before me. There was a well, the only one in the village, which the inhabitants used. Ramoo, the reddy of the village, blocked up the passage to the well, on which we complained to the village authorities; but as there was no notice taken of it, we went to the gentleman, Mr. Conway, who examined the case, and fined the reddy in 10 rupees; on which he partly removed the hedge he put up, but not sufficiently. We therefore appealed a second time to the gentleman, who fined the reddy a second time in five rupees. In consequence of my having complained, the reddy bore me malice, and in about six weeks after this, he reported that property to the value of 550 rupees had been carried off by robbers, who entered the house by a hole made in the roof, and said that he suspected me and the other talliars of the robbery. By direction of the amooldar or tahsildar, the carkone Soobba Royadoo inquired into the case, and I and eight others who were in custody were taken to the house, and each of us were made to go through the hole to try which filled the opening. On the tahsildar's report of the case, the gentleman, Mr. Conway, fined Ramoo Reddy in 30 rupees for making a false charge, and we were released.

There are 12 houses or families which perform the duties of talliars, and for which there are enam lands. The quantity of land cultivated by us is 36 yakarars, for which we used to pay in the aggregate 10 rupees; but through the spite of Ramoo Reddy, he got the amooldar to set aside the enam, and called upon us to pay the full kist of 45 rupees upon 12 yakarars, which we refused to pay, when we were taken to the cutcherry of the amooldar, named Muddava Royoodoo, who ordered the peons to recover the money from us, and in his presence, and in that of Ramoo Reddy, I, as well as seven others, were forced to stand in a stooping posture, with our fingers touching our toes, and not allowed to get up for several hours. In the evening of the same day, one Siddoo Naik became security for the payment of the money, and we were then released. After this period, we were no longer allowed to cultivate 12 of the 36 yakarars, which were given to another party, and I and three other talliars have been deprived of our meerasee talliarship. We want back our situations.

(marked) *Naugadoo.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 30th day of January 1855, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 35.

The Statement of Pauvaday Padyachee, an Inhabitant of the Village of Chengalmadoo, in the Talook of Munnarcoody, in the Zillah of South Arcot, taken on solemn affirmation before H. Stokes, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 1st day of February 1855.

I CULTIVATE lands, paying annually 50 rupees to Government. In Fusly 1255, I gave durkast for certain lands. When they wanted to take from me an agreement to pay for this land, I objected, because a certain field, No. 237 of dry land, was not entered in it. They insisted on my signing; and in the month of Arpisi, about the Dwepavali feast, the talook serastadar Aunonda Royer caused the peons Peroomall Naik and others to beat me, pinch me, to force me to sign. I still refused. They then put me in confinement under the charge of a taliar. Afterwards, when the jamabundy came, the Assistant Collector, Mr. Banbury, came to distribute puttas. I objected to take mine. He ordered the tahsildar to institute inquiries, who told me to wait, and he would see about it. As the time for paying kist was

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near, in the month of Viasee (May) I went to my village. When there, the putta monegar of another village, Chellaperoomah Pillay, ordered the station peon to collect the money from me. I refused to pay, when they put me in anundal; beat me on my back. This was in the morning. They then took me to the talook cutcherry at Munnar Covil; and the next morning, when the tahsildar was absent, the serastadar Aunonda Royer again ordered the peons to ill-treat me. The peons then took me inside the cutcherry, and two peons on each side pinched my thighs and ears, beat me on my back mercilessly, pulled me by my moustaches, which was very excruciating. I then took out the decrees of the Board of Revenue and the Court, placed them on the ground with money on them, and adjured the peons by oath on the Collector, &c., not to take it unless it was just; but they paid no regard to what I said, and took the money. Many of my neighbours know this to be true. If I name them they will not come; but if a peon is sent with me I will bring them.

(signed) *Pavadai Puji.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 1st day of February 1855, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 36.

The Statement of Chenchoo Raumoodoo, an Inhabitant of the Village of Noocanapullay, in the Talook of Ravoor, in the Zillah of Nellore, taken on solemn affirmation before E. F. Elliot, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 1st day of February 1855.

I AND the party now present, named Yengul Reddy, cultivated one gorroo of land. In Fusly 63 we first raised a crop of paddy and paid the full kist; we next cultivated Nullanaree, for which the kist is but one half, which we also paid to the kurnom Soobbooroyadoo, but got no receipt from him. This kurnom embezzled some money, which was reported to the Collector by a former kurnom, and an inquiry was ordered to be made, and the tahsildar investigated the matter; he told us that he had examined the accounts of the kurnom, by which it did not appear that we had paid, and called upon us to produce receipts if we had done so; but he (Babakhan Saib) would not listen, and ordered the peons to place us in anundal by tying our heads down to our feet, and the peons beat us with their hands; this continued for four Indian hours. We were then released on our promising to pay the money in four days.

We proceeded to Nellore, where we saw the young gentleman (we do not know his name) who heard our case, and who sent a summons to the kurnom and the witnesses. Upon their arrival he commenced to examine the witnesses, at which time he received an urzee from the tahsildar to say that we had failed to pay our kist according to our undertaking; upon which he told us to go back and pay the amount, and that he would then go on with the case. We did as we were told, went to the village, and paid the balance demanded, namely 12 rupees, after which we returned to Nellore, when the young gentleman heard the witnesses, who made out a case; but the javob nevis deceived him, and the gentleman told us to go away; but we asked him to endorse our petition, which he declined to do. We then appealed to the principal Collector, Mr. Ratliff, who said that he would inquire into the case, and we stayed there eight days, during which period we asked him several times to hear us; at last he got angry and told us to go away, and we were shoved away.

(marked) *Chenchoo Raumoodoo,*
Yengul Reddy.

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 1st day of February 1855, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 37.

The Statement of Appanda Nynar, an Inhabitant of the Village of Terooparumboor, in the Talook of Teroovuttoor, in the Zillah of Chittoor, taken on solemn affirmation before E. F. Elliot, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 1st day of February 1855.

I HAVE five cawnies of land, of which I cultivate portions, according to the quantity of water available. Of waste land there is about a cawny, part of which I also ploughed, to prevent others from getting a puttah for it, as there was not much water in the tank; for the waste land thus turned up by me the sheristadar prepared a puttah for one rupee and twelve annas, which I refused to pay, and presented the case to the Collector in a petition, which was referred to the tahsildar; but no inquiry was made. In Auvanee, three years ago, the tahsildar sent for me, and desired me to pay the money. I objected, on the ground that I had not signed the puttah; thereupon the tahsildar, Venkoo Iyer, told a peon to take me away and recover the money; the peon shoved me out, but I was re-called by the

tahsildar

tahsildar and asked once more to pay, but I refused; he then directed the peon to recover the money from me. The peon took me into the street in front of the cutcherry, where he pulled down my head by the cloth which was round my neck, and held me so for about two Indian hours, when I felt pain, and tried to rise, on which the peon struck me on the back of the neck. I was kept the whole of that day without food. I sent to my village, got the money, and paid the money, that is one rupee and twelve annas, and I was then released. I complained of this personally to Mr. Binning, the sub-collector, who said that he would refer the petition to the tahsildar, but I never heard whether he did. I have never been ill-treated on any other occasion, but all defaulters are treated in this way. I have seen great numbers, not only placed in anundal, but the kittee applied to the fingers; and there is a whip hung up in the cutcherry with three thongs, which is also occasionally used on Sudra defaulters, but not on Brahmins.

(signed) *Appanaday Nayanar.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 1st day of February 1855, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 38.

The Statement of Putchiappa Naik, an Inhabitant of the Village of Condasamoodrum, in the Talook of Caroongoolee, in the Zillah of Chingleput, taken on solemn affirmation before E. F. Elliot, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 2d day of February 1855.

I HAVE three cawnies of poonjay land, my own property, on which I sunk a well, which cost me 30 rupees; after I had sunk the well they raised the kist and charged me for nunjay land on the cawny in which the well had been sunk, and I was persecuted into payment. Last year I cultivated some chillies on this land, which failed totally, and I claimed remission in consequence, but they would not allow it, and in May last year I was taken by the zilladar, whose name I do not know, to the talook cutcherry, where the tahsildar Ramasawmy Iyah questioned me on my objections, and on giving my reasons he ordered me to be placed in the sun for two Indian hours; and on the same day he made me over to the zilladar, directing him to recover the money. The zilladar took me on the same day to a village named Poodooputtoo, where I was kept that night; on the following morning the zilladar asked me whether I was prepared to pay the money. I begged for ten days' time, but he said that the time to pay the money into the treasury was already passed, and that I must pay immediately; and I was taken out by a peon, named Mohedeen Saib, and placed in anundal by my head being tied down to my feet. After having been kept so about an hour, I got the rope off my feet, and raised myself, when the zilladar ordered the peon to bring the kittee, but I begged very hard that he would not ill-treat me, and promised faithfully to pay the money in to-day. At last the zilladar said he would send me home by a peon if I would undertake to pay on the following day, to which I was obliged to submit, and I was taken to my own village by the same peon, where I sold one of my bullocks for seven rupees, and paid the balance due, viz., two rupees, to the shroff, and I obtained a receipt. I did not complain to the Collector, because I thought I was so treated by order of the gentleman; I had never been treated in this manner before, but I used to be kept in custody and threatened till I paid the kist.

(marked) *Putchiappa Naik.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 2d day of February 1855, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 39.

The Statement of Kundasawmy Gowndon, an Inhabitant of the Village of Vothiathoor, in the Talook of Vellore, in the Zillah of Chittoor, taken on solemn affirmation before H. Stokes, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 2d day of February 1855.

IN Fusly 1260, Owcoilconda Jagheer was resumed, and the Collector ordered our lands to be assessed on an average of ten years. My land was charged too high; I complained to the Board, who referred my case to the Collector; an inquiry was made, and it was proved that my land was charged too high, and the excess was put upon other lands. Before I got redress I refused to take my puttah, for which the head assistant collector, Mr. Sullivan, fined me, had me put in confinement, and took me with him to Calastry, when I was let go. This happened in Fusly 1262. In the last year the crops everywhere failed; remission for withered crop was generally allowed, but none was allowed to me, so I refused to pay. At length, in the month of April, the Pullecondah tahsildar, Bauboo Row, had me brought to his cutcherry, placed in confinement for two days, when I paid the money. Besides the above,

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above, in Fusly 1260, I owed a balance of 13½ rupees, on which the tahsildar sold my property to the value of 20 rupees, and also took away some of my property. In the month of Aunee they handcuffed me, and confined me in a room, and this was done by order of the tahsildar of Teroovalum.

(signed) *Kandasami Kaundan.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 2d day of February 1855, before me,

(signed) *H. Stokes,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 40.

The Statement of Nullandy Naik, an Inhabitant of the Talook of Chingleput, in the Zillah of Chingleput, taken on solemn affirmation before H. Stokes, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 5th day of February 1855.

Six months ago, Jaganauthen, the tahsildar of Teerookkalicondrum, caused to be apprehended my son, Andyappa Naik, as he was in the house of his kept woman, on suspicion of having committed a robbery in the house of a certain Chetty in Chingleput. They then came and searched my house, but nothing was found. They then took my son, my son's wife, with myself, at night outside the village; at midnight they tied him up by his hands to a tamarind tree, and, while he was hanging in the air, they beat him with tamarind switches, and told him to confess. They kept him for one Indian hour, and let him down. They, also, in the same way, tied my son's wife, Yellumah, and urged her to confess, but she would not. They then let her go; she went home and died eight days after. My son was sent to the court, and, on the evidence of false witnesses, was sentenced to, as I understand, seven years' imprisonment. The tahsildar was present when my son was so ill-treated. I do not know the names of the three peons who were employed to beat my son. He mentioned to the judge that he had been tortured, but no notice was taken.

(marked) *Nullanda Naik.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 5th day of February 1855, before me,

(signed) *H. Stokes,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 41.

The Statement of Mooneappah Moodelly, an Inhabitant of the Village of Coviloor, in the Talook of Vunthavasi, in the Zillah of Chittore, taken on solemn affirmation before H. Stokes, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 5th day of February 1855.

We are cultivators. About three years ago a theft had been committed somewhere. The police of the Vunthavasi talook, viz., Govinda Naik, the duffadar, tanadar Syed Hoossain, peon Soma Gooroosawmy Naik, and Ramasawmy Naik, and Sashachella Naik, out of employ, came to our village and at night seized me, Veerasawmy Moodelly, and another Mooneappa Moodelly, and took us all to a cow-shed in the village; they tied us all three by the hands, hung us up to the roof of the shed, and beat us, telling us to acknowledge that we had received the property, or else to give them 50 rupees. They kept us till midnight, when we agreed to pay 25 rupees, and they then let us down; and peon Gooroosawmy Naik went with Mooneappa Moodelly, who got 25 rupees, and we were let go; afterwards we complained of this to the magistrate and proved our statement, both as regards the beating and the extortion, but we got no redress.

(marked) *Mooneapa Moodelly.*

Veerasawmy Moodelly makes the same statements.

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 5th day of February 1855, before me,

(signed) *H. Stokes,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 42.

The Statement of Kistniar, an Inhabitant of the Village of Arcot, in the Talook of Teroocovooloor, in the Zillah of South Arcot, taken on solemn affirmation before E. F. Elliot, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 5th day of February 1855.

I have 20 cawnies of land, of which I cultivated eight cawnies in the year 1850, the kist for which is 80 rupees. In the year 1850 there was a balance against me on account of

of the kist of 20 rupees. At the instigation of the Puttamonyam, who is a cousin of my own, and with whom I am on bad terms, the tahsildar Pondoo Rungo Royer insisted on immediate payment, although I told him that I had sent my produce to Pondicherry for sale, and that I would pay in four days; but he would not attend to this request, and by his order, and in his presence, the peons first struck me several times, after which one of the peons, whose name I do not know, under the superintendence of the duffadar Kistnama Naik, placed a kittee on each of my hands, on which they stood till I fell down from pain; they lifted me up and pinched me on the thighs till I fell down again. I was taken close to the tahsildar with the kittees still upon my hands, who repeated his question whether I would pay or not; I was then obliged to sell a piece of land for 14 rupees, which was worth about 100 rupees, to one Ramoo Soobbrama Bramin, who was then present; and for the remaining balance of six rupees, two of my buffaloes, which had been seized, were sold. I complained of this ill-treatment to the head assistant collector, Mr. MacDonald, who rejected my case by saying, that if I had paid the money the ill-treatment would not have occurred. I have never quite recovered from the effects of the injury I received on that day. On a year previous to 1850, I had met some ill-treatment.

(signed) *Krishnaiyan.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 5th day of February 1855, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 43.

The Statement of Paupoo, an Inhabitant of the Village of Arcot, in the Talook of Terooco-vooloor, in the Zillah of South Arcot, taken on solemn affirmation before E. F. Elliot, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 5th day of February 1855.

I AND my brother Sevaroyen cultivate about 10 cawnies of our own. Three years ago an instalment of six rupees became due, for which instant payment was demanded by the puttamanyam, named Iyahvian and Ramakistnian. I told them that my brother was gone for the money; but they would not give any time, and the peons were ordered to take me away. I was taken to a tree in the village, where my feet were bound, and a peon named Daul Beg flogged me with his leathern belt till it went to pieces; and then the totee Kistnen brought tamarind twigs, with which the same peon struck me on the back till I bled. At this time my brother came with the money; and because he remonstrated about my being punished, he was also struck with tamarind twigs till blood came. We complained to the tahsildar, Runga Row; but he dismissed us, saying, "What complaint is there, when you were flogged for not paying the Circar money?"

Subsequently I made an application to cultivate a cawny of land which had been lying waste for 20 years, one-fourth of which said cawny belonged to the puttamonyams. One day whilst I was ploughing, both puttamonyams, and a nephew of theirs, named Sashian, came to the spot with sticks, and assaulted me very seriously, and likewise they ill-treated my buffaloes. I received serious injury to my back, and one of my buffaloes died from the blows inflicted by these men. I complained to the tahsildar, and I was directed to go on with the cultivation; but no inquiry was made respecting the severe beating I had received. I did not complain to the gentlemen, for the puttamonyams may say and do what they please.

(marked) *Paupoo.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 5th day of February 1855, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 44.

The Statement of Ramasawmy Pillay, an Inhabitant of the Village of Wolaguncattan, in the Talook of Kullacoorchee, in the Zillah of South Arcot, taken on solemn affirmation before E. F. Elliot, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 30th day of January 1855.

IN June three years ago there was a balance against me for kist of 8 rupees and 12 annas, which I paid to the shroff Teroovengada Pillay, in the presence of one of the puttamonyams named Mootoo Woodyan, and received a receipt for the same. Ten days afterwards, another puttamonyam, named Vydianaudawoodyan came to the village to collect kist, on which occasion the shroff begged me to pay the money again, and that he would refund it; but I refused to do so. Yet notwithstanding that I had a receipt for the same, the puttamonyam insisted upon my paying, and directed the duffadar, named Narraina Naik, to recover the money from me, who took me to a tamarind tree, where I was made to stand in anundal, by my head being tied to my feet with a rope. I was then recommended to give a sheep to

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the duffadar; and accordingly I sent one Vencatachella Woodyan to my house, where he got a sheep, and gave it to the duffadar. I was then released, and on the following day I was taken to the tahsildar Naraniangar, to whom I produced the receipts, but he told me to pay the money, and that he would then inquire into the case, which I refused to do, when he gave me a slap on the face, and ordered the same duffadar to get the money from me. He took me to the west of the cutcherry, where there are three trees, and there he and the puttamonyam Vydianaud Woodyan pressed my head down into a stooping position; the duffadar struck me on the face, and Vydeanaudon kicked me; and I was kept in this way from between two and three till sunset, when one Veera Pillay, the kurnum of the village of Nullattoor, undertook to pay the amount for me, when I was released. He paid the money, and still holds the receipt, as I have an account with him.

About the 12th of last month, whilst I was preparing to come to Madras to appear before the Committee, one Vencatachella Woodyan said to me, "You will not go, for there will be a complaint against you." There was a theft in the house of one Palany Moottoo Woodyan four days before, and he told me that Vydinaudon, the puttamonyam, had been directed by the tahsildar to charge me with being concerned. On the following morning, the tahsildar, the police moosaruff named Kistniur, duffadar Mooruth Saib, and peons Syed Ally and Mohomed Hoossain, came to the house of a Brahmin; and the peon Syed Ally came and took me to the tahsildar, who told me that I was suspected of the theft, and that he will search my house, which was done by the duffadar and the peons, but nothing was found. The tahsildar then asked me why I was going to Madras, and I told him "To complain, and recover my money." Upon which he spoke to me tauntingly, shoved me by the neck, and the others took me to the tamarind tree, where my arms were pinioned behind me, and I was drawn up by a rope to a branch of the tree. I cried out very loud, which brought all the females of my family there, and they cried. I was then let down, and the peons and the others struck me and kicked me till I fainted. I was kept in custody the remainder of that day, the whole of the night. On the following morning, Aroonachella Woodyun, another puttamonyam, and Palany Moottoo Woodyun, the man who was robbed, advised me to pay 35 rupees to the tahsildar, and that I should then be released. Upon which, I spoke to one Nullaperoomaul Pillay, who undertook to pay the money on the mortgage of my ground, and I gave him a writing to that effect. He then went away with Aroonachella Woodyan and Palany Moottoo Woodyan, and about noon I was released.

I did not complain to the Collector about the second payment of the kist, and the ill-treatment I had received; for on two former occasions, when I appealed to the Collector, he referred me back to the tahsildar, and no inquiry whatever was made.

(signed) *Ramasami Pillai.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 30th day of January 1855, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 45.

The Statement of Soobbanna, an Inhabitant of the Village of Codoor, in the Talook of Goodeevadah, in the Zillah of Masulipatam, taken on solemn affirmation before E. F. Elliot, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 31st day of January 1855.

I AND the five others now present, named Veeraragavooloo, Vencata Gopauloo, Veeranna, Poolliah, and Janakee Ramoodoo, are inhabitants of Codoor, in the talook of Goodeevandah, in the zillah of Masulipatam. We and several others of our village signed the petition now produced, and sent it to the Committee, to which we got an answer directing us to appear, and accordingly we have come from our village. We, now present, have all lands of our own in the said village, which we cultivate; in addition to which we generally cultivated lands in the villages of Roodrapauka and Golevapullee. In Fusly 1259 and 1260, the lands were all classified, and each cultivator was responsible for his own share; but in Fusly 1261 this was changed, and the village was held responsible in a body for the whole kist. In Fusly 1261 and 1262 there was a general failure in the crops from excessive rain, but we were called upon by the talook tahsildar, Valeedandla Dausappa Puntooloo, to pay the kist in full according to our agreement, and he threatened us with ill-treatment if we failed to pay. Some of the villagers, those who could afford it, paid at the rate of their share of the kist, and they were called upon to name the defaulters, and to point out their property, or they would be made liable for the balance. Veeranna (now present) was one of the defaulters, against whom there was a balance of 192 rupees. I was called upon to produce him, which I did, and he sold his land and cattle and paid 150 rupees; and for the balance, Veeranna himself being an old man, they took his nephew, Baloosoo Veerasawmy, and placed him in gingheeree, which is tying his head to his feet. This was in my presence; and I saw the peons beat him by order of the tahsildar; when he could no longer bear the ill-treatment, he gave security, sold his own cattle, and paid the balance. Others were treated in the same way. In Fusly 1263 the Kistna overflowed its banks, and destroyed the seed which had been sown by some of the villagers, and many of them left the village altogether for fear of ill-treatment.

ill-treatment. I and the others present declined to cultivate land in the villages of Roodrapauka and Golevaypullee, because we had suffered great losses, and no consideration was shown to us; but we intended to go on cultivating land in our own village of Codoor. This did not satisfy the tahsildar Valeedundla Dausappa Puntooloo, but he wanted us to sign an agreement to proceed with the cultivation in the other villages also; and because we resisted he sent for us, and made us follow him from village to village for more than a month; and at last we could endure it no longer, and signed the agreement. Most of the ryots were too poor to cultivate at all, and the few that did do so, suffered greatly from the want of rain, for the crops nearly all failed. I and a few others had a little produce. I used to cultivate five khuths in the village of Roodrapauka, but in Fusly 1263 I cultivated only one, and the produce from it did not value more than 60 or 70 rupees, but I was called upon to pay a kist of 200 rupees, and because I could not pay it, I was ill-treated by the tahsildar; my head was tied to my feet, and I was struck, and much ill-treated in several ways, and I was obliged to sell my cattle to pay the balance. Subsequently, at jamabundy time, the tahsildar wanted us to renew our agreement, which we positively refused to do, when we were produced before the head assistant, Mr. Holloway, who also asked us to proceed with the cultivation, and on our still refusing to do so, having explained the great losses we sustained, he directed the tahsildar to get the agreement from us, and I, with the five persons now present, as well as 12 more, were sent to the talook cutcherry, where we were all locked up in one room, and kept for two days, without being allowed to take our meals, and I and Veeraragavooloo were placed in anundal by peons, in the presence of the tahsildar, and we were thus again forced to sign a cultivation agreement. Soon after this the tahsildar, Valeedundla Dausappa Puntooloo became sick, and he was succeeded by Covoor Lutchmana Row, who ordered us all to be assembled in the village of Goodeevaudah, where he oppressed us in the most cruel manner. He placed sand-bags upon all our backs; he applied a kittee to my hands, also to the hands of Vencatagopauloo and Janakeeramadoo, now present, as well as to some others. This was done to recover 800 rupees, which was said to be the balance due by us on all cultivations; and they seized and sold the cattle belonging to the ryots. This was just before the commencement of Fusly 1264. On the 30th July 1854, we sent a petition to the principal Collector, Mr. Lushington; on the 2d August to the head assistant, Mr. Holloway; and, on the 5th August, to the Commissioner of the Northern Circars, but there was no answer to any of these appeals. We went on with the cultivation of our village only. When the acting tahsildar, Covoor Lutchmana Row, learnt that we had sent petitions, he sent a zilladar, named Brummajee, with four peons, who forcibly stopped our cultivation, and would not let us go on, and took me and twelve others to the talook cutcherry, at the village of Goodevaudah, where we were locked up in a room, and kept for three days. About seven o'clock on the morning of the fourth day, I and others were brought before the tahsildar, who asked us whether we intended to go on with the cultivation in the villages of Roodrapauka and Golevaypullee, or whether we meant to pay the kist immediately; he asked us what use there was in sending petitions to gentlemen. My head was then tied down to my feet, the kittee was applied to my fingers, and I was beat, and the same was done to those present now, with the exception of Pooliah, who was not there; and we were locked up again, and altogether we were kept there for 11 days. Whilst we were thus under detention, one Adoosoomullee Vencataroyoodoo, and Appanna, went to Masulipatam on our behalf, and presented petitions to the principal Collector's head assistant and the judge, and the latter endorsed the petition, now produced, dated 25th of August, and one day two duffadars arrived from the Hazoor with a summons for us; the door was unlocked by the talook duffadar, and we acknowledged the summons by endorsing our names thereon, and we were taken by the Hazoor dalayets to Masulipatam, and we were detained under charge of peons at the Collector's cutcherry at Masulipatum for 26 days. On the first day of our arrival at Masulipatam we were brought before Mr. Lushington, to whom we stated all these things, and how we had been ill-treated, and assured him that we could not carry on the cultivation. We saw him frequently afterwards, till on the 26th day, when he sent for us, and told us that we had better return home and go on with the cultivation in the other villages as well as our own. We told him that we could not do so, more particularly as the time was gone by far. After being detained 11 days in the talook cutcherry, where we had been shamefully treated, he had himself kept us 26 days without reason, and without giving us any redress, and then he dismissed us, and told us to go home. We got back to our village towards the end of September, and found the crops in our own village spoilt from our long absence. After we received the letter from this Committee calling upon us to appear at Madras, the jemadar and peons from Hazoor came to the village in search of us, but we concealed ourselves. We left our village on the 7th January.

(signed) *Subba.*
Venkatagopalu.
Veraghuvalu.
Vara.

(marked) *Pooliah.*
Veeranna.

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 31st day of January 1855, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

Appendix (E.)

No. 46.

The Statement of Yerra Caulastry Chetty, an Inhabitant of the Village of Chinnambadoo, in the Talook of Pariapauliam, in the Zillah of Chingleput, taken on solemn affirmation before E. F. Elliot, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 8th day of February 1855.

Chinna Caulastry Chetty, now present, is my son. We are weavers, and live together in my own house. I know Chengulroy Chetty, and recollect his sleeping at my house on the 6th of Margulee last (19th December); I think he came to my house on his way from Arnee to Madras, accompanied by a cooly named Jada Vencataramoodoo, who carried a bundle. Chengleroya Chetty slept that night in the same room with me, and my son occupied another room; the cooly and two servant boys slept in the hall; the bundle was left on a bench in the naday. On the following morning the bundle was missing, and a hole was found in the wall of the house. I and Chengulroy Chetty went together to report the robbery to the moonsiff; he directed the talliar Moottadoo to accompany us, with instructions to close the hole, and that he would come himself about ten o'clock; the hole was closed accordingly, with the assistance of the talliar. At one o'clock, Mylappa Moodely, Moottappa Ramasawmy Moodely, Aroonachella Moodely, the moonsiff, his son Vadachella Moodely, the kurnum Vencatanaroosoo Pillay, with two more talliars, came and sat on the pial of the house opposite to mine; the talliar Moottadoo came for me, and Mylappa Moodely questioned me about the robbery; and when I told him that the hole had been closed by the order of the moonsiff, he got very angry, and gave me a slap on the face, which knocked me down; and because my son remonstrated, he struck him also, and sent him to some distance by a talliar; he then sent for the two servant boys, whom he accused of taking the bundle, and struck them both, and threatened them to hoist them up to the beam unless they confessed that they and we had taken the bundle; as he was about to do so, the moonsiff interfered, and the boys were sent away; after this they all entered into my house to see the place where the hole had been made, and there Mylappa Moodely assaulted both me and my son again. Subsequently I was taken to the house of one Doddee Chengalee Chetty, where Moottappa Ramasawmy Moodely recommended that I should compromise the case, as the robbery had been committed in my house, observing that I was an old man, would be put to great inconvenience if I was sent to Chingleput to be tried, where I should be handcuffed and disgraced, and that I had better pay 200 rupees at once. I pleaded my circumstances, and said I could not pay such a sum; at last he said that 140 rupees would be taken, but that it must be paid forthwith, for Mylappa Moodely would not leave the place till he got the money. I then promised I would raise the money by mortgaging my house, and that I would positively pay the next day; upon which he (Mootta Ramasawmy) declared the four peons would come for me if I failed. I could not get the money by noon, on the following day, when those talliars came for me and took me to the place where Mylappa Moodely and others were assembled; from thence they all adjourned to the house opposite to mine. I then went and got the 100 rupees, which I borrowed from a Chettyman; when I brought back this 100 rupees they refused to take it, but wanted the whole 140 rupees, or security for the balance; I then sent my son to my own house to get a jewel, and he brought a reddy goondy addegay. I had already paid the 100 rupees into the hands of Mootteppen Ramasawmy Moodely before my son went for the jewel, and Mylappa Moodely was called in and the money was paid to him; when my son brought the addegay, he delivered it to Doddee Chengadoo, who handed it over to Moottappa Ramasawmy Moodely, who put it in his girdle cloth. After this the whole party assembled in the naday, where the kurnum wrote something which I was desired to sign; I told him to read it out; upon this Mylappa Moodely got very angry, and threatened to strike me, and I then told my son to sign it, which he did. I do not know what the cadjan contained; I did not read it. It was about ten o'clock at night.

(marked) *Yerra Caulastry Chetty.*
(signed) *Chinna Kalustri Setti.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 8th day of February 1855, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

The Statement of Chengulroya Chitty, an Inhabitant of Washermanpettah of Madras, taken on solemn affirmation before E. F. Elliot, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 8th day of February 1855.

I am an inhabitant of Madras, residing at Washermanpettah. By trade I am a weaver, but I act as a broker for several houses of agency and merchants by giving orders to weavers for handkerchiefs in the piece in various places in the mofussil. In the beginning of December last I went to Arnee, to get from the weavers there the work which I had given them. I despatched from thence a bale of piece goods, and followed myself, accompanied by a cooly named Jada Vencataraumoodoo, who carried a bundle, containing 26 pieces of handkerchiefs of merky pattern, of the value of about 85 rupees. We arrived at the village of Chinnamadoo Pettah, or Survumbadoo Pettah, in the talook of Pareapauliam, in the district of Chingleput, on the 18th December, and put up at the house of one Caulastry Chetty,

Chetty, a weaver and acquaintance of mine, who works for me occasionally. I slept there that night; and on the following morning, when about to continue my journey to Madras, the bundle of cloths was missing. The street door, which had been secured the night before, was open, and a hole through the wall of the house was discovered. It was evident that thieves had entered the house during the night. I and Caulastry Chetty, the owner of the house, went immediately to the village moonsiff, Thombee Nynah Aroonachella Moodely, to whom we reported the robbery; and he sent the village talliar with us to the house to inspect the place, with directions to have the hole shut up, which was done, with the assistance of the talliars. At about ten o'clock, the moonsiff, Aroonachella Moodely, his son, Vadachella Moodely, a meeraseedar named Moottappa Ramasawmy Moodely, the nauttan of the village, and the village kurnum came to the house. Mylappa Moodely abused Caulastry Chetty, the owner of the house, asking him by what authority he had closed up the hole in the wall, and declared that he was the thief himself. I was standing close by. He then directed the talliars to bring out all the inmates of the house. He questioned two servant lads; and when they denied all knowledge of the transaction, he seized them by their hair, and struck them severely on the face, and threatened to tie them up to the roof, for which purpose a rope was thrown across one of the beams. Whilst the boys were crying, the party went into the house to view the place where the hole had been made, and there Mylappa Moodely assaulted Chinna Caulastry, the son of the owner of the house; and because the old man remonstrated, he struck him also. The whole party then resumed their position on the pial of the house; stocks were brought as well as some ropes and tamarind twigs, and a carpenter was sent for to fix the stocks. At this time Moottappa Ramasawmy Moodely and Vadachella Moodely took Caulastry Chetty into the next house; and shortly afterwards I was called there by the owner of that house, named Pitcheeka Baulee Chetty, and there he told me, in the presence of Moottappa Ramasawmy, Vadachellom, and another party named Doddee Chengalee, that they had settled that 140 rupees should be paid to Mylappa Nauttan by Caulastry Chetty, but that he hesitated to agree, and told me to use my influence with him to pay that amount for the robbery which had been committed in his house, or the case would be sent to the court. I was so very much afraid of what I had already seen, that I advised Caulastry Chitty to pay the money. Accordingly Caulastry Chetty and his son went away together, and after an absence of about two hours they returned, and produced 100 rupees in silver, saying they could get no more. At this time, about five o'clock in the evening, the whole party originally named were again assembled on the pial of Caulastry Chetty's house. When this was told to Mylappa Moodely, he said, "Don't tell me; if they keep faith and pay the whole, well and good;" and they were told to get jewels as security for the payment of the balance. Caulastry Chetty then went into his house, and returned with a salver containing betel and 100 rupees, and a rettagoondoo addegay, which he placed in front of the four men; and the moonsiff took the money and the addegay, which he handed over to Mylappa Moodely, the nauttan. When Caulastry Chetty had given the money, Mylappa Moodely instructed the kurnum to write a cadjan to the purport, that, as the property of Chengulroya Chetty (meaning me) had been lost through them (meaning Caulastry Chetty and his son), they had made good the loss. After this cadjan was prepared, I saw both father and son sign it. This Mylappa Moodely has the contract for the repair of the public road; he has a shotriam of four or five villages; he is rich, has great influence with all the village authorities, or rather they are afraid of him, as all other people are, for he is a very wicked man, and the terror of the surrounding villages, just like Annasawmy was. On my return to Madras I was taken ill; but about 20 days afterwards I presented a petition, stating the whole case personally to the Collector, Mr. Smollett, and remained there four days, but got no answer, and no notice was taken of me. This was last month.

(marked) *Chengulroya Chetty.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 8th day of February 1855, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

The Supplementary Statement of Chinna Caulastry Chetty, an Inhabitant of the Village of Chinnambadoo, in the Talook of Pareapauliom, in the Zillah of Chingleput, taken on solemn affirmation before E. F. Elliot, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 9th day of February 1855.

I was present yesterday, when my father, who is a very old man, made his statement, which I signed as well as himself. The statement is correct, although it differs on several points from that given by Chengulroya Chetty. I mentioned yesterday that, subsequent to the transactions there described, we were persecuted. After paying the 100 rupees, as stated yesterday, Mylappa Moodely and the rest of the party came to our house to receive betel, and there he gave one rupee and a half to the tahsildar Kistnama Naick, one rupee to talliar Moottadoo, and one rupee to the kurnum; the rest of the money Mylappa Moodely tied up and took home.

On the following morning, at half-past six o'clock, the two talliars, named Moottadoo and Naugadoo, came to our house, and took my father, myself, and the two servant boys to Mylappa Moodely, who was waiting in the house of a Brahmin named Emma, from whence

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whence we all went to the pagoda; there Mylappa Moodely read out the cadjan which we had signed the night before, in which he said we admitted the robbery, and then told us that unless we paid him 350 rupees more, he would send us for trial to Chingleput. We told him we had already paid him the day before all we had, and that our house alone was left to us, and that he might take that if he pleased; he went home leaving us in charge of two talliars, and returned to the pagoda about six o'clock in the evening. We then begged his permission to go to our meals, when he desired the talliars to take us home and bring us back on the following morning. On the following morning we were taken back to the pagoda, and kept there till the evening, when Mylappa Moodely came and we were allowed to go back to our house. On the third morning, on our way to the pagoda with the talliars, we met the moonsiff, to whom we complained, and he promised to come to us at the pagoda. When we were at the pagoda, Mootiappa Ramasawmy Moodely, Pitcheeka Bauliah, Chinna Baulee Chetty, and many others came to the pagoda; and Pitcheeka Bauliah and Chinna Baulee Chetty recommended us to pay the money to avoid disgrace, saying, that if we had not the money, to get Doddee Chengalee to stand security for us, that it should be paid on the 25th Thie (5th February). Then Doddee Chengalee executed a writing in favour of Moottappa Ramasawmy Moodely and Mylappa Moodely, promising to pay 250 rupees, being the balance due by me and my father to Moottappa Ramasawmy Moodely and Mylappa Moodely on settlement of accounts; and then Moottappa Ramasawmy and Mylappa Moodely gave us a cadjan which is now in my possession, that in future they would not bring a similar charge against us. We have never had any dealings with Moottaramasawmy Moodely or Mylappa Moodely, but the former owes us 22 rupees which we lent him, and on which account he has given us a pot of jagherry valued about two rupees.

Mylappa Moodely is the nauttan of the village; he is all-powerful; he is the terror of the country, for he can do whatever he likes.

(signed) *Chinna Kalustri Setti.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 9th day of February 1855, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 47.

The Statement of Vengappa Iyen, an Inhabitant of the Village of Thundunthotum, in the Talook of Valungimon, in the Zillah of Tanjore, taken on solemn affirmation before H. Stokes, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 8th day of February 1855.

I LIVE in the house of my father-in-law at Thundunthotum. In Fusly 63, in the month of January 1853, the Valunginion talook tahsildar, Sooboo Royer, sent peons to my village for supplies, supposed to be for the Collector on circuit. I told the peon that our village was small and poor, and that if they gave us the money, supplies would be forthcoming. The peon would not listen, and made use of abusive language to me and to the females. I remonstrated; they told me to come myself and tell to the tahsildar, so I went to Valunginion cutcherry; when the tahsildar saw me, he said to the peon, Why have you brought this lad instead of bringing supplies? and he ordered me to be beaten. I received 25 stripes with the whip called chally; I said I could not stand more, when they beat me on the back and pulled my hair, and then let me go. In the following year, *i. e.*, in March 1854, I went to the same tahsildar to pay kist on account of my father; he was angry, and said, Why have you brought the money after 25 days? I excused myself; then he ordered the peons to beat me, pinch my thighs, and put me in confinement; my witnesses' names I cannot mention; many were present there.

(signed) *Vengappa Iyen.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 8th day of February 1855, before me,

(signed) *H. Stokes,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 48.

The Statement of Maurappah, an Inhabitant of the Village of Adoocooppum, in the Talook of Royadoorgum, in the Zillah of Bellary, taken on solemn affirmation before E. F. Elliot, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 9th day of February 1855.

I CULTIVATE a garden in the village of Adoocooppum: during my absence at Pooloocontah, where I was kept six days, an old woman named Lingammah, who was in the habit of coming

coming to the garden, to pick up sticks, &c., died in my garden, which I learnt on my return home. About 15 days afterwards, I had to go to Royadoorgum about my kist, when the kurnum Narasappah demanded payment; I told him that I would do so in a day or two; he then desired his servant to detain me there whilst he was away; on the following day he sent for me, and asked me why I had not informed him of the death of the woman in my garden, and made use of very abusive language; I explained to him that I was away from home, and that it was the duty of the village officers to report such a matter, and then, by his desire, Malloogandoo, his servant, struck me with a whip, and the kurnum himself struck me four times on the face; I was whipped till I fell down; I begged him very hard to let me go home with my four head of cattle, but he said he would not let me go unless I paid 30 rupees. I told him to take my cattle and do what he liked with them, but not to kill me. I was then sent with Malloogandoo to take the cattle to Royadoorgum, to sell them to the butchers, but on the road I sold one of my bullocks to a cowkeeper for 15 rupees; with this money we returned to the house of the kurnum, but when Malloogandoo said that he brought 15 rupees, the kurnum got very angry and struck him; I was then taken by Malloogandoo to Pooloocoontah, where my brother-in-law, named Mauradoo, lives, and he borrowed 15 rupees from Chellyman, which he was to repay by service, which I took and paid to the kurnum.

I complained of the ill-treatment I had received to the assistant collector, Mr. Breeks, when he came hunting to my village, and he told me to come to him at Bellary; there I was told that the kurnom has been fined in 15 rupees.

(marked) *Maurappah.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 9th day of February 1855, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 49.

The Statement of Raugava Charry, an Inhabitant of the Village of Maloomah, in the Talook of Vundavasee, in the Zillah of Chittoor, taken on solemn affirmation before E. F. Elliot, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 7th day of February 1855.

I CULTIVATE about eight cawnies of land, the kist for which is 140 rupees. Five years ago, in the month of May, there was a balance against me of 10 rupees, for which instant payment was demanded, although I begged to have four days. The tahsildar Venkiar desired the peons to recover it from me. I was then taken outside the cutcherry, where I was made to cross my fingers, whilst two peons squeezed them, which caused great pain, and I cried out loudly. I was then placed in anundal, my head being tied down with my own cloth, and thus I was detained for about two Indian hours, when one Teroomala Charry became security for me, and I was released. I had never been treated in this cruel manner before, but I, like many others, had been made to stand in the sun, and persecuted in many ways; that is to say, my house had been sealed, and I was prevented from taking my cattle to plough. After the removal of the said tahsildar Venkiah about four years ago, I have not been ill-treated in any way; he was succeeded by one Syed Esack, a Mahomedan. The assessment is very heavy, and they collect the kist for two crops before we are allowed to reap the first crop, and this makes it very difficult, and causes us to fall into arrears. The first step that is necessary is to reduce the assessment, and then to collect after the crops had been reaped. I thought it useless to complain to the Collector of the ill-treatment I had suffered, because numerous cases of the same nature when brought to the notice of the Collector were always dismissed with the observation, "You had better pay the money." There are 15 houses or families in the village, or rather there are seven shares in the village, and these shareholders, according to mamool, pay 30 rupees per annum to the tahsildar for his expense. The monygars of the village are held responsible for this fee by the tahsildar, and they would undoubtedly lose their office through the tahsildar if they failed to collect the tax. However, the payment on the part of the villagers is voluntary; it is, in fact, to propitiate the favour of the tahsildar, that he may deal with consideration towards us in times of need. My individual share of this fee is one rupee and 12 annas, for which I have signed, in common with others, an agreement to the monygars. Besides this, the villagers pay in common a sum to the zilladar when he comes on his periodical tour to inspect the crops, otherwise he would misrepresent the true state of things, and we should suffer; the amount paid to the zilladar depends much upon the nature of the man. In addition, we pay in common a pagoda a year to the watching peon, or else he would keep us strictly to the time for payment.

The original measurement of the village lands was incorrect by nearly one-fourth as was fully proved by a re-survey of the lands 29 years ago; yet the village has been taxed on the

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original measurement, although we have repeatedly appealed to the Collector, the Board of Revenue, and the Government. The usual answer from the Collector was, "You will obtain a remission when all the country does." Last year we petitioned Government again, which came back to the Collector, and at last our just prayer was granted, and the land was taxed according to its true measurement. For this great boon the village paid 200 rupees to the naib sheristadar Soondara Pillay, that is to say, we were told that the remission would take place if we paid the amount of the first year's remission to the sheristadar.

(signed) *Raghava Achariar.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 7th day of February 1855, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 50.

The Statement of Narraina Pillay, an Inhabitant of the Village of Casabah Seeyaulee, in the Zillah of Tanjore, taken on solemn affirmation before E. F. Elliot, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 2d day of March 1855.

On the 10th of November last my niece, named Streerungum, who was about 17 years old, died; she was unmarried. At about one o'clock p. m. the corpse was removed to the burning-ground, and placed on the pile; but the village kurnom, named Mahalinga Pillay, who had accompanied us to the burning-ground, refused to let us fire the pile, saying he had received information that the girl was four months gone with child, and that the medicine which had been given to her to procure abortion had caused death. This was in the presence of the whole assembly. He subsequently took me on one side, and offered to withdraw his objection if I would give him 25 rupees for himself and 50 rupees for the police ameen, otherwise he would send the case to court. He then took me, my brother-in-law, and my son-in-law, with three peons to the police ameen, leaving the corpse on the pile. In answer to the questions of the police ameen, named Ramasawmy Iyen, I said that the charge was a foul slander on the part of the kurnom, who owed me a grudge because I had refused to pay him the usual fee of 15 rupees, at the rate of one rupee per valy, which he was in the habit of receiving from me, but which I refused to pay last year on account of the failure of the crops. The police ameen then went to the burning-ground, and by his order, a peon named Soobben examined the body indecently before all the people, and afterwards the police ameen took me aside, and repeated the demand of the kurnom, namely, a sum of 50 rupees for himself and 25 rupees for the kurnom. I refused to pay anything at all, and told him to take the case where he pleased, upon which he struck me and my brother-in-law with his cane, and I, my son-in-law, named Vadamalay Pillay, and my sister, named Ageelandamah, the mother of the deceased, were placed in custody, and the corpse was removed to a choultry, the father of the deceased, named Sawmynauda Pillay, being allowed to remain with it. On the following morning, about six o'clock, the corpse was sent to the dresser, Veerasawmiah Pillay, with a letter to the village of Maunjarum, 13 miles off, accompanied by my brother-in-law and son-in-law, and I and my sister were detained in custody of the police ameen. On the second day my brother-in-law returned, and told me that the dresser had reported to the sub-collector, Mr. Cadell, that the deceased had died from disease, and that there was no ground for the charge; upon which the sub-collector ordered the body to be burnt, which was done at Mangavarom. On the return of my brother-in-law, he asked the police ameen to release me and my sister, but he got angry, and refused to do so; but the tahsildar Narraina Royer, who was present, advised him to do so as there was no charge against me, and I was accordingly released. Two or three days after our release we went to Mangavarom, and presented our complaint in petition to Mr. Cadell; he endorsed the petition, and told us that our remedy was by an action in a court for damages. We then presented a petition to the principal Collector, Mr. Forbes, who tore our petition, saying that Mr. Cadell would inquire into our case.

(signed) *Narayan Pillai.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 2d day of March 1855, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

Appendix (F.)

No. 1.

(No. 25.)

To *E. F. Elliot, H. Stokes,* and *J. B. Norton,* Esqs., Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, Madras.

The humble Petition of Soobroya Chetty, a Shroff in the Civil Bazaar of Arnee, and residing in the Sharpanah Pettah therein.

Most honoured Sirs,

Your petitioner has embraced this opportunity of laying the whole of his grievances for redress under the protection afforded in your valuable notice, dated 7th October 1854.

Your petitioner cannot but state for the information of the Commissioners, that a complaint in English was forwarded by him, on the 29th June 1854, to J. D. Bourdillon, Esq., who was then the magistrate of North Arcot, praying justice, and who referred it to Mr. R. M. Binning, joint magistrate, for investigation, which illustrates itself the violence,* and the several cruel acts of torture administered against his person, with the view of drawing a confession in a criminal case, otherwise called "Woonoopoorum robbery case," and how cunningly the sum of 100 rupees was exacted from him by the officers of the police establishment in the jaghire of Arnee; by a careful perusal and favourable consideration by your Commission of the documents, as per list annexed, which your oppressed petitioner solicits you will be so good as to call for from the office of the joint magistrate of North Arcot, he hopes they will themselves explain all particulars touching to the very object of the Commissioners, whose energetic operations, in considering all parts of the above papers, your petitioner is well aware that your honours will bring before your Court for a public inquiry, and demand satisfaction from all the parties, who abused themselves the authority entrusted to them, and extracted money from your petitioner after all sorts of ill-treatments, and who had escaped from the ordeal of the punishment, but three of them, viz., police duffadar Ragava Naik, first class police peon Mahomed Esoph, and police peon Kistnamah Naik, were very slightly reprimanded, the first by five rupees fine, and by reduction to a first class peon, and the second by a fine of four rupees, and the third also by fine of three rupees and eight annas, by the joint magistrate of North Arcot, who disposed of the case in a manner quite inadequate to the ends of the public justice, and without any relief to the loss sustained by your petitioner, under the score of the evidence of the witnesses, as shown in the said list (of whom two are his defendants, and three police peons, and two taliaries, all of the Arnee police establishment), in the defence of the three police servants, who engaged in the discharge of the painful duty, assisted and abetted by their superior officers, viz., the police ameen, the cutwal, and the village moonsiff. The police ameen is far from the knowledge of any rule in the criminal law, and more particularly of the humane orders of Government, issued from time to time, in receiving confessions from parties under examination, and to commit them, if proved, to the criminal court within 48 hours, or as soon as possible, and to protect them from all sorts of violence while remaining under their charge, &c. &c.

Your petitioner begs, also, to request that the Commissioners will be so good as to call for the whole record of the proceedings of this case, as above stated, at their earliest convenience, with a view to a proper and final investigation, and an entire judgment may be passed as the law may award on all the parties, as below described, against whom his original complaint was made, and who were all concerned in the wicked act, and to restore your petitioner the sum of 100 Company's rupees, which was unlawfully exacted from him for their benefit, by causing it to be recovered from them.

Defendants.

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* Abstract of the Charges of Violence and Ill-treatment.—Your petitioner was taken into custody at eight o'clock on the night of the 23d June 1854, by permission of the police ameen of Arnee (who left Arnee the very night on duty in his district), and assisted by the cutwal of Arnee, who followed with duffadar Ragava Naik, and peons Mahomed Esoph and Kistnamah Naik, under false grounds, and without the necessary warrant, and was put in stocks in a place (called village moonsiff's cutcherry) situated in a corner of the village, closed its door; the village moonsiff, Parasanayanar, assisted in furnishing the place to them; he was thrown down by the neck by them; they used very bad languages, very much to the dishonour of himself and family, gave severe blows on the cheeks, creating all other sorts of torture over his person at any place they like; one of them held a slipper in his hand, stating that it will go to pieces over his head, permitted no meals to be taken in the night, all for the sake of voluntary confession in a criminal case to which he was innocent, to be repeated when taken before the police ameen; by the cruel treatments he was tired and fainted; after a while he was recovered; to save his life he was obliged to repeat as they wished him to tell, and he was kept whole night in the same place; next morning, 24th June 1854, he was shown to the public as prisoner, asking him, "Where is the property?" He explained that it was merely from the ill-treatments received from them the night before, and declared innocent; he was taken again inside the village choultry, door closed, binding his arm with a nar rope, dragged to the stocks, asking from him 1,000 rupees bribe; if not paid, threatened to take his life out; placed him against a wooden post of the house; one of the parties engaged in the wicked task held strongly the petitioner's privy parts, twisting them now and then, which was indeed a very cruel and dangerous action. The Commissioners would easily perceive to what state he must have been. All other sorts of cruelties and torture, and further proceedings thereof, and exaction of 100 rupees in the conclusion, may be conceived by the English petition, which is in the office of the joint magistrate of North Arcot.

Appendix (F.)

Defendants.

1 Meer Abdull Ally, police ameen of Arnee.
2 Modeen Sherriff, cutwal of Arnee.
3 Parasanayanar, village moonsiff of Arnee, Sharpanapetta.
4 Ragava Naick, police duffadar Arnee, lately, now 1st class peon.
5 Mahomed Esoph, 1st class police peon, Arnee.
6 Kistnama Naick, police peon, Arnee.

Your petitioner begs in conclusion to state, that the first three defendants were neither called on for an explanation of their conduct in having so publicly allowed and assisted their subordinate servants to ill-treat your petitioner whilst under examination at the Arnee police office, nor punished either by the criminal judge or magistrate or joint magistrate of North Arcot, although your petitioner laid all parts of his grievance in person to those authorities praying justice.

Your petitioner now takes this opportunity to be a high time, that the above parties, together with the other three parties, who were very slightly reprimanded, as shown in the body of the petition, may be brought to a perfect and an entire punishment as the law may ordain. This will bear a model in the view of the future police officers of Arnee, when only the people in general therein will enjoy the fruits of the administration of justice.

By doing this act of kind charity (to the public benefit), your petitioner (as well as all others in Arnee), as in duty bound, shall ever pray for the health and wealth of the Commissioners.

I remain, &c.

Arnee, 18 November 1854. (signed) *Subaraya Chetti.*

No. 2.

(No. 138.)

To *E. F. Elliot, H. Stokes,* and *John Bruce Norton,* Esqs., Commissioners.

The humble Petition of Chellapa Modaly, age 23, son of Coluim Moottoo Modaly, residing in a house situated to the west of the house of Canakoo Valayooda Pillay, in Kilavenbakum, No. 87 in the Talook of Cavarypauk, in the Zillah of Chittoor, complaining against Maligy Moottoo Modaly (1), the Moneyagar of the said village, residing in the said Kilavembauk, his brother, Augustappa Modaly (2), another of his brothers, Soobaraya Modaly (3), Cakela Vencatasa Modaly of the said village, Moonesawmy Naik, a Tanah Peon, and Cuttary Senganna Naik.

In the month of Pungoony of the Veroothecroothoo year, the second and third defendants came to Cakkilva Modaly, residing at Minnul in Solungevaram talook, and said to him, that the first defendant Maligy Moottoo Modaly wanted him for weaving cloths in his house, and he went, and was accordingly carrying on the said work; while so, he had with him the gold earring worth 10 or 12 pagodas, 1 attigi, 1 silver waist ornament, 1 mooroogoo. The second and third defendants, aware of it, wheedled him and got possession of the said property. On his immediately demanding for the said jewels, they refused to give them to him, and from that time hatched schemes for his destruction. With this object of ruining him, the second defendant, Agastappa Modaly, took him by a bye-path as far as Terootranee, within the limits of Nagarum Samastanum, and as there were several impediments for his executing his horrid design, he desisted from doing so. On the third day, the owner of the said jewels came to Kelavunpauk, and asked them to return his jewels. They only returned him pullany, pair 1, and when he asked them for the rest of his jewels, they denied their having received any from him, and asked him whether he had any witnesses for it, and by the arrogance of their being manygars, the second and fourth defendant directed the then peon, Vallareyan, who is since dead, to shove me by the neck. I complained of the same to Valayuda Pillay, the kurnum of the said village, and Soondararama Sastry, the meerasedar, but they with Maliga Moottoo Modaly, the manygar, my first defendant, instituted an inquiry into the case. At the investigation of the said case, it was alleged that the third defendant, Soobbaraya Modaly, had tied in a cloth the other jewels, secured it in a pot, kept it in his bazaar, and locked it, and that at 10 o'clock in the morning it was missing, and falsely accused me of having stolen it away, and as to the extent it was proved, they transmitted a cadjan report and the pullany pair 1 to the talook, with the individuals concerned therewith, under the custody of the said Vallaryan, but apprehending that his brother (manegars) would be entangled in the charge in the course of the examination, prevented the cadjan report from being despatched; sent for the sixth defendant, Cuttary Chenganna Naik, bribed him, and persuaded him, and delivered me over to him. He then took me to the tank near Angalummah Covil, in Teeroomalapoorum, at 12 o'clock at night, dipped me in that tank, beat me, and oppressed me in various ways. I am not aware of the circumstance of Vara Moodly having brought the jewels. While so, when I questioned them of their unjustly oppressing me, they searched my house, handcuffed me, and delivered me over into the care of tana peon Moonesawmy Naick, my fifth defendant, who took me to Soorappa Satrum, where on the very night he beat me with his shoes about 100 times, when I said, I do not know anything about the jewel in question, why should you so mercilessly beat me without any cause whatever? On which he said that my house must be searched,

searched, and so took me to Kilavenpaukum, and in the presence of the gramattars, searched my house, but they did not find any of the stolen property in it. The tanah peon, Moonesamy Naick, being enticed by bribes, prevented the cadjan report written by the moneyagar, the jewels, and persons, from going to the talook, and got the pullany ornament, which was in the care of a certain peon, and returned it to Veera Moodly, owner of the jewel, and transmitted a cadjan report, alleging that the case was not proved by witnesses; afterwards Veera Modaly 1, myself the complainant 2, and Soobraya Moodaly 3, were delivered in charge of a taliar, and were directed to be taken to the talook. Even in this Ravana (march), we were taken as far as Venian Chuttrum, where the third defendant and Vera Moodaly, the owner of the jewel, took an oath to the effect that they had compromised the matter between them in the presence of the peon, and went away to their country, and I too followed them. Afraid of their having not despatched to the talook the cadjan report after having written it twice, they again directed the march. The tahsildar orally examined us and detained us 15 days without passing any sentence whatever, and delivered us into the care of taliars, who said that the tahsildar is going to Kelavenpauk, and that he had expressed his pleasure of investigating the matter there, so we were taken to the place in question. The tahsildar neither came to the spot, nor investigated the case. I first orally communicated the said circumstance, and afterwards wished to present a petition to the tahsildar, explaining the circumstances of my enemies trying to kill me by dipping me in the tank, beating me with shoes, handcuffing me, searching my house, and oppressing me in various ways without any cause whatever, and of their having falsely accused me, and requested him to send for Veera Moodaly, the owner of the jewel, and the six defendants, gramattars, Canicapillay, and the first cadjan report in the care of the peon, and to investigate the said case, and inflict an adequate punishment on the said defendants. The tahsildar refused to receive the said petition, and said that he would come to the said village and institute an inquiry on the spot. I then went away to my village, and no inquiry was instituted as yet by the said tahsildar. Therefore, charitable gentlemen, I humbly hope that this petition of this indigent man will meet with your approbation, and that you will institute a full and stringent inquiry in this matter, and that your honour will issue an order to my instituting an action for the damages sustained by me.

Cartheegy, 22d Aunonda year. (signed) *Chellapa Moodely.*

No. 3.

To *E. F. Elliot, H. Stokes,* and *John Bruce Norton,* Esquires, Commissioners appointed by the Honourable Government at Madras.

The humble Petition of Soondarappa Iyer, a Seevavite Brahmin, aged 30 years, living on Meerassee Lands, and a Meerassedar of the Village of Thenpauthee, in the Talook of Seyalee, in the Zillah of Tanjore, complaining against Narraina Royer (1), Tahsildar, and the Peons named Madar Saib (2), Mustan (3), Seenevassen (4), Vencatarama Naicken (5), Surevi-Veerah Naiken (6), Veesareppoo Soobban (7), Acting Peon Soobramonean (8), Maroothay (9), and four other Peons, whose names are unknown, but who can be identified, all belonging to the said Talook of Seyalee.

On the 11th instant, the said first defendant, the tahsildar of the Seyale talook, asked me and other meerasidars of my village, as well as those of the neighbouring ones, to give gratis planks, charcoal, firewood, &c., so that he might carry on the Coleroon Bridge work. We, one and all, said we could not afford to give them gratis, and told him to advance money to contractors out of the sum estimated by the engineer, and get the required materials. The said first defendant, the tahsildar, without asking any one of the meerassidars for his reasons for refusing to do what he wanted, caused the other defendants, 12 in number, to seize me, who was standing in front of him, by the lock, and keep me in a stooping posture, to strike me on the face and back with their hands, to pinch me on the thighs, to clout me on the head, and torture me in various ways. While the peons were ill-treating me in the manner above described, the said tahsildar told them to repeat (the following) and go on striking me. The sub-collector, W. M. Cadell, said to him (tahsildar), that if parties, who refuse to give materials for the bridge work in question are murdered, he will take no notice. Thus in divers ways, as stated above, I was troubled by the tahsildar.

2. In consequence of this, I was subjected to fever, convulsions, and pain, and was very ill, when my relatives took me to Mr. W. M. Cadell, sub-collector of the division, in a dolee, who finding me in a state of pain and sickness, sent me to the civil hospital in Mauyoor, in order to get myself cured. The dresser of the hospital, named Veerasawmy Pillay, reported to the said gentleman the complaint under which I was then labouring, doctored me for eight days, and having cured me, sent me to the said gentleman with an urzee containing the particulars of the treatment I received. I presented a complaint to the sub-collector, Mr. W. M. Cadell, on the subject of my having been struck and oppressed in various ways by the said tahsildar, but he made no inquiry, and tore my complaint. Though the said collector is well aware that the tahsildar, who is one of the higher officers, struck and troubled me, who am poor, in divers way, he, out of favour to the latter, tore my complaint. If the gentleman who knows that an unjust act which is next to murder has been com-

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mitted by one of the higher officers, towards one who is needy, does not hold any inquiry, we cannot but leave this country for another. As the said gentleman is desirous of completing cheaply the Coleroon Bridge work at the expense of the poor, and of acquiring a good name from Government, whatever may be the nature of the murder that may be committed by the tahsildar, he takes no cognizance of it. We, who are indigent, are about to be killed; I therefore request you, gentlemen, who are charitable, will out of favour upon me who am poor, be pleased to send for the said defendants and the hereunder named witnesses; to hold an inquiry concerning the said tahsildar having made the other defendants, who are persons under him, to torture me in such a manner as to make the whole matter look like murder, and inflict on them a punishment adequate to the injustice done by them. The sickness to which I was subjected by the assault on me by the said tahsildar, will be apparent to you, if you will call for the two urzees addressed by the said first dresser of Mauyoor to the said collector; the place of our residence is at the distance of 20 Indian leagues from your cutcherry, I wish you will soon send for the witnesses and defendants, and hold an investigation. When we appear before your honours, and when our examination is commenced, all the various acts of injustice perpetrated in this country will be made known. Though the meaning of this petition is not quite clear, I wish the interpreter will out of favour upon me, who am indigent, explain it properly, so that the gentlemen may comprehend it, and institute an inquiry in regard to it. I entreat that the witnesses also may be sent for soon. I request that the defendants may be sent for, and tried properly, as well as punished.

Witnesses.

Tenpauthee Ramian of the talook of Seyalee in the zillah of Tanjore - 1
Ramasawmy Iyen, of the said country 2
Sawmy Iyer, ditto - - - - 3
Coopparee Iyer, ditto - - - - 4
Sullanaudapoorum Gopaulasawmy Iyen, ditto - - - - - 5
Vydenada Iyen, ditto - - - - 6
Sungarien Pattomonyom, ditto - - 7
Poorooshotha Myan, of the said country 8
Appathoray Iyen, ditto - - - 9
Ramasawmy Iyen, ditto - - - 10
Soobboo Royer, ditto - - - 11
Tenpauthee Ganapathee Iyen, ditto - 12
Mahalingien, ditto - - - - 13
Ramian, puttamonyom of three valeys, &c. - - - - - - 14
Raumian, meerasseedar of three ditto - 15

That such is the treatment, is known to several parties. Even after the publication of your notice, it is continued; the gentlemen can easily conceive what it must have been prior to the notice.

(signed) *Soondarian.*

Drawn up by Tenpauthee Ramasawmy Iyen, of Seecaulee talook, of the zillah of Tanjore.

November 1854, Mauyoorum.

No. 4.

To *E. F. Elliot*, *H. Stokes*, and *John Bruce Norton*, Esquires, Commissioners for the Investigation of Cases of Torture.

The humble Petition of Meeraseedar Naunoo Pillay, residing at the Village of Pariavauseelee, in the Talook of Sauloocadee, in the Zillah of Trichinopoly.

In the said village I have been making the following repairs for the Circar; viz., naunulkoottoo (growing a sort of long grass, called "naunal," on the embankment of tanks, &c.); koomeeleekuttoo (repairing sluices constructed on the banks of rivers, tanks, &c.); karaykuttoo (repairing the embankment, &c.). As there was a sum of money due to me in the said talook on account of the repairs, the work was delayed. There was a sum of money due by me to the Circar on account of the kist, which I laid out on the work, and completed it. With a view of collecting the money due to me for the said repairs, and paying the same on account of the amount of my puttah, and getting it cancelled, I went to the talook tahsildar, named Vencatasawmy Naidoo, accompanied by Soondaram Iyer, the karkone (zilladar) of the said village, and asked him for the money due on account of the repairs, saying that I wanted to pay the same towards the liquidation of the amount of my puttah, and the said tahsildar directed me to receive the money due for the repairs, to pay it on account of the amount of my puttah, and get it cancelled. In pursuance with the order, I went to the said talook on Monday, the 24th July 1854, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and asked some people there where the tahsildar was; they told me that he had gone out to Condian Pettah. In the month of September 1853, I presented a petition to the Circar, requesting that my nunjay and punjay lands might be measured, and that a reasonable assessment might be fixed on them. The village cancapillay, named Nannoovian, who came to measure the lands, asked me to give him five rupees, which I refused, and said that I should not pay the rupees for illegal purpose; in consequence of which, he has ever since entertained hatred against me. At the time when I went to receive the money due on account of the repairs, he saw me, and asked me why I had not paid the money due on the puttah. I said that the said tahsildar had made an order that I should get the money due for the repairs, and pay it towards the liquidation of the amount of the puttah. The said Nannoovien said that

that he would not care for the order, abused me in very indecent language, kicked me, and caused the peon, named Marymanon, who was standing by him, to put the kittee on my fingers, to seize me by the throat, to squeeze, and knock me down, to pinch my thighs, and strike me on the back and chest. In consequence of this oppression, I fell down senseless, and was not able even to move about my hands and legs; some people who saw me in this condition went and reported the matter at my house, and the people of my house came, accompanied by some other persons, and carried me to the house. To communicate the pain I suffered by this ill-treatment would be an endless task. After I recovered a little, I went to the said talook tahsildar, and complained of the oppression on the part of the said Nunoovien and Marymanon, but he made no inquiry. Afterwards I received from the talook the money due on account of the repairs, paid the same towards the liquidation of the amount of my puttah, and got it cancelled.

Agreeably to the notice which was sent calling on parties to complain of such cases of oppression, I have preferred this complaint, and am afraid very much that all the officers will combine against me and oppress me the more for doing so.

As myself and the witnesses here undermentioned are cultivators, we are unable to appear personally before your honours, who are at a great distance. I therefore humbly entreat the charitable gentlemen will be pleased to pass an order to the effect that the Collector may send for and examine myself and witnesses; that each man may, during the period of trial, be paid two annas a day as batta; that an adequate punishment may be inflicted on Naunoovien and Marymanon, and that I may not be ill-treated in this manner in future.

Witnesses.

Sawmy Mootoo Mootrian - - - 1	Yassoo Mootoo Mooppen - - - 5
Megale Ambalaauon - - - - 2	Sooveekiam Pillay - - - - 6
Chinnatombia Pillay - - - - 3	Taunappen - - - - - 7
Dairia Moottrian - - - - 4	

21 November 1854. (signed) by *Naunoo Pillay.*

Extract of Letter from *S. Bird*, Esq., Collector, in reply to a Letter from Commissioners, forwarding the above Petition, and requesting him to inquire and report.

"Weighing all the evidence adduced, and making every allowance for the discrepancies apparent in the statements of the deposing witnesses, I am of opinion that the petitioner did receive, some time during last July 1854, by order of the defendant Nunovien, a naut curnum of the talook of Laulgoody, maltreatment and coercive ill-usage, but not of high degree or seriousness; the ill-usage amounting to slaps on the back with the hand, forcing down of the person by the nape of the neck, and the compression of the hand by the squeeze of a man's hand. I am of opinion also that petitioner was subjected to this maltreatment to compel payment of certain balance of revenue due to the Government.

"Taking into consideration the whole circumstances of the case, and the length of time that has elapsed since the defendant committed this act of abuse of authority, I have decided that a sentence of suspension from office and allowance for the period of six months will meet the requirements of the case and the ends of justice.

"I have this day suspended naut curnom Nanovien accordingly."

No. 5.

(No. 147.)

To *E. F. Elliot, H. Stokes*, and *John Bruce Norton*, Esquires, Commissioners appointed by Government.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Meerasedars of the Talook of Shealy, in the Zillah of Tanjore.

1. When the Collectors of Tanjore and South Arcot were instructed by Government to proceed with the construction of a bridge over the Coleroon near Chellumbrum, at the point where the high southern road from Madras is intercepted by that river, according to the estimate, amounting to a lack and odd rupees, prepared by the civil engineer of the Sixth Division, it was decided that the meerasedars of South Arcot could not be got to assist the work gratuitously, and that the burden of voluntary aid must be put upon the shoulders of the meerasedars of Shealy, and of three other talooks, all included in the Mayavarum Division of Tanjore District. Accordingly the tahsildar of Shealy, named Narraina Row, instead of bringing up all the materials necessary for the work out of the money sanctioned by Government, illegally forced us to prepare and bring up to the banks of the said river, all the materials needed for the work, without any remuneration, under the pretence that an order had been received authorising him to make such a demand, and that

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functionary also fixed the amount of expense and labour which each meerasedar shoul undergo, according to the extent of landed property severally belonging to them. Deeming it prudent to submit to the orders of the authorities for the first time, we subscribed 1,000 rupees, each of us giving two annas for every valy of land we had, and got ready each of us as many bamboos as our valies of land, twice as many platted cocoanut leaves in the shape of mats, five times as many boughs of the cocoanut tree (which contain fibres for the manufacture of ropes), and poles 20 feet high for the construction of thatched houses. Thus we bought all these different materials out of our own money, and carried them to the banks of the Coleroon, and we have not received, as yet, from the Circar, even a single doody in return for all this expense and toil.

2. Again, the inhabitants of the talook were called upon to supply at their own expense, which amounted to the sum of 16,000 rupees, a certain length of timber, pestle, coal, fuel, cart, and ropes, and cocoanut mats, for the construction of thatched houses; the quantity or the number of these articles being regulated by the number of valies that each had. Thus we have been compelled to spend the said sum of 16,000 rupees in the purchase of the said materials, and deliver them to the Circar authorities at the banks of the river.

3. It is usual for the Circar functionaries, when public works, such as bridges and river channels, are ordered to be constructed, to receive from the Government Treasury the sum of money mentioned in the engineer's estimate and sanctioned by the Government, and either purchase with that sum all the materials required for the work, or to call in contractors, and get them to supply everything that is needed at the place where the maramut works are carried on.

4. Such being the rule and the established custom, the Collectors and the tahsildars unjustly force us to undergo the said expense of 16,000 rupees, and get ready the different things, such as building materials, tools, and instruments above adverted to, and when we on one occasion complained to Narrain Row, the tahsildar of Shealy talook, that we could not afford to undergo such an enormous expense, he did not choose to inquire into our circumstances, and, what was worse, he abused some of us in the most shameful manner, had us beaten most violently by his peons, put us in confinement, and even extorted fine from us.

5. A full estimate was prepared and sanctioned by the Circar for the erection of the bridge over the Coleroon, and the sum of 50,000 rupees has been forwarded to the talook cutcherry as an advance; notwithstanding this, not a single cash has been spent in the purchase of the needful materials, nor have arrangements been made with some contractors to supply them regularly. This circumstance evidently proves that some official or officials are preparing to swindle the sum sanctioned for the work, and that they have therefore cruelly compelled us, who are the meeraseedars of the talook, to procure all the materials at our own charge.

6. It will take more than three years to complete the said bridge over the Coleroon, and as we, the meeraseedars, have been thus ill-treated and tormented while the work has not been fairly begun as yet, we trust we will have to leave our homes and our property, and flee to other climes, till the construction of the bridge is over, rather than endure all the future and increased violence, pain, and privation.

7. Now as your honours have been appointed by the Government to protect all poor unfortunate people like ourselves, and as the notice which your honours have transmitted to the Hoozoor and talook cutcherries to be affixed at conspicuous places, informs us, among other things, that those meerasedars and ryots may address you personally or by letter, who have complaints to make respecting the use of personal violence and malpractices of various kinds, contrary to the orders of Government, we beg to bring to your notice the various acts of oppression, violence, and injustice exercised upon us by Narraina Row, the tahsildar of Shealy, and request your honours to order that officer to purchase all the materials for the bridge over the Coleroon out of the sum sanctioned according to the engineer's estimate, and carry on the work, and not force us to supply them for nothing, besides enabling us to carry on our cultivation and pay the Circar kist. We beg to entreat you also that the officials here may be instructed to the effect that we should for no reason be interfered with in our attempts to improve our fields by repairing our channels, and constructing other necessary maramut works, on account of the operations on the banks of the Coleroon.

8. The assessment saddled upon our lands is so heavy that the crops cannot cover it, and we have therefore sold or mortgaged time after time some of our merasee lands. The onsequent misery and distress to which we are now subjected may be evident to your onours if you consult the records in the possession of the court and the cutcherry.

9. When we consider the amount of annoyance and distress caused by the tahsildar, by demanding from us a labourer for every valy we have, for the purpose of working at the bridge, and by asking us to undergo an unnecessary expense of 10 rupees for purchasing the needful materials for the same, and when we think of the impediments thrown by the Circar people in the way of our carrying on the cultivation and paying the Circar kist without any difficulty, as well as the objections offered to our repairing the channels and the construction of other maramut works, we are certain we will have to quit this country altogether, and go away to foreign lands within a short time.

In

In conclusion, we beg your honours to take our case into your kind consideration, and render us justice, and free us from all acts of oppression and violence which the tahsildar and the other officials exercise upon us.

Many salams.

(signed)	Shealy Talook Thevayathy Meerasy Ramasawmy Iyer.	Meerasy Pariyen.
		Magalinguyen.
	Suthumthapoorum Meerasy Ramasawmy Iyen.	Ramiyen.
		Iyahvyen.
	Kyvalunjary Soobramaneyen.	Soobramanyen.
	Chengamodoo Meerasy Vytheanathien.	Thencoody Sawmyen.
		Kyvelanjary Navyen.
	Valoocoody Meerasy Appienyensamy Iyen.	Valayutha Pillay.
		Sabaputhy.
	Ganapathy Iyen.	Chocalingum.
	Vencatasoobbien.	Moonju Pillay.
	Jaganathapoorum Meerasy Sawmy Iyen.	Thillay Moothoo Pillay, son of Nulla Pillay.
	Sawmy Iyen.	Vythelinga Pillay.
	Kynalanjary Meerasy Coopoosasthery.	Sooboo Pillay.
		Thenpathy Ramasawmy Chetty.
	Kynalanjary Meerasy Moottoosawmy.	Colaiyare Ramasawmy Chetty.
		Thenthathy Iyathoora Chetty.
	Thenumpathy Meerasy Vencataramyen.	Colanjarry Pethoo Chetty.
		Moottoo Chetty.
	Soonthrapyen of Keelvaly.	Seevaram Chetty.
	Vulloovacoody Moottoosamy Iyen.	Vencatachella Chetty.
	Vulloovacoody Amroothappyen.	Katha Chetty.
(marked)	Iyamoodly.	Kivilcherry Katha Chetty.
	Gunapathy Moodly.	Kristnyen.
(signed)	Valayatha Pillay, son of Ramasawmy Pillay.	Soobbyen.

Shealy Talook, December 1854.

No. 6.

(No. 202.)

To the Commissioners for inquiring into the Tortures.

Petition of Paupy Reddy, an Inhabitant of Chennoor, in the Cusbah and Talook of Durmaveram.

In 1853, Fusly 1263, I undertook the tillage, and received from the Circar, of a piece of land named Nadygeddagouchee, situated in the bed of the tank of Durmaveram, and having puttah No. 296, and dividing it into 56 shares, cultivated the same, after a bestowal of much labour. When the crops were about to yield ears, came one day Sashaghery Row the cusbah carcoon, Statem Dasoy Neelacunta Row, the amanee, Mootsuddee, Garoodappagawmy Kristnappa the goomastah of the curnom, and the toties, taliars, cuttoobadies, augajalies, sunkaleebucdars, &c., and examined the cultivation, and returned to the village; shortly afterwards took place the jamabundy of Fusly 1263, and accounts were prepared. A few days after, the said Neelacunta Row, the ameenah, Mootsuddee of cusbah Durmavarum, and the curnoms, sent for me and five or six ryots, and in the village choultry asked us, accompanied by flattery and threats, to contribute at seven or eight rupees per share, besides two pootties of grain as marah, and one pootty as alms, in all three pootties. As the heads of the village were not on good terms with us, we went to the cutcherry, and inquired of the amount of money per share, and of the quantity of marah grain we had to contribute; we received no answer with respect to marah grain, but we paid *Rs.* 351. 6. 6., being the amount on 56 shares, at *Rs.* 6. 6. 5. per share, and got the payment entered as usual in the receipt book. A few days after they complained to the Circar with regard to marah grain, and sent for us; we went, and represented that if informed of the amount of the sum due as per accounts we would pay the same. The matter was then dropped; but we were afterwards sent to the authorities at Ananthapoorum, where they held out threats, and asked us to give three pootties of grain; thereupon we sternly refused to pay a single grain more than the quantity mentioned in the accounts, and they, without holding any inquiry, sent us away to our homes. Conceiving enmity against us because we refused to give them the excess of grain they demanded, they again brought with them two zilladars, and held an inquiry three months after the reaping of corn, on the ground that there was an abundance of produce, and that we had cultivated more lands, and oppressed and ill-treated us very much, and collected from us an extra assessment of *Rs.* 64. 2. 8., at *Rs.* 1. 2. 4. per share, which sum we paid, and got the receipt entered in the accounts; we gave also marah grain as they asked, and obtained a receipt. In the revajputty accounts these particulars are not entered.

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We beg you will be pleased to hold an inquiry, and refund to us the sum and the grain due to us.

(signed) *Toommalapully Royappah*,
for *Paupy Reddy*.

Wednesday, 6 December 1854,
2d Margasera Bahoolum.

No. 7.

To *E. F. Elliot*, *H. Stokes*, and *J. B. Norton*, Esqrs., Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

The humble Petition of Parachoory Veerannah, Parachoory Vencannah, and Goomoody Cothundaramoodoo, Cultivators in the Village of Bathapoody, in the Talook of Rapully, of the Zillah of Guntoor.

The parties against whom we make our complaint are Thundavaroyadoo, Jagamulliah, and Lutchmeenarsiah; these three are curnoms of the aforesaid village of Bathapoody, who are acknowledged by Circar. In Fusly 1260, they combined together, and reduced some of the ryots of the village to their subordination. They then received bribes from them, and on four or five different times lessened the kists due by them to Circar, by which nearly 150 rupees were lost to the Government, which was not entered in the account. In accordance to the circulars of higher authorities, we complained to the tahsildar in Fusly 1261, and proved to him the fraud practised by the curnums as regards the lessening of the kists. The then tahsildar, Luckarauzoo Baupiah, and the present one, Velagoopaudy Kistniah, are both near relatives of our defendants, the curnums, and therefore, that the diminution of the kists we have shown and proved may not appear to the Collector, they laid by some of their proceedings and our depositions, and caused some of the depositions of others to be re-written; so that the curnums were thenceforth free to defraud the Government by appropriating a portion of the kists to themselves. Although the tahsildars thus tampered, yet some fraud was observable in the records and proceedings.

2. The Circar was pleased to favour the poor cultivators, as we are, with receipt-books for the payments of the kists by them, but the curnums retained with them such books of all the ryots for the Fuslies 1259 and 1260.

3. The curnums received bribes from individuals of property, who were to pay an assessment of 800 rupees, and allowed it to remain unpaid until the close of the fusly. On this the superintendent came to sequester the property of those defaulters, when to evade the zuft, the first two curnums concealed in their own houses the movables of them, such as grain bags, boxes, &c., and drove the cows to another village.

4. The curnums defrauded 32 rupees, without entering in their books, out of collections, which were made without any difficulty.

5. When pymash (survey) was made of the Circar lands in Fusly 1258, they fraudulently increased the extent of their lands, which had been granted to them as an enam, in remuneration for their services of curnum, by the addition of five acres of assessable land. We have not only proved this diminution of kist and shown the hidden movable property, but we have also collected a sum of 200 rupees from those obstinate ryots, who have been so by the assistance and connivance of thecurnums. As these are evident by the records and proceedings, we preferred a complaint to the Collector, with a hope that in the re-investigation of the case by him, justice will be rendered to us poor people, and although we have for these three years, since the date of our first complaint, addressed to him several petitions, we have not been heard according to the Regulation of 1822, but he referred them all to the tahsildar, who, as before said, is nearly related to our curnum defendants. As the Collector has so unjustly acted towards us, the tahsildar and the defendants conspired, and destroyed the records wherein the frauds we complained of were evident. We used to have our petitions written by one Bathapoody Punthiah, whom the three curnums, the defendants, murdered suddenly, without any one's knowledge, out of malice and grudge. This was however rumoured by every person throughout the zillah, and a strong suspicion was entertained against our defendants, upon which the head assistant magistrate held an investigation in regard to the murder; but the proceedings of that inquiry also were destroyed by the tahsildar. As the Collector also has remained quiet, although so many atrocities have been committed, we and our poor family, consisting of young and old members, after the murder of Punthiah, have been, as it were, involved in a conflagration, and been almost dead persons. At last you, who are formed of justice, and who are punishers of crime, issued a notice to the effect that until the 1st February 1855 you will investigate cases of torture of any kind, and protect people, and we, hoping and trusting that now at least we shall obtain justice, address you with this petition.

6. We humbly beg your Commissioners will be pleased to call for, immediately, all the revenue records from Fusly 1262, the proceedings of the magistrate in regard to the murder of Punthiah by the defendants, and the mahazurnamah of the villagers, together with all our petitions. From these it will be evident that the defendants received only partial payments from some ryots, took bribes from them, obtained recommendatory letters from high Circar servants

servants of Bundar, and murdered Punthiah; that the second defendant freely sold two boxes, which were under attachment for kist due, and appropriated to himself the sale proceeds; that the tahsildars are relations of the defendants, and that the list of attached property, as well as certain depositions, have been destroyed, and 88 rupees defrauded out of revenue collections, having been transferred to the head of outstanding balances. We shall also prove that some of our witnesses, out of enmity, have been expelled the village, and that although some ryots had fully paid their kist, yet, having fabricated a balance against them, the Circar servants compelled and distressed them to pay it, and on their refusing, sold their ploughing bullocks.

We request that you will have the pleasure to relieve us from the aforesaid distresses. For want of means to come down to your place of inquiry, we have written this petition, but if you would examine our case by summoning us to Madras, we hope you will also summon our witnesses, who are 11 in number.

(signed) *Veeramah.*
Vencannah.
Cothundaramoodoo.

25 November 1854.

No. 8.

(No. 121.)

To *E. F. Elliot*, *H. Stokes*, and *J. B. Norton*, Esquires, the Three Commissioners appointed by the Honourable Government, Madras.

The humble Petition, respectfully addressed by Gramny Abookara Saib, residing in Vathelykara (Betel Planter's) Street, Vallajah Pettah, in the Cavarypauk Talook, of the Zillah of Chittoor, and Lubbay by Caste.

Showeth,

That your petitioner, in conjunction with some other ryots, was for a long time planting betel garden in the village of Vunnevadoo of the above talook, and paid his portion of the Circar kist of every year in its due time, without any delay or any balance, and lived honestly, bearing a reputable character. While so, Vayoor Kutteah Moodely, one of the three muneyagars of the same village, used to receive a sum more than the kist amount, against the puttah (a deed of lease) granted by gentlemen, and against the regulation. He asked the petitioner to pay four rupees more, who answered him, that, it being a time of famine, and his demand being an unjust one, he will pay him the sum by part payments, after some days' delay, upon which the maneum Cutty Moodely was enraged with me, and began to revenge himself upon me. His unjust collection of the money was shared between Narana Row, a peon attached to the said village, Paravauneyan, a thotee of the village, Arjunan, Mundy Mash Saib, and Abdulraheman Saib, of Vallajah pettah, (these three) the intimate friends of the said maneyagar, and enemies to me. These the maneyagar assembled together, and at 12 o'clock a.m. on the 5th September 1854, the said Vunneyan came to my place, said to me that I was called by the maneyagar, and took me to the barren land at the said Vunnymadoo village, and, making me stand in the sun, told me that I should pay the four rupees before I can be allowed to go out, burst out into indecent expressions against me. I told him I cannot pay now, and called him to follow me to tahsildar, where I said I will pay on the moment, if he were to tell me that I should justly pay the money. Whereupon the maneyagar grew angry with me, and abused me without any regard to the caste and creed, and caused me to be placed by others in anunthal, with so short a rope as two cubits in length, applied kitty (thumbscrew) to my hands, screwed it so violently as the bones of the fingers may appear, and the blood may gush out, pinched my thighs so hard as their skins may be flayed, flogged, kicked, and boxed me; and for three hours I was kicked to and fro, and subjected to various kinds of tortures. This I went to report immediately, through a petition, to Seetharamier, the head of the police, who having delayed to receive it from me, I presented my urzee on the subject to Mr. Bourdillon, the Collector of the said zillah of Chittoor, who endorsed it, ordering the said head of police to investigate the case. The said head of police, having put off the trial of my complaint for the last three months, now summoned and called for the opponents and the witnesses mentioned in my complaint, and, through the intimacy that existed between him and the said maneyagar Cutty Moodely, he threatened, and promised my witnesses bribes, not to reveal what they have witnessed; but, as they refused to do so, he prevailed upon me, through some gentlemen, to withdraw my complaint, with my own consent, otherwise that he will spoil my case, and ruin me different ways, and he is accordingly intending to ruin my case.

I therefore hope that you, charitable gentlemen, will be gracious enough to call for the opponents and the witnesses hereinunder mentioned, to try them in your own presence, to see the scars of my cured wounds, and to award a suitable punishment to my injurers.

(marked) *Abookkier Saib.*

 Witnesses:

Appendix (F.)

Witnesses :

1. Ramasawmy Moodely, Vauny Vadoo Maneum.
1. Aroonagery Moodely, the ryot.
1. Ajoonan, taliar.
1. Mathooramattoor Moothoosawmy, of the said village.
1. Mussulmen of Davathanum, whose names are unknown.
1. Moothookristna Moodely, of Valajapettah.
1. Ramasawmy Naik, the proprietor of Kiln-
1. Vujjera Chitty.
1. Athum Saib.
1. Kader Saib, of Cholavarum.
1. Fuckeer Mahomed Saib.
1. Vittul Row.
1. The eldest son of Vunnyvadoo Kurnum, Appavoopillay, name unknown.

4 December 1854.

No. 9.

(No. 91.)

To *E. F. Elliot, H. Stokes,* and *John Bruce Norton,* Esquires, Commissioners for Inquiry into the Tortures.

Petition of the Individuals hereunder signed, Toddy Contractors, residing at Mopidavi Lunka, and Maracanapully Lunka, Hamlets dependent on Auroolunkooloo, in the Talook of Devy, Zillah Masulipatam.

1st. Towards the latter end of Fusly 1263, Cheroomanulla Sooriah, the tahsildar of the said talook, sent for and ordered us to produce a "khut" (security deed), and pay kist on the fruits, leaves, and boughs of palmira trees, in the grove in the village of Mellamadathy Lunka, in the said talook, planted about 150 years ago by the ancestors of the Yerlagudda Nagunnah, Yerlagudda Venciah, and Yerlagoodda Teroomalaneedoo, which is still now enjoyed by them, and which paid no assessment under any government. We then represented to him (tahsildar), that no tax has been levied on the palm or any other trees in the said grove by any former authorities, that we would not therefore produce "khut," nor pay kist, and requested him to get the contract transferred to some other individuals that like to undertake it. Giving no ears to our request, and inasmuch as we were inhabitants of his talook, he confined us in the talook cutcherry for three days, without permitting us to go out to take our meals or drink, caused us to be severely flogged on the third night, had the curnum of Cheroovala Lunka to write privately a "khut," assessing at 43 rupees the palm trees standing in the said grove, and set us at liberty, after having forcibly extorted our signatures thereto. Thereupon some of us appeared before the Collector of Masulipatam, and presented to him a petition, in July 1854, complaining of the said injustice; but, without inquiring into the facts of the said petition, he wrote something to the said tahsildar of Devy talook, referring us to him, and said that he (tahsildar) would render justice. We then proceeded to our homes. Some days afterwards, he (tahsildar) sent for us, ordered our necks to be tied to our feet, and obliged us to pay up the said 43 rupees, but he has not, till now, given any receipt for the sum we paid.

2d. As the Collector had failed to institute any inquiry into the matter of 43 rupees having been extorted from us, as above particularised, we thought of presenting a petition and obtaining redress from the Commissioner of the Northern Circars, as soon as he comes to Masulipatam. But in the meantime, about 20 days ago, the said tahsildar, Cheroomanullah Sooriah, sent peons, informing us that for Fusly 1264 a tax of 120 rupees was levied on the said grove; that he would cause Venka Mamygadoo and others, contractors of Maitee Lunka, to execute a security deed for 60 rupees out of the said sum, and directing us to file a similar deed for the remaining sum, namely, 60 rupees. The tahsildar thereby took us away from our work, confined us in rooms for four days, without permitting us to go out to take our meals, oppressed us in various ways, caused a security deed to be written as he liked against our will, got our signatures forged therein, and set us at liberty. We refrained from bringing this matter to the notice of the Collector, for fear that he would, as before, refer us to the tahsildar, without making any inquiry into the fact of our having been ill-treated and oppressed by him, and thought it useless and vain, because we knew from experience that he (tahsildar) would, through enmity that we had done so, oppress and annoy us still more in collecting from us the said 43 rupees. We therefore waited at Masulipatam for the Commissioner, to re-present him a petition, but he not having come here as yet, we being unable to bear the travelling expenses, were we to proceed to his place and present a petition, as we are very poor, and labour for our daily meals for ourselves and our families, and it being talked of here that the Gazette and other newspapers announce your nomination as Commissioners for investigating into the acts of injustice committed throughout the whole of the zillahs subject to the Presidency of Madras, to the helpless and poor as ourselves, that if petitions be within the 1st February 1855 addressed by tappal to your cutcherry, held on the road leading to the Mount, you would hold examinations and redress their grievances, we most respectfully beg to bring the following lines to the consideration of your upright and charitable Committee.

3d. The

3d. The commission of injustice and extortion of money from the poor and illiterate, like us, in matters of similar nature as above, since 1816, are owing to the transfer from the zillah judges since the above period of magistrate's power to the revenue officers, namely, the Collector, the head of police, and others; whereby they (Collector and head of police) summon people like us to the cutcherry, and disgrace them in various ways for default of payment of kist, or of giving bribes to them. Unable to bear their ill-treatment and oppressions, some to save their lives, and some to maintain their honour, pay up the money. Your Committee will no doubt be easily convinced of the truth of our declaration, relative to the injustice done us by the tahsildar of our talook, if you will suspend or transfer him to any other talook, and then institute an inquiry. In proof of the said tahsildar having intended to unjustly levy and forcibly collect the tax, we beg to state that it evidently appears that neither the Mahommedan, French, or English, as also under the government of the zemindars who have had sway over this talook since the last 150 years, as well as the arrack and toddy contractors, had collected kist on the grove belonging to the said Yerlagudda Naugummah, Yerlagoodda Venkiah, and Yerralagudda Teroomalanedoo; while so, without ascertaining why the said Cheroomah Milla Sooriah now demands kist contrary to long-standing practice, the Collector consented to carry out this project, and extorted from us a security deed for 43 rupees on the fruits, leaves, and boughs of palm-trees standing in the said grove. Though we presented petitions, he made no inquiries, but sent us to the tahsildar who collects money from us. We do not enter into further details to prove the injustice done to the people, because we think that the above particular point will clear all doubts. We therefore beg you will be kindly pleased to take our prayer into your favourable consideration, order the restoration to us of the said sum of 43 rupees, which was unjustly exacted from us, cancel the security deed for 60 rupees, which had been prepared in our names, and protect us by passing just orders.

Inhabitants of Moopadavee Lunka:

(marked)	Rajoolapauty Chellamiah.	(marked)	Morla Vencatasee.
	Chelloovada Chellamiah.		Cheebonadu Layur.
	Oopala Verlunkiah.		Thatha Nagoodoo.
	Rajlapaty Layoor.		Ooppalee Condiah.
	Balla Vencataramoodoo.		

Inhabitants of Maracanypulleny Lunka:

(marked)	Muttah Ramiah.	(marked)	Y. Sawmy.
	Casava Chellamiah.		Veppoola Somiah.

25 November 1854.

No. 10.

(No. 109.)

To *E. F. Elliot, H. Stokes,* and *John Bruce Norton,* Esqrs., Commissioners appointed by the Honourable Government.

The humble Petition of Complaint of Vencataroyer, the son of Durmopory Sawma Royer, residing in the Talook of the same name, attached to the Zillah of Coimbatore.

1. The village of Cooneamoottoor, in the said talook, the high land which goes by the name of Peroomadoo, and which had never been and will not be irrigated by the Circar tank, was assessed with poonjay tax on the 31st October 1847; while so, instead of demanding the teerva (tax) due on poonjay cultivation, Solawalay Naick, the monegar of the village, and others, and the talook tahsildar combined and demanded the full assessment due for nunjay irrigated by water from the Circar tank, and, on the 28th February 1848, at the talook cutcherry, caused me to be pinched on my thighs, and subjected me to various other pains which were very insufferable, and exacted from me 22 rupees, being the sum over and above the assessment due for poonjah. I forwarded a petition to the magistrate, explanatory of the said circumstances, and was waiting for an answer, but on the fourth day the assistant magistrate declared that no inquiry will be instituted for the oppression resorted to in the collection of the Circar revenue.

2. When the jamabundy came round in that year I cultivated the poonjah lands with grain, &c., and although poonjah teerva should have been levied upon it, yet it was not done so. The tahsildar and monegar declared that they will give credit for the extra assessment exacted from me, and will only levy the assessment due on poonjah; but without causing a just entry to be made for the legal assessment due, as contemplated in para. 17 of the orders of the Board of Revenue, they caused the entry of the full assessment due for nunjah lands, and also exacted from me the assessment in excess.

3. They oppressed me very much, that I could not endure the pain, and exacted from me the sum being over and above the tax established for deficiency in poonjah cultivation, in which case less assessment is levied. It is six years and six months since this circumstance happened, and in order to bring to your honors' tribunal all the witnesses,

1st. Of the persons who were present at the talook cutcherry when I was oppressed I do not

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not recollect the names of persons mentioned in my petition of complaint presented to the magistrate, or whether I inserted or not any names as witnesses.

2d. If we incur the displeasure of the tahsildar and magistrates, whither are we to go if we happened to have a case in future, quitting this country?

3d. The witnesses who are employed in the Circar seem altogether to be indifferent of coming down to Madras to give evidence on my behalf, who is a poor man, giving up their present avocations and employing substitutes for them, and thus incurring the displeasure of their superiors.

4th. I am quite unable to defray the travelling expenses, the hire of conveyances, &c., for my witnesses, whether employed or otherwise, even in case of their expressing their wishes to me to come down to Madras. I have none who would be so kind as to furnish me the copies of the following documents:—

1. The petition of complaint sent to the magistrate by tappal on the 26th February 1848.
1. The petition of complaint sent to the magistrate for ascertaining the reason why my petition was unnoticed.
1. Ditto, addressed to the Collector, 4th May 1848.
1. The jamabundy settlement of Fusly 1257.

5th. On a deep consideration of the contents of the estihar (notice), it is not only ambiguous that whether the Commission has the power of inflicting an adequate punishment on criminals, and of directing the payment of the extra assessment exacted from me by thus oppressing me, but that whether this would be a case for the Committee. I have not the confidence and courage that I will in the least be advantaged by it, for the word "torture" is explained or interpreted in various ways in this country.

6th. I fully believe and hope that the Commissioners, who are so wise as to advise us not to lose the opportunity, will easily come to understand the unfair means resorted to by the Circar officers for the exaction of the revenue, and of their oppression.

I therefore most respectfully beg that your honors will be pleased to send for and inspect the documents in question, which would be a sufficient proof of my assertion, when it would appear that an exorbitant assessment had been exacted from me, for the payment of which I was very much oppressed.

(signed in Mahratta) *Vencata Rao.*

28 November 1854.

No. 11.

(No. 81.)

To *E. F. Elliot*, *H. Stokes*, and *J. B. Norton*, Esqrs., Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, who met at the Polytechnic, Mount-road, Madras.

The humble Petition of the Merchants dealing in Cotton, &c., who have subscribed here below, Inhabitants of the Villages of Vaniembady and others, included in the Talook of Tripettoor, of the Zillah of Salem.

The above said village of Vaniembady in this zillah, and another village, named Amboor, of the zillah of Chittoor, are adjacently situated. The police and tahsil cutcherry for Vaniembady is stationed at Tripettoor, a distance of 15 miles, and that for Amboor at Pullykondi, a distance of 17 miles. The police for these two respective villages being so distantly situated, they abound with robbers and other vicious people, who day by day commit the most violent acts, such as thefts, throwing stones upon houses by night, murders, &c. Considering this state of the village of Amboor, the magistrate of the district of Chittoor established a police in that village, by the vigour and exertions of which the village was rendered secure from those disturbances, and its inhabitants are free and happy; but the village of Vaniembady not being favoured with such institution, it remains in a worse condition than before, and year after year four or five murders are perpetrated in it. On this subject we addressed the Board of Revenue and the Government, and they were pleased to reply that the Collector will yield us our request. On this, and even before, we applied to the Collector, but no notice of our petition has been taken by him as yet, in consequence of which the village now labours under increased evils, and within the past five or six months as many murders have been committed, and numberless robberies attended with bodily tortures have taken place. If any person should go to the cutcherry and complain of such injuries, he is made to wait eight or ten days for the issue of summons against the complained, meeting with great expenses, and his witnesses are detained for a fortnight or two without any investigation; and in the inquiry which takes place after so many days' delay, the honest are made rogues, and *vice versâ*. Therefore, for fear of being kept away from their homes for days together to the damage of their livelihood, at the same time of being put to great inconvenience as regards their expenses, persons who are eye-witnesses to any mischief do not reveal the truth nor make any complaint. With great kindness and regard towards the ryots, the Government have been pleased to order for their security the establishment of tannah stations, and the moonsiffs for all small villages. The village of Vaniembady

Vaniembady and five or six others adjoining form an extensive division, and contain a population of eight or ten thousand. The roads from Madras to Bangalore, Salem, and the Neilgherries pass through these villages, and on them European gentlemen, regiments, merchants, exports and imports, and conveyances pass; also about four or five hundred post carriages halt here every day. Without the check of a police, peace is greatly violated in these villages, for which although one cutwal and three or four peons are appointed with little or no power, yet they are employed in providing gentlemen with supplies, and in seeking after their advantage. They in no way protect the villagers from thefts and the like. On the contrary, they are employed in assisting the curnoms in the collection of the moturpha tax and the cart tax, two or three of which are fixed on each head, by placing persons in anundal, and subjecting them to blows, &c. There is no security from the abovesaid evils. We therefore earnestly beg your Commission will be graciously pleased with mercy upon us, who are poor ryots, to bring about the end desired by us, by establishing a police office for our village, and relieving us from the aforesaid oppressive taxes.

(signed) *Valoor Ismava,*
Kunniambady Abdoolryman Sahib,
Yackrammadoo Sahib,
16th Carthighy 1854. *Chinna Baubzaimansa,* and 62 others.

No. 12.

(No. 198.)

To the Honourable Commissioners, Madras.

The humble Petition of the Merchants residing in the Talook of Camoolapoorum, of the Zillah of Cuddapah.

Though we had often submitted the following particulars to the Collector of the zillah, and twice or thrice applied to the Government respecting the grievances we suffer, our petitions were not countenanced, and no order was issued contributing to our safety. We were then continually praying to God that the Government, when moved by our distress, will appoint the gentlemen of your description to inquire into our grievances, and make us all live happy in our place; and in consideration of the notice published for the investigation of the uses of torture, we beg to state as follows. While the tax called veesabady is not at all levied upon the merchants in the other zillahs, viz., Chittoor, Nellore, Salem, and Madras, the people of Cuddapah and Bellary zillahs are put into a great loss in consequence of the veesabady tax.

Besides this, the head of the police of each talook used to take us to the talook cutcherry in every year for the clearance of veesabady tax; and he compels the headman of the respective houses to remain with the cutcherry for a month, two, three, or four, requiring him to pay the veesabady tax for such as died, absconded, or bankrupted; and by unreasonably refusing to allow him to go home, his house is visited and plundered by a gang of torch robbers, his merchandise interrupted, and he is oppressed with loss. The veesabady tax is levied both upon such of our body as are engaged in, or disengaged from, the trade, and we are constrained to supply the Circar servants with their requisite articles in an advance; and hesitating to make a strict demand of the prices of the goods they bought from us, we are left either to receive 5 rupees for the goods of 10 rupees, or to give them, if desired, a receipt for the unpaid money. In this manner the merchants are put to a great loss, while the men of other classes, viz., Brahmins, servants, and ryots, &c., carry on trades free from the payment of veesabady tax, and other troubles, in supplying the Circar servants with articles in advance. But we, though ceased trading, are still, as per habit of the country, involved in losses consequent on the levying of the veesabady tax and supplying articles in advance. You would perhaps think that since the Government have formed all regulations and orders with regard to the inquiry into all sorts of matter, we have no reason to be afraid of another for anything whatever. In spite of the enactment of all regulations, the reason why we are struck with awe at the sight of the Circar servants is, that whenever we are taken to the talook cutcherry for the collection of veesabady tax from us, and for other things, the servants there put such persons of our body as had not satisfied their petty requests into vain troubles, under some pretence or other; and that they beat, abuse, and trouble us, when they come to our village in their circuit, for our not supplying them with such articles as the place cannot afford. We cannot go against the Circar servants; we are obliged to listen to what they say to us, and so we are thrown into a great loss. It is unjust to levy the veesabady tax upon the two zillahs out of 14 for our purchase and the sale of goods, which are already taxed in their places of production. This unfairness would of course become evident to you.

Moreover, when the people are tortured by a gang of torch robbers, they were called for by the head of police, and were respectively asked of the names and the prices of the articles plundered away from their houses, and of the aggregate amount of the loss thereby sustained. Every one of them, through fear of him, tells him all what had befallen him when his house was visited by the robbers: such as the loss and personal violence, and others he endured. But the head of police used to say to them, that what they have lost is lost, and that there is no gentleman to distribute justice to them. Then none of those whose houses were plundered and drowned in loss could dare reveal their case, rather than hide it from the public, with the fear of being again oppressed by the same kind of

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plunderers. And as an instance we beg to say that on a certain night some 50, 60, or 100 wicked men conspiring together, got into a certain house, and plundered away the articles they chose; your honours should consider the amount of the loss the owner of the house might have incurred. Notwithstanding this, the reddies, kurnums, and the taliars appointed in the villages by the Circar, and the javans (cutcherry peons), used to daily receive from us, the merchants, betel and nut, and the reddies and the kurnums are in the habit of giving any sum of pagodas, as a gift, to the gamblers, with whose games they were amusing themselves, by a subscription raised on each of our houses. They forcibly receive from us fees for the goods we bring in from other places; and all these tend much to bring loss upon us. Another reason for our being involved in loss is, that the washerman, barber, potter, carpenter, and iron smith, the meeraseedars endowed with the manium lands in each village, should be ready in the Circar's business, and well prepared to do to his villagers all what was required by them. But they asking us half a rupee instead of quarter, for doing our business, we are obliged to get workmen from other places to have our business done at a proper rate. The reddies and the kurnums siding with the meeraseedars, prevent other workmen coming, and persist, saying that all of our business must go through the hand of the meerasy workmen. Hence our affairs are greatly delayed, and we meet with a good loss.

We therefore hope that you would order them, who are bound to serve the Circar for their enjoyment of manium lands, not to prevent others doing our businesses for hire, allowing us at the same time to manage ourselves with employing any mercenary we choose. We hope that our grievances will be redressed, and your honours, on the due consideration of the case, issue order, either in the name of the Collector or the judge of the zillah, to adopt such measures as may relieve us, like the other zillahs, from the extortion of the veesabady tax, as well as from the supplying the Circar servants with the articles in advance, and from the dangers of the gang-robbers. If the above grievances were to be redressed, all of us would, without any more complaint, lead on an easy life. We pray to your honours that you will now alone favour us with the order, and protect all our lives. Hoping that this may be taken into your consideration.

Banion Merchants.

(signed)	Ramasawmy of Gazoolapullay.	(signed)	Chunthoolooroo Naranuppah.
	Gazoolapullay Chennapah.		Narana Nagiah.
	Pulliah.		Polapully Chenchiah.
	Tungtooroo Chenchoo.		Gazoolapullay Pethacondappah.
	Malay Narrapah.		Chengoo Chenchoo.
	Athoolooroo Vencatasam.		Gazoolapullay Vencatasoobiah.
	Tungtooroo Chennabbee.		Bootelum Soobbiah.
	Malapatee Vencataramoodoo.	(marked)	Veerannah.
	Chenapurum Machunnah.		Roottah Kistnamah.

2 December 1854 and of 1264 Fusly.

No. 13.

To *E. F. Elliot*, *H. Stokes*, and *John Bruce Norton*, Esqrs., Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

The Complaint respectfully submitted by Dabbeeroo Chinna Kamunmah the Merasidar of Thervapully, a Village attached to the Tannah Station of Survasiddy, in the Talook of Vizagapatam, against W. Robertson, Esq., the Collector and Agent at Vizagapatam.

1. With the view of promoting the ends of justice, and suppressing crime and oppression, the Government have appointed for the revenue and the judicial departments throughout the country, such officers has had an acquaintance with the languages of the respective districts, after having them sworn that they will exercise their power justly and impartially, without any regard to the wealth, influence, colour, or creed of the people under their pale, and ensure security and protection to the country at large. Now Her Majesty the Queen of England has been pleased to appoint your honours for the purpose of inquiring whether the revenue and judicial officers of the country do administer justice impartially. As your honours have accordingly transmitted notice to every village in the country, I beg to submit to your honours' consideration a statement of my grievances, and of the acts of injustice done to me, entreating your honours to peruse the following lines with patience, and to protect the poor family of one who has always confided in the protection of the Circar, and regularly collected the kist due to the state by the said villagers, without allowing even a small sum to remain in the hands of any party in the shape of balance.

2. In the aforesaid village the net quantity of corn reaped during the harvest of Fusly 1254, was 50 garces. The aumeen, named Vadalamoody Hanoomiah, sided with the ryots, and all of them were secretly preparing to carry to the accounts the kist for only 25 garces,

25 garces, giving out that much was all the produce for that year, and to embezzle the other half for their own use. When I happened to learn this, I put myself forward without any delay, entered into the accounts of the village the exact kist for the actual amount of produce, and collected the proper assessment for the year. On this account the ryots and the aforesaid Hanoomiah began to cherish an ill feeling towards me, and preferred a number of urzees to the then assistant collector, Mr. Mathison, to the effect that I encroached upon certain piece of Circar land in this Fusly, pretending that it was a portion of my manyum lands already noted down in the circar registers. When they were called upon to establish the charges which were put forth in their urzees, they were not able to produce proper evidence; consequently they stated to that gentleman that they could not directly prove the charge, and thus withdrew their complaint. When the aforesaid Hanoomiah happened to learn this circumstance, he immediately wrote to Mr. Mathison that the piece of land which I cultivated belonged to Government, and that it was not a part of my manium lands. That gentleman, instead of examining any records or witnesses in connexion with the subject, blindly decided that I cultivated some 17 vees of ground not included under the head of my manium lands. I then appealed to Mr. Smollett, then the agent at Vizagapatam, who then administered justice impartially to all parties. This gentleman was pleased to return to me only 6 vees of land out of the 17 vees of ground in dispute, adding the remaining 11 vees to the Circar lands; and he also extorted from me a sunnud. I then appealed to the Board of Revenue in the hopes of obtaining redress, but they referred my case to the then agent, Mr. Robertson, my opponent. Finding that no justice could be expected from him, I preferred an urzee to Mr. Elliot, the Commissioner of Northern Circars, representing that the records bearing upon the case were in the Collector's cutcherry, and calling his attention to them, as well as the old and present accounts of the village, in order that he might satisfy himself as to whether the piece of land in question really belongs to Government, or comes under the head of my manium lands, and requesting him to redress my grievance by restoring the aforesaid 11 vees of land to me. I then addressed myself by means of an urzee to the Government, enclosing for their perusal copies of the aforesaid petitions to the different authorities, and the endorsement made by the Commissioners, together with the accounts of my village, past and present. I entreat your honours to send for and peruse with attention these papers, together with the accounts for cuttoobady lands, on which an excess of assessment is levied, to which paper the officials in the cutcherry of the assistant collector have affixed their signatures; the order passed on the subject by the agent, Mr. Smollett, in the year 1850, and the petitions, &c. preferred by me and the ryots of the aforesaid village; and pray for a speedy redress of my grievances.

3. I beg your honours will be kind enough to call upon the Collector, my opponent, to give full and satisfactory answers for the following questions:—What was done after the ryots withdrew their complaint against me? By whose permission did he class the said 11 vees of lands among the assessed fields, while they were rent free in reality? By whose order did he give me only six vees of land out of those that are mentioned in the hookum, No. 32? Why did he not examine the accounts of the village and call for witnesses, and institute a strict inquiry into the disputed points? While he could procure sufficient evidence to prove my enjoyment of the said pieces of land before any charge of encroachment was brought against me, on what grounds did he include them under the head of assessed lands? I trust your honours will obtain from the Collector answers to these questions, consider the merits of the case, and do me justice. The assistant collector and the head collector received my urzees, and referred them to the tannahs; and the assistant collector went on a hunting excursion in the woods, without disposing of the cases of parties waiting for decision from a long time. I then wrote an urzee to the assistant collector, requesting him to call for the urzees which he referred to the tannahs, and redress my grievances. He fined me two rupees as a punishment for having troubled him to decide my case. I hope your honours will be good enough to ask the assistant collector also to account for those proceedings, and relieve me from the oppression of the authorities. The annual kist for the said 11 vees of lands amounts to 106 rupees, and the amount of this revenue from Fusly 1255, is deposited in the treasury of the Circars. I therefore beseech your honours to call for the accounts of the village, and after examination, to refund to me the said deposit, and restore to me the land in question.

(signed) *Kamannah.*

25 November 1854.

Witnesses and Records of this Case.

1. The Head Seristadar at Vizagapatam, and the records respecting the rent-free lands of the district, together with the application by which the said ryots withdrew their complaint.
2. The Aumeen of the Tannah at Survasiddy.
3. Goday Prabacara Row at Vizagapatam.

Note.—Petitions 2 and 3, of No. 188, do not contain cases of ill-treatment or illegal punishment administered either by the revenue or the judicial authorities, and are not therefore translated.

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(4 of No. 188.)

To *E. F. Elliot, H. Stokes,* and *John Bruce Norton,* Esquires, Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

The humble Petition of Chinna Kamiah, a Meerassidar of Theervapully, a Village attached to the Tanah of Survasitty, in Vizagapatam Division.

The Government servants used to treat the class of meerasidars with regard and respect; now-a-days they are invariably ill-treated, even worse than barbers, who are the meanest servants in a village. The peons in the cutcherry and other inferior servants of Government abuse them in the grossest language, and roughly handle their persons. Some of these unfortunate class put up with such practices; some, not habituated to be thus violently dealt with, go away from the cutcherry, leaving their upper cloths behind, and thus avoid disgrace; while the lives of others are often exposed to danger. In a word, the acts of violence and oppression exercised upon the meerasidars by the cutcherry people are so many and so insufferable, that it is not in my power to commit them all to writing.

The following circumstances will explain the reasons for which we, the meerasidars, are subjected to such a disgraced and violent treatment by the servants of Government.

They extort from each meerasidar a rupee or two when the accounts of the village are entered in the Circar registers; when applications are made for thuccavey (an advance of money for the purpose of cultivation), or when any public works are erected in any of our villages, or when any repairs are carried on, every one of our kurnoms is required by the cutcherry people to pay one anna for every rupee sanctioned for any of the aforesaid purposes. Those kurnums that do pay down the required sum are treated kindly; while those that refuse to do so are not only abused and severely beaten, but are often thrown into the gaol on some false charge, and are tormented in the most cruel manner. Thus whenever we come in contact with the cutcherry servants, we or our dependants are subjected to such a disgraceful and violent treatment.

If the Government and your honours espouse the cause of the poor meerasidars, and put an end to the aforesaid oppressions and cruelties, we can assure your honours that you will be doing credit to the State, that the ryots will get on well, and that the meerasidars will be prosperous and happy; and what is more, we trust that the reputation of Her Majesty the Queen of England will be thereby augmented, and that she will herself become in a short time the queen of many nations. Again, it was usual for the late aumeen to go from village to village, and mark the places where repairs and other maramut works are necessary, to prepare an estimate, to get the sum of money which is mentioned in that estimate after sanction from the higher authorities, and to give the money into the hands of meerasidars for the purpose of carrying on the aforesaid works in their respective villages, and on their completion, to submit the maramut accounts to the higher authorities. On these occasions, we, the meerasidars, used to receive from the coolies an anna for every rupee that they obtain in the shape of wages. But now the maramut maistry at the Hoozoor, named Aloor Nagabashanum, directly gets the money mentioned in the estimate from the cutcherry, and distributes the wages to the labourers himself; consequently this man now contrives to extort from the labourers two annas for a rupee from every cooly. The result of all this was that the measurements, &c. were erroneous, the maramut works were mismanaged, and our crops became poor as a matter of necessity. It is not in our power to describe the extent of misery and distress to which we are now reduced in consequence of this failure of the crops. This address has not been written from any ill-will towards any party. The circumstances above detailed are all true, and I solemnly affirm that there is nothing like false statement in this my humble address. I solicit your honours therefore to take this into consideration, and pass such orders as you may deem fit.

(signed) *Chinna Kamunnah.*

25 November 1854.

Witnesses:—The Meerasidars of Lingarajoo Pallayum.
The Meerasidars of Survasitty.

No. 14.

To the Commissioners for the Investigation of Cases of Torture.

The humble Petition of Junga Soobbiah, an Inhabitant of Mulkapoorum, *alias* Paulagoodiem, attached to the Talook of Yellore, in the Zillah of Masulipatam, residing at present at Yellore.

One Covoor Lutchmana Row, the late tahsildar of the Yellore talook, but now transferred to the Rayeekatawoo talook, receives bribes in all matters relating to this talook. He sends for some of the ryots, and having his own interest in view, coaxes them and exacts bribes from them. As I am a man of substance, the said tahsildar and one Gajavulle Gopaulrow, who holds the appointment of zilladar in the Yellore mittah, with a view of getting from me a separate large sum by way of bribe, sent for me and asked me for something. I refused to pay a separate sum, saying that I continue to contribute to the thapareck (an extra

extra assessment, but here meaning an aggregate of extra sums paid by each cultivator in certain proportions, as a bribe to any man of authority) raised on every village. Conceiving enmity at this, he meditated to involve me in difficulties, and to procure a bribe from me, and with this view he caused the nayacavaudy (a class of people) of Catrumpoody to seize Goojjoola Kristnadoo, the person cultivating my lands in the village of Yaloor, for working on the annicut of Kistna river, on the 25th of October 1853. This Kristnadoo and others merely reside in Cautrampoody because it is close to the village of Yellore, in which my lands lie, but I have no cultivation in Cautrumpoody. The practice that obtains in the country is that the nayacavady of each village produces its under farmers for Circar works, and when labourers had to go to work at the annicut from Yaloor, Comadavaloo, Mulkapoorum, and other villages in which I carry on cultivation, I had without reserve sent my under cultivators for that purpose according to turns. I therefore sent for the nayacavady of the said Cautrampoody, and asked him why he, an irresponsible party, had taken hold of my under farmer; no sooner had I made this remonstrance than the nayacavady withdrew. I do not know what representations had been made by them against me; and shortly afterwards certain peons and others came and told me that the tahsildar wanted me. I went to the cutcherry at five o'clock in the evening of the day in question, and seeing that the tahsildar was absent from it, I was about to return home, when the zilladar ordered the duffadar and others to prevent my departure, and set a guard over me. Then came the tahsildar to the cutcherry, and tales having been told to him against me, he, without even calling me before him or examining what the matter was, caused me to be dragged on, ordered a fine of two rupees to be levied from me, himself and the zilladar used gross abusive language to me, made the duffadars, peons and others to shove me by the neck, to throw me down and beat me, and placed me in guard the whole night. On the morning of the 26th, after the tahsildar came to the cutcherry, he called and told me that if I pay eight rupees to himself and two to the zilladar, I would be set at liberty, and if not, they would prepare and send to the Hazoor a mahazurnamah to the effect that I was guilty of resistance in the cutcherry. Being afraid that they might do even more than the threat held out to me, I paid to them as above, and went home.

2. I forthwith prepared a petition explanatory of the whole of the occurrence, and charging with it the head of police and other defendants, all ten in number. I forwarded it to the magistrate of the zillah; the charges were referred to the special assistant magistrate, who summoning and examining me and a few of my witnesses before the Hazoor, notified his intention of passing a final sentence in the case when he visited Yaloor on jamabundy settlement. This gentleman did go to Yaloor, but he not having conducted any examination in the case in question, I petitioned the head magistrate, when in Yaloor on the 7th of April 1854, representing that the complaint had been long pending, and praying that a decision be passed as to him appeared proper. He observing from the endorsement on my petition of the special assistant magistrate, under date the 29th April 1854, that a partial examination only was gone into, and that it has to be completed, ordered that the trial will be closed should he return to Yaloor once more, and the result of the same communicated to me.

3. When the special assistant magistrate came to Yaloor, I addressed to him and forwarded by tappal a petition on the 9th June 1854, setting forth that I was in attendance as required by the said endorsement, and requesting that a sentence may be passed on my complaint; but hitherto nothing has been done in the matter.

4. I have fully proved the charge preferred by me, the magistrate has not even put the defendants on their defence, nor did he record his opinion or sentence on the case.

5. It is for preserving the peace of the public and the helpless of our description, that you have appointed heads of police under Regulation XI. of 1816, section 26, but not to disturb their tranquillity, as detailed in the preceding paragraphs.

6. Your Regulations further declare that parties, such as ourselves, may bring to the notice of the magistrate cases of injustice on the part of the heads of police and other police officers, whose object may be to gain money, and that that authority may inquire into them and pass orders. My complaint is against those police officers, who, under section 5, Regulation IX. of 1816, are subject to the authority of the magistrate, but, for reasons not known to me, my petition is unsettled before that functionary.

7. It is a year since my complaint above referred to has been lodged. I have extensive cultivation in the villages of Auroohunkooloo and Yaloor, in the talook of Kycaloor, in this district, under the management of the Circar, as well as in Moolkaupoorum and Comadavaloo, dependent on the moottah of Umbaroopettah, attached to the zemindaree, and I regularly pay, per annum, a revenue of more than 1,000 rupees. I never meddled with cases of a litigious nature, but led an honest life. This being the case, the head of police and others have done me injustice from lucrative motives. I proved the fact by evidence, but the magistrate of the zillah, inasmuch as he neglected to punish the head of police and others, and left the case dormant, did also add to the annoyance which has deprived me, a respectable man, of tranquillity. All these circumstances I represented to the honourable Government by memorial, dated 17th October 1854, and posted in the Yaloor post-office. I therefore pray:

8. That you will be pleased patiently to consider this petition, call for and peruse the

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record of proceedings had before the office of the magistrate of this zillah regarding my complaint, and award punishment on the head of police and others, the defendants.

(signed) *Jungasoobbiah.*

21 November 1854.

No. 15.

(No. 77.)

To the Commissioners for Inquiry into the Tortures.

Petition respectfully addressed by Valamanty Pudmanaboodoo, a Cultivator residing at Cawvaly Village, in the Talook of Yaloor, Zillah Masulipatam.

From the time of the Government of the Nizam and your Honourable Company, and under the zemindar of this talook, my ancestors and myself continued to cultivate 400 or 500 pootties of grain, and pay large sums of money as revenue to the Circar. I thus maintained the large family dependent on me, and led a respectable life in this talook as the head of this our village. In Fusly 1261, the Collector and Commissioner, when settling the jemabundy, withdrew the cowl of 5,036 rupees which they had granted, and fixed an assessment of 7,000 rupees on our village. Being the head man, and the moonsiff of the village, I and the whole of the villagers complained to them that the above injustice subjects the ryots to great loss. Thereupon they (Collector and Commissioner) getting angry, received a fine of 10 rupees from me. I refrained from interfering in this matter, but the villagers brought this circumstance to the notice of the Board of Revenue. At the time of cultivation in last year, Cavoor Lutchmana Row Puntooloo, the late tahsildar of this talook, and now the tahsildar of Cayacoloor, with the view to hinder the progress of my cultivation, sent 15 or 16 of my polaroo men (labourers) to work at the annicut. I raised therefore a produce of only 200 rupees, as I had no people to assist me in cultivation, and as the season was unfavourable, but the amount of revenue payable by me was 1,000 rupees. At the jamabundy time the Collector came to this talook, gave regular remissions for all the villagers in this talook on all waste lands, and lastly when he came to our village, he, through the misrepresentations of the tahsildar, gave no remission on waste lands, but only made a deduction of 264 rupees and odd. Having had no partners in my cultivation, I was obliged to make good 800 and odd rupees from my own pocket money, independently of the value of the produce I had, in satisfaction of the revenue due to Circar; but, however, managed to keep up my honour and respectability though I sustained loss as above stated. While so, I learnt that when I was away from the village, the whole of the villagers were summoned in consequence of one of them, named Vudlaputta Luchmiah, failing to pay his due, 60 rupees, while all others had paid their kists, but I being absent on the occasion, my son, a boy of 15 years, was taken away, and on the 2d May 1854, the tahsildar of this talook, Covoor Lutchmana Row Puntooloo, made use of language to him which cannot be decently described, delivered him to the care of peons, caused kitties (wooden screws), not previously known or heard of in this country, to be applied to his hands, and confined and oppressed him. I then went and asked the tahsildar why he had put kitties on my son, a minor, while I was present, and why he had oppressed so many individuals for default on the part of one whose property, I said, I could point out. On this, he caused me also to be put in kitties, and unjustly collected from us the said sum (60 rupees). Once on a previous occasion, when the workmen at the annicut ran away in consequence of the prevalence of cholera, of which many of them died, and when the Collector was here during the time of jamabundy, a report of the same was sent to that officer, who sent for the heads of villages, including myself, and asked them to go to the annicut and encourage the workmen. But we representing to him the inconvenience likely to arise in the collection of revenue, &c., he excused us from going there. The tahsildar then saying, that though the Collector had not sent us to the annicut on the said occasion, he would on the present send us to that place, delivered us over to peons, fined us in the sum of 12 rupees, wrote something to some one at the annicut, and sent us thither, and we were there employed to work in common with pariah people. Having been severely indisposed at that place, I returned home, and made an urzee on the 9th June 1854, to the assistant magistrate, with a mahzernamah, showing the injustice done by the tahsildar Covoor Lutchmana Row Puntooloo throughout all the Circar villages, and representing that he had put hand-screws on us for kist due by another person; that he had compelled us near the annicut to do the job of pariahs, which seriously defamed my character that had been long unimpeached; and that, in addition to this, my health was so much impaired by indisposition that I was scarcely able to appear before him. The assistant magistrate returned the urzee on the 16th June, with an endorsement that I should appear before him in person, and represent what I had to say. I thereupon forwarded a petition on the 2d July to the head Collector, complaining that my labourers were sent up in last year for work at the annicut; that no remission was granted on waste lands, but I was made to suffer loss; that I was degraded on account of kists due by others, and at the annicut, that I was so severely ill as not to be able to appear before him; that it was likely that my lands will not be cultivated at the approaching season, and that I did not therefore require them (lands). This petition also returned on the 28th August to the talook for delivery to me, with orders dated the 9th idem endorsed thereon, that I should appear before him in person, and make what representations I had; but he did not in any degree take my address

address into consideration. With respect to that part of my petition which declared my inability to go on with cultivation, the moczoomdar of the talook, who was acting as tahsildar, made known to me that he had orders from the Collector to see that I did not neglect my tillage, and to warn me that I could not evade payment of the kist, even if my lands remained waste. The time for sowing was already passed; I was suffering from disease, produced by the ill-treatment I was subjected to; my younger brother, who superintended and carried on cultivation, had demised; my sons were too young to be employed upon it; the labourers had left the village for fear that they would get the infecting malady prevalent at the annicut; the ploughing cattle died for want of care; and the veesabady system curtailed all profits, so that I used to dispose of my private property and contract debts also to enable me to meet the expenses of agriculture and pay the kists. Notwithstanding all the foregoing impediments and losses, I procured the services of a few labourers, after a great deal of difficulty, incurred further liabilities, and conducted cultivation in a portion of my lands, the produce of which is barely sufficient to cover the kist, 1,000 rupees, payable to the Circar for the current year. If you be pleased to examine and judge what I have to lay out under the head of charges, and how much will be left of the produce for my share, you will perceive that I have been a loser of 3,000 rupees in last year and the current year. On the 15th November 1854, I submitted a petition to Government, stating that I lost the reputation gained with reference to my caste, after paying large sums of kists in this district; that in obedience to your orders on the subject of ryots being tortured, the local authorities have only issued istyars, but that they have not commenced upon examination of the complaints already presented by me; with the above petition, I submitted the complaint petitions bearing the evasive endorsements above alluded to.

I have no hopes whatever of justice being done me at this place, of which the tahsildar is a favourite of the local authorities; I am myself sick, and I have been hand-screwed, an occurrence which I have never witnessed nor heard of; I pray that you will be pleased to order the evidence to prove the fact of hand-screws having been put upon me, to be taken before any authority without the interference of the department of the Collector of this district.

I earnestly beg that the loss of 3,000 rupees, incurred by me, as above-mentioned, may be refunded to me, that the said tahsildar may be visited with punishment according to the regulations, for hand-screwing, torturing, and degrading me as shown above, and that you will kindly order any other authority, but not the Collector of this district, to inquire into the case of torture in question.

30 November 1854. (signed) *Pudmanabhoodoo.*

No. 16.

The Statement of Vencataramaniah, an Inhabitant of the Village of Malayanoor, in the Talook of Yalavansoor, in the Zillah of Cuddalore, taken this 7th day of December 1854.

I WAS the village puttamonyam. In Fusly 1248, I made a durkhast for some waste land containing 31½ grounds, which was approved of, and a puttah was issued in my name. In this land there is an old well, which I repaired by spending 45 rupees. In the beginning of January 1847, I went to Streerungum on a pilgrimage, and returned to my village about 15 days afterwards, when my wife told me that, during my absence at Streerungum, a man named Chinnacoolla Padian had drawn water from the well for the purpose of irrigating his lands, which lie to the east of mine; that she had prevented him from doing so, by laying hold of the water-bucket, that he had therefore knocked her down, abused, and struck her, as well as cut and carried away an addegay (a neck ornament) which she had on at the time; and that she had witnesses to the truth of these circumstances. I preferred two complaints to the late tahsildar of the talook, named Streeneevassa Row, one regarding the addegay, and the other about the drawing of the water. The tahsildar inspected the well, investigated the second case, when it was clearly proved that my defendant, the said Chinnacoola Padian, had no right whatever to the well, and the said tahsildar ordered him verbally not to draw water from it, and went into the case about the addegay, and examined my witnesses, named Mahalinga Soobbiah and puttamonyam Soobbiah, who deposed that the said defendant had struck my wife, and cut the addegay from her neck. The tahsildar reported to the joint magistrate that it was proved by the said witnesses that the addegay had been cut and carried off by the said defendant; that one of the witnesses had stated that at the time the defendant cut the addegay, he was standing with his face to the east, while the other witnesses said that he (defendant) was facing the west; and that it was therefore doubtful whether the addegay had been lost during the quarrel, or whether it had been taken away by the defendant. This was in March 1847. The joint magistrate sent for myself and my wife, and the said defendant and witnesses, examined the latter, dismissed the case, and fined me in 20 rupees, as well as suspended me from my puttamonyamship for one year, saying that the case was not fully proved. I paid the fine. On the 23d December 1848, I sent a petition to Government by post, setting forth the said circumstances, and requesting that I might be restored to my puttamonyamship, and that the fine levied from me might be ordered to be paid back to me, and they, on the 10th December 1850, sent me an endorsement by post, stating that with reference to my petition, No. 2228,

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they had called for an explanation from the Collector of South Arcot, and that they did not see sufficient grounds in my favour for interference. In the meanwhile, in March 1850, I appealed to the zillah session court, and stated that the fine which had been unjustly levied from me should be ordered to be returned to me, and that I should be restored to my puttamonyamship, but the Court gave me no answer. On the 11th May 1852, I sent a petition again to Government by post, acknowledging the receipt of the endorsement, and requesting that the Collector might be ordered to permit me to take copies of the proceedings of the investigation held by him, and of the report made by him to Government upon my case, and they returned it to me by post, annexing to it two printed* copies of the Tamil version of paras. 6 and 7 of Petition Rules. I then sent a petition to the Collector by post, requesting permission to take copies of the proceedings and report in question, but he gave me no answer. Afterwards I sent a petition to the Revenue Board by post, stating that the Collector had made no order on my last petition to him, and entreating them to send for and peruse the records relative to my case, and pass a final decision, but they also did not pass any order.

In February 1849, the said tahsildar referred my case about the well to arbitration, and the arbitrators held an inquiry, and published an award to the effect that the said defendant had no right whatever to the well; but that, as he was drawing water from it from a long time, he might now be permitted to do the same once a week. On the 22d of the said month, I appealed to the Joint Collector against this part of the award, and said that it ought to be struck out, because it was inserted out of partiality to the said defendant. In May 1849, during the jamabundy time, the Collector sent for me, ordered my deposition to be taken down, which was done accordingly, set aside the award, and said that he would send a taukeed to the tahsildar, but he did not do so.

In connexion with the said well there is a channel running through the lands of one Goldsmith Mooroogadoo, and one Tondroyadoo, and leading to another piece of land belonging to me, lying at some distance from the well. The said Mooroogan and Tondroyen, in 1847, objected, and said that the water should not pass through the said channel. I complained to the tahsildar, who examined my witnesses, and issued a taukeed that the said persons should no way interfere with the channel. On the 26th January 1850, I sent two petitions to the Revenue Board by post, in one of which I prayed that the taukeed in question might be confirmed, and in the other I requested that an order might be passed prohibiting the said Chinnacoolla Padian from interfering with me. Upon this, the sub-collector inspected the well, and went away without saying anything. On the 24th June and 2d September 1850, I sent two petitions again to the Revenue Board by post regarding the well case, and the then Acting Collector Ward sent me by post these two petitions, and the one addressed by me to the Revenue Board on the 26th January 1850, about the said channel, with an endorsement to the effect that the channel had been already decided to be my property, and that an order had been passed prohibiting the said Mooroogan and Tondroyan from interfering with it. On the 16th August 1852, I presented a petition to the sub-collector, Ward, requesting him to issue a taukeed to the said tahsildar, to prevent the said Chinnacoolla Padian from interfering with the said well, when he spoke to me in Tamil, and said, "You have complained against me to the Government and the zillah session court; you want me now to act on the endorsement made by the Acting Collector, Ward," and ordered me to be detained in custody without any reason. Accordingly, I was kept in custody thirty days, but was sometimes allowed to go for my meals. By order of the Collector, I was then taken to the talook, where the said tahsildar detained me in custody ten days more, but permitted me to go home for my meals. I was then released. I sent a petition† to Government by post, complaining of the ill-treatment I received, and they referred me to the endorsement on petition, No. 1,257, of 1852; I complained to the session court, but they refused to entertain my case, on the ground that the time for appeal had expired.

On the 23d June 1853 I went to the present tahsildar of the talook, named Rungasawmy Iyer, and desired him to enforce the orders contained in the endorsement on petition, No. 253, but he refused, and said that the said Chinnacoolla Padian would use the well. I said I would, in pursuance with the decision in my favour, prevent him from using it, when the said tahsildar ordered me to be detained in custody two days, abused me in very indecent language, and told me to pay a fine of one rupee, which I refused. Upon this he told me to remain in custody two days longer, which also I declined, and came down to Madras, and complained to the Revenue Board by petition, who referred me to the endorsement on petition, No. 253; I took this endorsement to the said tahsildar, who told me that as I had refused to pay the fine of one rupee and remain in custody, he had reported the matter to the Collector, and that a taukeed had been received to discharge me from my puttahmonyamship; he gave me a taukeed himself to the effect that I had been dismissed, and committed me to the criminal court to take my trial for disobedience of orders. The court kept me in confinement four days, investigated my case, and dismissed it, saying that the tahsildar had, out of spite, committed me, and that he should be discharged from his situation, but that he was excused this time. The said court then released me, and made a report of the matter to the magistrate, who informed the said tahsildar of it, who sent a taukeed to the village, by order of the joint magistrate, stating that

* The petition, and the printed copies, produced.
† Petition and the endorsement produced.

that in consequence of my having refused to accede to the amicable arrangement proposed by him (the said tahsildar), I had been fined one rupee; that I had been committed to the criminal court for having run away while in custody, and that a memo. had been received from the said court, saying I was acquitted because the charge against me was not proved.

(signed) *Venkata Ramayana.*

Read and explained by the interpreter, this 7th day of December 1854.

No. 17.

(No. 176.)

To *E. F. Elliot, H. Stokes,* and *John Bruce Norton,* Esquires, the Honourable Commissioners appointed by Government.

The humble Petition of Complaint of Nagaswariah, Meerasidar, residing in the Village of Nadook Kavari, in the Talook of Teroovatha, in the Zillah of Combaconum.

My grandfather, Eswarappiah, and my father, Soobaroyer, were meerasidars in the said village of Nadookkavari, and had also in their possession certain lands in the said village; while so, my father died, and I, from Fusly 47, was a meerasidar of the said village, and was enjoying my lands undisturbed, to which puttas were issued by Circar in my name. While I was thus enjoying the land in the year 48, as Mootoosawmy Royer, the tahsildar of the Teroovathee talook, was a great friend of Vencatasoobbiah, the head kurnom of the said talook, he wanted to get him all my estates. With this object in view, he sent for me by some of his peons, and asked me to divide my land to the said Vencatasoobbiah; on which I said, that the said Vencatasoobbiah was the nominal son of my father, and that he had in his infancy been adopted by another, and that by virtue of adoption he was the sole inheritor, and had an unquestionable right to the estate of his adopted father; and that as my father Soobaroyer and Vencatasoobbiah had separated themselves in their earlier days, and divided their estates between them, and that in pursuance to the established rules and the tenets of Shastras, I do not think that I should portion out my property to him. Whereupon the said tahsildar delivered me over under the charge of peons on the 10th August 48, and caused them to beat me in various ways, kept me in great restraint, and disgraced me, and prepared a stamped cadjan to the effect that I had portioned out to the said Vencatasoobbiah a part of my meerassee veesunkarakoola land, as well as 25 koolies in my house, and forced my signature to it, made some of my enemies witnesses to it, and caused the said stamped cadjan to be delivered to the said Vencatasoobbiah. The tahsildar, with the view of making the said Vencatasoobbiah meerasidar to the said veesunkara lands, delivered me over in the custody of peons, and oppressed me, and asked me to sign a deed relinquishing my right to the said land.

Particularising all these, I forwarded a petition of complaint on the 12th August 1848 to Mr. Bishop, the then Collector. As the tahsildar knew the said circumstances, he directed the kurnum of the village of Nadookavari to prepare a raujeenama as soon as possible, and as I was altogether ignorant of what was done with my petition of complaint to the Collector, and as I was afraid that the said tahsildar would augment the severity, and as I wished to annul the stamped cadjan to which my signature was forced from me, I instituted a suit, on the 16th August 1848, in the moonsiff's court of Paupavinasum talook, appearing myself as plaintiff, and making the said tahsildar Mootoosawmy Naick and the said Vencatasoobbiah my defendants. The tahsildar, aware of the said circumstances, oppressed me every now and then, and asked me to withdraw my plaint. Unable to endure the pain, I was on my way to Combaconum to prefer my complaint personally to the zillah judge. While I was at Omayapoorum, on my way to the said zillah, I was waylaid by 13 peons, with Narasimmaloo Naick, the peishcar and friend to the said tahsildar, on horseback, and was prevented from going to Combaconum, and was oppressed, and taken to the tahsildar. On the 20th August, the said tahsildar tied me, beat me so severely as to wound me, kept me in a great restraint, and forced my sign to the agreement, and to certain papers which had been prepared, whereby Vencatasoobbiah was made meerasidar to the said land. I on the very day, the 20th, represented the said circumstances to the moonsiff's court by a petition, who referred it as well as the case, with his remarks thereon, to the civil court, who sent a writing to the effect that I should go and prefer my complaint to the magistrate, and that in case of my not obtaining any redress there, the case will be inquired in the civil courts, and which writing the moonsiff read to me, and returned my petition, with an endorsement, on the 5th October 1848. I again sent several petitions to the Collector, and as the gentleman had a great regard to Moottoosawmy Naik, the tahsildar, he neither examined my witnesses, nor instituted any inquiry into the case, in which great injustice had been perpetrated by the tahsildar; and the said gentleman went away to the Neilgherries. I again pre-ented a petition to Mr. John Bird in May 49, but he, without investigating the case, sent an order to Moottoosawmy Naik, the tahsildar, asking him to forward him all the particulars of the case in question. The tahsildar transmitted a report, stating that it was not by force that I had affixed my signature to the raujeenamah, but by my own accord. Whereupon my petition was returned to me with an endorsement. I personally presented a petition to the Board of Revenue in December 1850, fully explaining the said circumstances; but they returned my petition with an endorsement, directing the Collector to institute inquiries into the matter. I preferred my complaint, as directed by the endorsement, to the then Collector,

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Mr. Goodwyn, who said that, as Vencatasoobbiah has become the meerasidar to the lands mentioned in the stamped cadjan, and as the land is enjoyed by him, you better take a civil action against him, and obtain redress. I instituted an action in the moonsiff's court in November 1851, and the case is under investigation even to the present, and although justice is administered to me in the moonsiff's court, yet I fear that the defendants will keep the land in their possession.

While we were thus considering of the injustice done to us, and offering up our prayers to heaven to prevent such injustice for the future, God has been pleased to look upon us with a merciful eye, to deliver us from the injustice and troubles which we were subjected to heretofore, and sent you, the Commissioners, to administer justice for him. Although the tahsildar Moottoosawmy Naik and Vencatasoobbiah are dead, yet the persons who beat me, and kept me in a great restraint, by orders of the tahsildar, are still alive, as well as Ramiah, the head curnum of the village, and son of Vencatasoobbiah, who had forcibly taken possession of my lands, and who is now prosecuting the action as defendant. This case is within the scope of your investigation, being within the period stated in the istehar transmitted to our village by you. I was greatly troubled, and deprived of my land. As all my documents are at present filed in the moonsiff's court, and as the witnesses find many difficulties in their way, and as they are reluctant to come down to so great a distance on account of me, I most respectfully hope that the honourable Commissioners will, out of pity on me, who is a very poor man, be pleased to take this petition into their favourable consideration, and, without loss of time, direct the restoration of my lands, and also inflict an adequate punishment on the persons, who are now alive, and who beat me, and kept me under a great restraint; and also be pleased to let me know the result your august body come to, and issue orders for, and protect me.

(signed) *Naugaswariah.*

4 December 1854.

No. 18.

(No. 52.)

To *E. F. Elliot, H. Stokes,* and *John Bruce Norton,* Esquires, Commissioners, Mount Road, Madras.

The humble Petition of Macherazoo Vencatoroyadoo, an Inhabitant of the Village of Ganesa, in the Talook of Chandalore, attached to the Zillah of Nellore.

In Fusly 1261, your petitioner having held three goortoos and 39 sixty-fourths of poonjah (dry) land for tillage, cultivated one goortoo and four sixty-fourths with paddy, and another goortoo with jonna (great millet), and the rest he ploughed and prepared for sowing aulloo (a species of grain). At the same time one Veeranna, who is the head ryot of the village, and another of the same name, son of Sashoo, the village moonsiff, were penning their sheep, to the number of four hundred, in the field of the former (which lay next to that of your petitioner wherein paddy had been sown), for the sake of collecting the cattle dung for manure, and on the night of the 12th August 1851, when the paddy of your petitioner had sprouted, drove the cattle into his field, by which not only the young paddy crops were all destroyed, but also doll, gogooloo, and other trees which had grown in the field. On this your petitioner complained to the tahsildar of Chandalore on the 14th, and sufficiently proved the truth of his complaint by his witnesses, and while it was pending undecided, the two Veeranas again drove their cattle, day after day, for the space of a month, on your petitioner's ploughed but unsown field, and prevented him from sowing "aulloo," whereby the field became hardened, and consequently unfit for cultivation, unless again ploughed. Of this also your petitioner complained to the tahsildar, who then ordered the peishcar of the division of Thuthoocooroomoottoo to repair to the spot and report on the case; and although your petitioner showed to the peishcar the true state of his fields, and proved the trespass of the cattle, yet the tahsildar forwarded to him a takeed of decision on the 19th September next, in regard to both of his complaints, stating that though the cattle grazed on his field, as the paddy does not appear to have suffered he can obtain no compensation, and that he should acquire the friendship of the village moonsiff and the head ryot, and amend the state of his unsown field. Being not a rich man, and consequently being unable to secure other's interest, your petitioner submitted a petition to the sub-collector, enclosing the aforesaid takeed of the tahsildar. The sub-collector retained the takeed with himself, but returned the petition with the following endorsement on it: "We referred the case to the tahsildar, and the tahsildar in reply states, that the sheep did not graze on petitioner's paddy field, nor trampled on his ploughed one, and therefore no fine has been levied, as desired by petitioner, and consequently the petition is returned to petitioner." On this your petitioner again petitioned the sub-collector four times, to peruse the proceedings of the tahsildar in regard to the case in question, and render him justice, and to return him the takeed, the retaining of which is improper, but no reply was favoured to your petitioner. At the time of the jamabundee, your petitioner was required to affix his signature to the settlement of his account, but he refused to do so, on which the sub-collector returned to him the takeed, saying that he will no more inquire into his case, the endorsement on his first petition being the only decision that can be made. Your petitioner then submitted three appeals to the Government, but they were returned with an endorsement that he should petition the Collector, and then the Board of Revenue, and if dissatisfied with their decision, at last appeal to the Government. Accordingly your petitioner applied to the Collector for redress on the 11th May 1852, but obtaining no reply, petitioned him twice more, and these petitions

petitions shared the same fate. He afterwards presented two petitions to the Board of Revenue, and the last, No. 1,911, was endorsed that "the trespass not being a revenue, but a police case, petitioner should apply to the magistrate of the district, and regarding the collection of excess teervah, address the Collector." In accordance therewith, your petitioner addressed the magistrate on the 8th December 1852. If the young paddy had not been destroyed by the grazing of the sheep, the field would have produced 80 murcals, whose price is 30 rupees, so that your petitioner has been a loser by that amount; and the Circar levied from him 11 rupees and 5 annas, as the kist of the field, which was uncultivated in consequence of its having been hardened by the sheep remaining upon it for a whole month, which sum also is a loss to your petitioner; and in 1846, a bull of the head ryot Veerana had grazed on my paddy field for twenty days, of which I had then complained to the sub-collector, but as yet no decision was passed, and the loss I thereby incurred was 10 rupees. These several sums amount to 51 rupees and 5 annas, for the recovery of which your petitioner having applied to the Collector without obtaining any reply, then addressed the Commissioner for the Northern Circars, who transferred the petition to the Board of Revenue. The Board of Revenue then endorsed that "the above amount may be recovered from the parties who had been the cause of the loss to petitioner," but if your petitioner could himself recover it from them, there is no necessity for his appealing to so many authorities. When your petitioner first complained to the tahsildar in 1846 of the damage he suffered by the bull's grazing, the village moonsiff and the head ryot being monied persons, secured to themselves the interest of the tahsildar and his javob nevis, and thus your petitioner obtained no redress; and when again, in Fusly 1261, your petitioner complained of the trespass of the cattle, then also they made use of their wealth against his obtaining justice. Your petitioner, as is shown above, not only derived no produce from the two (paddy and uncultivated) fields, but also from the third, which was cultivated with jonnah, because the crops of it were damaged by a storm; and notwithstanding your petitioner incurred such losses, yet by the persuasion of the village moonsiff and the head ryot, the tahsildar demanded payment of the full kist in the month of April, while it was only due in July, and on your petitioner's refusing to pay, made him over to the charge of a peon, who annoyed and disgraced your petitioner very much, and received the full kist, together with five annas and two pice as his batta. As your petitioner has not anywhere obtained redress for the grievances above set forth, he most humbly requests that you, Commissioners, will be pleased to take into your favourable consideration the petition addressed by him to the Commissioner for the Northern Circars, and the two petitions to the Board of Revenue, with their endorsements, all which are herein enclosed, and render justice.

(signed) *Vencataroyadoo.*

22 November 1854.

No. 19.

(No. 22.)

To *E. F. Elliot, H. Stokes*, and *John Bruce Norton*, Esquires, the most Honoured Commissioners.

The humble Complaint of Oil Monger Veerappa Chetty, a Hawker in Curry Stuff, residing at Valavanoor, in the Talook of Veeloopoorum.

With a view to protect people from difficulties and dangers, and relieve them from the trouble of leaving their villages and going to remote places where gentlemen reside, the Honourable Government have appointed village moonsiffs, whose province is to report their (people's) grievances to tahsildars, who should immediately take cognizance of such cases as fall under their jurisdiction, and award punishments, and send up the rest to the magistrates. Thus the different graduations of power have been introduced. While things stand thus nothing contrary to this (order) should be done.

2. While Mr. John Bird was at this place, the kurnum caused a tax to be imposed on me, who earn my living by hawking about curry stuffs in the streets of the said village, and a puttah to be issued. I remonstrated with the kurnum, when he not only stated that he would get me exempted from the tax if I paid him four rupees, but used to exact from me daily 100 beetel-leaves, and two pullums of nuts and tobacco. The peon, the taliar, the thotee, puttah manegar, and the moonsiff, used to force me to give the said beetel-leaves, &c., and forcibly take the same from me if I refused to comply with their demand. Why should such injustice be done? I made an application to the Circar, requesting permission to erect a shop on a piece of waste land adjoining a water channel, and they accordingly allowed me the land pointed out by me. I spent five or six rupees, and built a shop on it; and having purchased goods for about 15 rupees, and placed them in the shop, I was carrying on the trade. Because I refused to make a present of such of the articles as each of them (the said parties) wanted, they all, through enmity, combined against me, and informed the tahsildar that the shop I had erected blocked up the passage, and that it was contrary to regulations, and he passed an order that it should be pulled down. Whereupon the maneyagar and others came to the shop, where I was with the goods, accompanied by some other individuals, pulled down the wall without any cause whatsoever, and threw away the roof, as well as the goods, which were plundered by the large crowd that assembled there. I presented a petition to gentlemen, setting forth the above-mentioned circumstances, and they passed an order that it was unjust that a tax should have been levied (from me) on

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account of the shop, and that the tax already recovered from me should be returned to me. I accordingly received the money. The tahsildar was directed to inquire into the other circumstances, but he did not do so, and Mr. Bird went away.

3. Because the puttah for the shop was cancelled by gentlemen, the kurnum and others caused a puttah to be issued for my house for the last two years, which I brought to the notice of gentlemen during the jamabundy time, and they ordered the tahsildar to inquire into the matter.

4. To communicate to the tahsildar the injustice done by the headman of the village, and others, is a difficult thing, but when I did so, no notice was taken of my complaint, owing to the interference of the puttamoneyagar, &c. If a complaint be presented to the additional sub-collector upon this point, he refers it to the tahsildar. If we go to the latter, he refers us to the former; one might as well live by begging, rather than to wander about in this manner from the tahsildar to the gentleman. If the gentleman receives complaints personally, one may state his case to him, but as he receives them through the medium of peons, I have not obtained justice while engaged in going to the cutcherry on account of my complaint; the said parties caused a Mussulman peon, named Nabodskhan, to strike me in various ways, and (themselves) having struck me with leather thongs, called jarbund, and made me bleed, recovered from me the tax on the house. I complained to the peishcar that my next door neighbour, gaining over to his side the puttamaneyagar, gave a mameety to a totee, and caused a hind wall erected to strengthen and support the (main) wall of my house to be pulled down by him, and that he had caused the bricks to be thrown away, but he abused me. If the Circar people do injustice, and if the gentlemen do not hear us personally, where are we to go to state our grievances?

5. When any case is referred to the tahsildar, he leaves it unnoticed four or five months, and then, according to his pleasure, makes a plaintiff the defendant, and writes an urzee, which is approved of, and no further statement is admitted against it. Why should there be any cause of complaint in a place where there are five or six gentlemen? Inquire into this, and punish me if it be found to be false; but if it be true, award a punishment to the police officers. If the Government do not protect the people where are they to go? I, therefore, entreat the charitable gentlemen will be pleased to send for and peruse the complaints presented by me on these dates, 25th July, 6th August, 27th October, and 3d November 1854; to examine all the parties in their presence, and pass an order that I, who am poor, may live without fear.

Many Salams.

This complaint does not contain room enough to particularise the injustice done by the police officers, and it would be an endless task to do so, therefore I have, as far as possible, given a brief account of it. If I am sent for and examined by the governors (meaning the Commissioners), I will state everything in their presence. As the witnesses are employed in various avocations, they would refuse to come at my request. If the governors issue a summons, directing me to point out my witnesses, I will bring them along with me.

Witnesses.		*Defendants.*	
Valavanoor Aroonachella Chetty	1	Vencatorowyer, tahsildar	1
Hydrapakathem	2	Narayanasawmy, peshcar	2
Saulay Narayana Woodayan	3	Cooppien, village moonsiff	3
Veerabadra Woodayan	4	Iyavier, puttamaneyem	4
Parties whose names I do not know, but who can be identified	4	Bachavien	5
Seenevassa Woodayan	9	Napoos Khan, peon	6
Anna Woodayan	10	Talayar, and Tottee	2
		Chinnapien, oil monger	9
		Ramasawmy, son of Vencatachella Chetty	10
		Seenevasien, son of Thillay	11

Drawn up by *Soobarayen Cuddalore.*

(marked by) *Oil Monger Veerapa Chetty,*
Residing at Coochoopaliem of Valavanoor.

16 November 1854.

No. 20.

(No. 92.)

The Statement of Iyah Pillay, an Inhabitant of the Village of Malapadacum, in the Talook of Kilavaloor, in the Zillah of Tanjore, taken on solemn affirmation before H. Stokes, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 18th day of January 1855.

THREE years ago, in the month of July, I think on the 20th, Raugooviengar, the tahsildar of Kilvaloor talook, sent for me and demanded payment of six rupees which I owed, on account of my kist, to the Circar. It was in the talook cutcherry, about four o'clock in the forenoon; I had no money with me; but the tahsildar ordered his peons to beat me, put kittee on my hands, and tied my coodmy (back knot of hair) to that of Veethachella Pillay. All this took place in the presence of the tahsildar, and I was kept in confinement till the next

next day. The peons that beat me and ill-treated me were Sooba Naik, Govinappa Naik, and Ramasawmy Naik. I never complained of this to the higher authorities, for fear that I will be referred back to the tahsildar; I paid the money the next day, and was released. The witnesses that saw me ill-treated are Colundya Pillay, Annamalay Pillay, Saumoo Pillay, and Ragoonantha Iyengar, the puttomoneygar.

(signed) *Ayar Pillai.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 18th day of January, before me,

(signed) *H. Stokes,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 21.

(No. 170.)

The Statement of Mootoo Eroolappa Pillay, an Inhabitant of the Village of Covilputtoo, in the Talook of Naugoonary, in the Zillah of Tinnevelly, taken on solemn affirmation before E. F. Elliot, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of the alleged Cases of Torture, this 6th day of February 1855.

Last year there was a failure in the crops, and the village kurnum, Alwarappa Pillay, received from the ryots 12 annas for each kota of produce, on the promise that he would get us remission. My own land only produced 15 marcals of paddy. A meeraseedar, Soobbiah, complained at the Hazoor against the kurnum, for levying the fee of 12 annas, and he (the kurnum) suspected that I had joined Soobbiah in reporting against him, therefore he spited me; and he and a peon came, in March last, to demand the full kist on my fields, although I had not reaped the little produce that was on the ground, by his own desire, and which the cattle destroyed. They took me to an Umman pagoda, where the kurnum told me that he had been directed by the peishcar to get the money out of me; and by his order the peon, Pitchay Pillay, pushed me about, and gave me two blows on the back of the neck; after which I was allowed to go. I did not go to gentlemen, because, if we complain of ill-treatment about the collection of money, there is no inquiry.

(signed) *Mutuyierulappa.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 6th day of February 1855, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 22.

(No. 173.)

The Statement of Soobboo Roya Iyer, an Inhabitant of the Village of Komaramungalom, in the Talook of Valungheeman, in the Zillah of Combaconum, taken on solemn affirmation before E. F. Elliot, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 6th day of February 1855.

I am a goomastah of one Baugeom Ummall, the widow of one Raumanauda Moodelly, who cultivates 20 valies of land. On the 5th January last year, I had occasion to go to the cutcherry of the tahsildar, named Soobboo Royer, when he said that there was a balance of 80 rupees due on account of the kist, of which he demanded immediate payment. I said that it was usual to pay the instalment on the 16th, and that I should be ready to do so by that date; on which he sent for the kittee, which was applied to my right hand. I said that I would kill myself if it was used, and therefore it was not tightened; but, by order of the tahsildar, the peon gave me ten cuts with a whip, made of some strong fibres of a tree, and I was then placed in custody, and kept in the cutcherry till the 11th instant, when I was released. On the 15th or 16th I paid the money as usual; my mistress advised me not to complain at the Hazoor, for we should only be obliged to pay bribes to the people there. I have never been ill-treated before on account of the kist; but I have been frequently severely punished, by being placed in aunundal, tied up, rolled about, and struck, when I have failed to procure certain articles. Whenever the Collector or his assistants came to the talook, the tahsildar sends an order to the kurnom to collect sheep, fowls, grass, firewood, and other things, and we are told that they are to be paid for; but this is not done; and if we fail to have all things prepared, we are treated in the manner described by me, as I have myself suffered. The tahsildar, named Soobboo Royer, is a Brahmin as well as myself, and when I plead this, he desires the peons to strike me in his presence.

(signed) *Subbarayar.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 6th day of February 1855, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

Appendix (F.)

No. 23.

(No. 76.)

* The Statement of Chenchoo Pillay, an Inhabitant of the Village of Raumuncherry, in the Talook of Pareapauliam, in the Zillah of Chingleput, taken on solemn affirmation before E. F. Elliot and H. Stokes, Esqrs., two of the Commissioners for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture, this 6th day of January 1855.

I AND my elder brother, Soobbokelany Pillay, are the meerausee kurnoms of the village of Raumuncherry. One Runga Pillay, a cousin of ours, had kept the village accounts, but some fraud having been discovered he was discharged, about six or seven years ago, and his enam cancelled; since which, I and my brother have fulfilled the duties. On the 2d Peratausee, or 15th September last, the tahsildar, R. Streenevaussa Row, came to our village, sent for us, and directed us to deliver up the village accounts to the said Runga Pillay. We said that we had received a takeed from the Collector, but would surrender the accounts if he (tahsildar) would furnish us with a takeed to that effect. Then the tahsildar ordered the peons, Caroongoolee Narrainsawmy Naik and others whose names I do not know, to ill-treat us; they forced me and my brother into a stooping posture, pulled our ears, pinched us on the thighs, and struck us; blood came from my mouth. The accounts were then taken from us, and given to Runga Pillay. We wrote two petitions to the Collector, praying for the restoration of the village accounts, but did not mention the ill-treatment, which we were afraid to do, because the petitions will be referred to the tahsildar, and produce enmity against us. I was thus ill-treated in the open street, in the presence of the villagers.

(signed) *Chenchu Pia.*

Solemnly affirmed at Madras, the contents having been explained by the interpreter, this 6th day of January 1855, before me,

(signed) *E. F. Elliot,*
Commissioner for the Investigation of alleged Cases of Torture.

No. 24.

(No. 282.)

To *E. F. Elliot, H. Stokes* and *J. B. Norton,* Esquires, Commissioners appointed by the Honourable Government.

The humble Petition of Parasoorama Moodelly, living in Meyoor, the Meerasedar of Voomery Meyoor, belonging to Sadras, in the Talook of Chingleput, of the Zillah Chingleput.

ON a day in the month of May 1851, the date of which I do not know, Ragavanthooriyer, the tahsildar of the talook of Chingleput, came to Sadras. He sent for me on account of the kist I owed the Circar, and made me stop from the sunrise of that day to the evening of the next, without allowing me to go to food in the interval; and in addition to the torture he caused to be inflicted upon me by the zilladar and the peon, he used a very abusive language towards me. The following are the witnesses to the above facts. Sabapathy Moodely, the proprietor of a punch house, Vadagery Pillay, the kurnum, Soobaroya Moodely, and many other people.

On 22d June 1852, Naroyanasawmy Naik, the tahsildar of the said talook, came to Sadras, and having sent for me, kept me there without food from the time of sunrise to that of sunset. He also ordered the zilladar and the peon to torture me, and to put me in the gaol the whole of that night. The next day he made me go along with his conveyance to Therookalikoondrum, the station of the tahsildar's cutcherry, where he detained me in cutcherry up to the 20th July, in the custody of the peons, and tortured me. The following are the witnesses to the above statement; Soobbaroya Moodelly, the brother of Koolapah Moodelly, the puttamaniumdar of Meyoor, belonging to Sadras; Unnoo Moodelly; Sabaputhy Moodelly, the proprietor of a punch house; Ramalinga Chetty; Mooneyappa Naik, the cavul maniyakarun of the said village. The following are witnesses for the torture I endured in the talook: viz., Roothrakoty Pundarum, a warden of the temple of Therookalikoondrum, Sathaseva Pundarum of the said village. By means of these witnesses the said facts can be proved. If I ask them to come for your investigation, I am too humble to be obeyed by them; but they will no doubt readily come, if ordered to be there by the authority of the Circar. The tahsildar is always provided with six bearers to bring him on the palanquin; he is attended with six peons, javabnavis, and other servants, making five; with four private men; with one torch bearer; making on the whole 22 attendants. For all of these we pay a batta of four rupees per day, and thus sustain a loss; besides these, we pay to the tahsildar ten or seven rupees

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* Several "Depositions" appear in this Appendix. They were either taken too late for insertion in Appendix (E.), or were the statements of parties who had been summoned by us in consequence of their written petitions.

rupees a year for each village, and at the time of jamabundy, we supply without being paid, raw plantains, ghee, curds, firewood, and hay; all these cost us five rupees on the whole. When the servants come to take the amount of the produce, we supply them with batta and ready money, which cost us five rupees. Thus if we make a total of all the expenses incurred in a year, it amounts to 30 or 40 rupees. We not only quietly bear these expenses, and lead a life of poverty, but are also made to starve during the time of the collection of the arrears, and are obliged to undergo the torture of "thodasavary and kathoosavary" (the first means that a person is dragged to and fro by pinching the thighs, the second by pinching the ears), and several other kinds of torture. As you, the charitable Commissioners, sent your notice, ordering us to represent our grievances to you, I informed you of the injuries we are made to suffer by the tahsildar. The produce does not pay our labour; and to pay the arrears I am made to endure such tortures.

(signed) *Parasoorama Pillay.*

14 December 1854.

No. 25.

(No. 313.)

To *E. F. Elliot*, *H. Stokes* and *J. B. Norton*, Esquires, Commissioners that met in an Upstair House, called the Polytechnic, on the Mount Road, Madras.

The humble Petition of Soobbaroya Odayan; 2, Kistnappa Odayan; 3, Nauttaunjee Odayan; 4, Chinnaroodyan; 5, Veerappa Odyan; 6, Davasagaya Odian; 7, Moottoodyan; 8, Mookappoodian; 9, Nullatombe Odian; 10, Areabuttera Odian; 11, Mootoo Odian; 12, Chengaroodyan; and others signed and marked hereunder, residing in Nauttamungul Agraharem, of Minnampully Meettah, attached to the Talook of Cusbah Salem, in the Zillah of Salem.

After the acquisition of this zillah by the Company, we and other ryots, as well as our ancestors, have been well off from 1795 to 1805; but the distresses under which we have been subsequently placed up to this day are innumerable, as follows:

When Mr. M'Leod came to our zillah and measured our zamens, he assessed the following villages, which are situated at the distance of one mile from our village, at the rates hereunder specified. In the village of Mennampully, for every acre of poonja, 3 ¼ rupees; in Kareputty village, for every acre of poonja, 3 ½ rupees; in Karoomapoorum village, for every acre of poonja, 3 ¼ rupees; in Velluputty village, for every acre of poonja, 1 rupee; in Kavundipoorum village, for every acre of poonja, 1 ¼ rupees; and for every acre of nunja land, at the rates of 5, 5 ¼, and 6 ¼; and for every acre of garden land, at the rate of 5 or 5 ¼ rupees. But in the village we inhabit, for every acre of poonja, 3 ¾; for every acre of garden land, 7, 7 ¼; for every acre of 1st sort munja lands, 19 ¼ rupees; 2d sort, 12 ¼ rupees; for every acre of 3d sort munja lands, 9 ⅜ rupees. Besides the high assessment on our lands, we are tortured in the manner described below, of which we complained to this zillah Collector, who said that such a thing has been done under orders from the Board of Revenue.

2d. The lands under our enjoyment, for want of sufficient rain, for a long time yielded little produce. If there be the least delay in selling the corn, and paying cundayum rent, the Circar servants seize such persons as have delayed, place them in annandall, beat, and make them stand in the sun, and attach their property, keeping list of them. Notwithstanding the use of such torture, the revenue is seldom collected. Besides this, they force us to plant trees on the roads leading to the said villages, and pour water to them, and instead of getting the roads repaired by voddars and convicts as usual, they force us, the ryots, to dig out mud and repair them. If unable to do so, and though engaged in cultivation, they cause the servants to beat and annoy us, imposing fines on us; and further, during jamabundy, or when battalions and troopers come here, they forcibly carry away from us, sheep, fowl, egg, firewood, grass, gram, pegs, torch-wood, rope, and other things; still more, they take away cows from our houses, keeping them in the office, and milk them there. The officials who take away all these articles forcibly and unjustly from us, sell and appropriate to themselves.

3d. By allowing the above torture to be used towards us, and on account of heavy assessment on nunjay and poonja lands, we are subjected to want of good food and clothing, and other distresses, which are too many to be enumerated here.

4th. Under this just Government, while the inhabitants of some of the villages enjoy a moderate tax, we not only groan under the burden of a heavy assessment, but also under great many difficulties, such as working for nothing, and giving away things without any recompense. If you do not pay a particular attention to this and render us justice, by relieving us from the heavy assessment and the troubles above referred to, so that we may enjoy health and happiness at least hereafter, we are resolved to go away to any other zillah.

Appendix (F.)

5th. We, therefore, request that you will be kindly pleased to attend to the above irregularities, and protect us by passing orders as we have requested.

Many Salams.

(signed)	*Soobbaroyaoodian.*	(marked)	*Aunaviengar.*
	Kistnappavodian.		*Moottoo Vodian.*
(marked)	*Nauttanjeevodian.*		*Nullatembee Vodian.*
	Chinnarvodian.		*Aroonachilla Vodian.*
	Areyavodian.		*Nullatembee,* son of *Cutteedian.*
	Veerappavodian.		*Ramacoweden.*
	Duvasagayavodian.		*Eullatumbee,* son of *Picheppoodian.*
	Moottoovodian.		*Chinnappvodian.*
	Mookappavodian.		*Chellamoottoo Voodian.*
	Nullatembeevodian.		
	Chengarvodian.		
	Numaseevaya Moodely.		

Written on the 16th December 1854.

Note.—By an oversight, Appendix (F.), No. 26, has been inserted twice; and has already been printed as No. 14 in this Appendix. It is therefore not repeated.

No. 27.

(No. 43.)

To the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Tortures.

Petition of Ackinany Appannah, a Cultivator residing at Sanagoodum, in the Talook of Ellore, Zillah Masulipatam.

I PRAY you will be pleased to attentively consider the distress I was subjected to by Cavoory Lutchmana Row, the tahsildar and police officer of Ellore talook, and punish him, and protect me.

1. Gaurapathy Ramappa, a resident of Venupauthy, dependent on Vasaudavaudoo, and Vudlapettah Vencannah of Coovaly, carried on joint cultivation in Fusly 1263, that is, the fusly last past, and stored the produce, which was eight pootties.

2. The said tahsildar obtained a security bond from one, to the effect that the "kyloo" system of cultivation, which was in force in this district, has been abrogated, and each cultivator was left to the option of ploughing what he liked under the veesabady system, and that as Garapaty Ramapah, a stranger, had joined the said Vudlaputla Vencannah in cultivation, I should see that the former does not evade or defraud the assessment payable by him, and pay myself the amount of kist due by them.

3. Before the heaps of produce had been thrashed, they were attached under a warrant issued by the district moonsiff of Ellore, in satisfaction of the amount of a decree transferred to Moolapoodee Govaya, brother-in-law of Dooggerala Davulraujooloo, curnum of Ellore, and which was due by the said Vudlaputla Vencanah.

4. At the time of collecting the assessment, the tahsildar sent for and ordered me to pay the amount, viz., 126 $\frac{8}{8}$ rupees, due by the said individuals. On which I told him that he should write to the moonsiff, to have the heaps of produce thrashed, and selling the same, should debit the proceeds (to the demand against them), that I would make good deficiency, if any. He declined to write to the court, alleging that he had no occasion to get the heaps of produce thrashed, and that according to the terms of the security I should pay the money. I then told him that (general) orders declare that private individuals should have their claims liquidated only after the Government demands have been satisfied, and that the dues of several persons were recovered under these orders, and earnestly requested him to do the same with respect to the said individuals also; without listening to this, he lent himself to Shoogerala Taneebrunjoo, curnum of Ellore, brother-in-law of the said Gooviah, neglected to seize the heaps for the amount due, employed peons over me, handscrewed me on the 2d May 1854; had me exposed through the bazaar, ordered his peons to beat me severely, and thus collected from me, without any cause, the assessment due by the said individuals, 126 $\frac{8}{8}$ rupees.

5. Not only myself but other residents of the village of Kovalay were also harshly treated in a similar manner, and the amount due by them to the Circar for the same Fusly was collected. They and myself petitioned the Collector of this zillah on the 10th July 1854, stating the circumstance of the injustice done to us, and of his not having taken hold of the property of each defaulting cultivator, but he gave no answer, nor did he inquire into the matter at all.

6. I do not address the Collector again on the subject, because the said petition, dated 10th July 1854, has not been noticed, because our petition presented by the heads and other inhabitants

inhabitants of the Cavaly village, complaining of the injustice and oppression to which they were subjected by the said tahsildar, the Collector by endorsement directed them to appear personally before the Hazoor, and no trial was held, and because I thought that in like manner I would also be directed to appear; and that in that case I would be unable to provide for my batta expenses, and will have to neglect my cultivation.

7. As you have notified that under the extract No. 922, from the Minutes of the Consultation, dated 9th September 1854, recorded in reference to rumours current in England, that instruments of torture are used in the collection of revenue from the ryots, you would render justice if any cases of tortures unjustly committed within the last seven years in all the zillahs subject to this Presidency be brought to your notice; it is of no use to present petitions to the Collector, because he merely issues circulars according to your orders, but does not hold any trial whatever in the cases referred to therein (circulars); the Collectors generally neglect to examine into the irregular actions of their native servants, from regard and favour. For instance, the Collector to whom we complained that the tahsildar had made use of handscrews, and committed other acts of oppression, in opposition to the orders prohibiting the use of handscrews, has neglected to institute any inquiry; the tahsildars of certain zillahs in the southern country have been severely punished for having used handscrews. We are mere ryots paying assessment to the Circar, but not criminals in any way. It is a heinous crime that the tahsildar should handscrew me, lead me through the bazar, and beat and disgrace me. I am in possession of the handscrews which the tahsildar had put upon me, and am further ready to prove the ill-treatment by many of the inhabitants of Ellore. Having obtained no justice, although I complained of this matter to the Collector, and hopeless of getting redress in consequence of the tahsildar being a favourite of the Collector, I beg to submit the injustice and distress experienced by me to the consideration of your upright Committee.

8. I therefore pray that you will, on an attentive consideration of the above circumstances, and with due regard to my complaint of grievances, be pleased, under the Regulations, to inflict a severe punishment on the said tahsildar Covoory Latchmana Row, for having, through the influence of Ellore Kurmum Dooggerala Davoolraujoo, refused to seize the produce of the last Fusly 1263, belonging to the said Vadaputla Vencanna and Gaurapauty Ramappah, and for having unjustly collected money from me, and caused me to be handscrewed, beaten, and disgraced, and to recover for me from him the said sum of 126$\frac{3}{4}$ rupees which he has unjustly extorted from me.

9. My witnesses who could prove the tortures committed by the said tahsildar, as above explained, are honest ryots and respectable merchants, but were they to appear before you, it would be injurious to their respective professions, and put them to inconveniences. No justice would be done me if the examination be held before the Collector of this zillah. I pray therefore you will refer the case to the commanding officer of Ellore for examination.

(signed) *Appanah.*

20 November 1854.

No. 28.

The humble Petition of Cholappa, Jocka Naik, and others of the Talook of Honnaver, in the Zillah of Canara.

We have presented several petitions to the Government, requesting to be relieved from the oppressions of the collectors, civil judges, and their native subordinate officials, but all to no purpose. While we were therefore wandering in a region of darkness, not knowing what course to pursue, your notification of the 7th of October last was put into our hands; the beneficial aim and object of which revived our drooping spirits, and encouraged us to hope for an amelioration of our condition. We therefore detail underneath the various oppressions which we experience from the hands of the Circar officers, with a belief that you will have the goodness to pay due attention to them, and grant us redress.

1. It is a well known fact, that God has endowed the person whom we call "king" with a sort of divine power, in order that he may be the guardian angel of the rights and privileges, as well as of the prosperity and happiness of subjects, and not to serve his self-support and self-interest and command self-respect.

2. While we were cultivating wet and dry lands, hill tracts, and low tracts, forests, &c., paying the light assessment fixed upon us, and thereby enjoying tranquillity and happiness, the then Circar servants, under the administration of "Ranee," Bhadur, and Tippoo, zufted a portion of the lands which were in our possession, and levied an additional assessment under the designation of "shamiel," and included it with the general beriz. But we never paid the shamiel as demanded. It was entered in the Circar accounts, under the head of balance outstanding against us. That is all. We were not subjected to privations, oppressions, or ill-usages in collecting the revenue.

Appendix (F.)

3. On the surrender of this country to the Honourable Company in the year Kalayuktatchi, they devised all sorts of plans to squeeze out money from us, in order to derive and secure profit to themselves, as imperceptibly as leeches suck blood. With this pernicious object in view they invented rules, and framed regulations, and directed their collectors and civil judges to put them into execution. But the then collectors, and their subordinate native officials, paid for some time due attention to our grievances, and acted in consonance with our wishes. On the contrary, the present collectors, and their subordinate officials, desirous of obtaining promotion on any account whatever, neglect the welfare and interests of the people in general, turn their deaf ear to their grievances, and subject us to all sorts of oppressions.

4. Unlike the collectors and their subordinate officials at the commencement of the Company's rule in India, who treated us with generosity and reality, redressed our grievances with great leniency, the present collectors, &c., treat us harshly, and subject us to annoyances and privations. Under the order of the Government, issued in Fusly 1258, regarding the management of the forests, the collectors, &c., unjustly prohibit us from cutting trees, and making use of timber for our agricultural purposes, or as materials for constructing houses, &c., under severe penalties. We are forbidden from cutting the trees in the forests without their special orders. If we disobey their orders they subject us to all sorts of oppressions.

5. Our villages are situated amidst hills covered with thick forests, haunted by all sorts of wild beasts; in order to avoid the ravages of which we are obliged to fell trees now and then, and form a plain to allow our cattle to graze there. But now two different taxes are levied for these forests and hill tracts, under the denominations of "cumari and hackala," in consequence of which we feel it extremely difficult to cultivate our villages without the assistance of the forests surrounding them. A separate tax is levied from us on the timber exported to other parts of the country, besides these mentioned above.

6. The river Bharangy rises in Codahani, and passing through our villages, empties itself into the sea near Honnover. In the rainy season the river overflows its banks, and covers our lands and houses with water for a month or a fortnight. Our property, both movable and immovable, are in this manner damaged, entailing on us immense losses. In the years Sathorana and Pardhiva last, a calamity of the above description visited us with its full vigour; when we laid our difficult circumstances before the then collectors and their subordinate officers, who were peculiarly kind and benevolent to the people in general, they were generous enough to grant liberal remissions; to allow ample time to enable the injured ryots to discharge their kist, and in some cases to remit the whole amount of kist, &c., so forth. But when in the last year a similar calamity occurred to us, and covered our houses, lands, &c., with water for a month, and there destroyed our crops, houses, &c., we presented petitions to the new additional sub-collector, Mr. Silver, talook tahsildar Streenevassa Row, to the Collector, Mr. Maltby, as well as to the Government, praying that certain indulgences may be granted us in consideration of the calamity. The said tahsildar and Mr. Silver witnessed the ravages committed by inundation of the river, and encouraged us to cultivate our lands a second time, promising that liberal remissions would be granted at the time of jamabundee. We, then, placing confidence in their promises, borrowed money from sowcars, and cultivated the lands again. Mr. Silver was pleased to grant a remission of 12,000 rupees for the whole aggregate loss, and recommend to the Collector that the remission was too small when compared with the loss, and that the ryots could not maintain themselves without further assistance from Government. When the Collector, Mr. Maltby, came on circuit for the jamabundee of the talook of Bilage, we presented petitions to him, and showed him the lands injured by inundation. But he relentlessly replied, that as the ryots do not pay additional assessment to Government in the years in which they derive immense profit from their lands, they have no right to apply for remission for the loss they incur; subsequently, the then head assistant collector, Mr. Hudleston, together with his dull-headed sheristadar Govindya, of 80 years old, came over to the talook for making jamabundee, where we presented petition to him, praying for redress in the most submissive terms. But paying no attention to our grievances, Mr. Hudleston had us driven out of his cutcherry, and placed a belted peon at the door not to let us in. He then granted certain remissions, taking into consideration the poverty or substantiality of each ryot. We then appealed to the Collector to grant us remissions in proportion to the loss occasioned to us; but, on the contrary, he confirmed the jamabundee made by Mr. Hudleston, and issued stringent orders to the officers engaged in the collection of revenue, to collect the kist in full, without even allowing the time. The tahsildar in consequence employed batta peons, and had our property unmercifully attached, and thereby collected the revenue to our detriment. We are now utterly destitute of all support, and we are nothing more than so many dead bodies. From this it will be manifest to you, since how harsh these collectors and their native subordinate officials are towards us the ryots. We humbly, therefore, beg you will be kind enough to relieve us from our miserable condition and grant us redress.

7. When we improve a piece of land and make it cultivable, assessment is levied upon it under the denomination of hosaagame.

8. In this part of the country a tax of an anna, and sometimes 7 pice, is levied on every cocoanut tree, besides abkarry rent through the abkarry rent in, and moturpha tax on the jaggery

jaggery made of, the toddy. In this manner these different taxes are levied on the products of a cocoanut tree.

9. The Government buy salt from the manufacturing ryots at a low rate of 6 or 12 rupees per garce, and sell it the consumers at an exorbitant rate of 120 rupees per garce.

10. When we have recourse to the civil courts for the adjudication of our claims, we find we are unjustly charged with stamp duty. It may be asserted that the stamp duty is levied in order to prevent the concoction of false documents, &c. If it is the real object of these stamp papers, a duty of 2 annas on every paper would answer the purpose.

11. Moturpha tax is unjustly levied on the shopkeepers, who sell the products of the land on which assessment is levied from the cultivating ryots, as well as on the professions and labour of the poorer classes.

12. If a ryot is found incapable of paying his kist, the Collector directs his subordinate to attach the produce of his land and sell it; and if the sale proceeds fall short of the dues payable by the ryot, his landed property is put up to sale, and the remaining kist is levied, together with interest, without leaving anything for his maintenance.

13. Not satisfied with the various taxes collected from us, the Collector, persuaded by his native subordinates, has, we hear, reported to and obtained the sanction of Government for surveying the lands, and for fixing the beriz a second time. The present native servants of this district are mean spirited men. They are so selfish that they always look to their employments and to their own aggrandisement. They are very indifferent about the welfare and interests of the ryots.

14. The Government, who once denied us all inquiry and justice, have now been pleased to appoint Commissioners to inquire into our grievances, and grant us redress. We have therefore sufficient reason to expect that our grievances will be attended to, and justice done us.

15. You hold your cutcherry in a country bordering on the Eastern sea, while the truth of our statements is out of the land in the country lying in the Western sea. It is of course impossible for us to leave our families here, and come out to Madras with our witnesses. It is left for you to decide our fate.

16. We beg to subjoin a list of witnesses, and the records which are necessary to substantiate our complaints.

17. Moonyarasaya of Honnover - - Selanaulaya of - ditto - - -	The testimony of these witnesses will prove the truth of our statements in the second and third person.
18. Suntippa, record keeper in the Collector's cutcherry - - - - Streenevassa Row, sub-collector's cutcherry record keeper - - - Vencataroya, record goomastah of Honnover - - - - - -	These have in their possession records tending to prove the truth of the statements contained in paras from 4 to 14.

A list of Accounts to be referred to:

19. Mr. Silver, additional sub-collector - Sheshagiree Row, moonshee in the head assistant cutcherry - - . -	The testimony of these witnesses will prove the loss occasioned to us in Fusly 1263.
20. Sayappa of Curnum - - - Ramachendra, son of Narraina Nina of Curnum - - - - - -	The evidence of these witnesses will prove the truth of our having been driven out of the cutcherry, in the jamabundee of 1263 Fusly, as detailed in the 6th para.

21. We humbly beg you will be pleased to abolish the taxes above detailed, and free us from all restraint regarding the forests, and protect us from being oppressed by the Circar officials.

(signed) *Jeemiah.*
Anantaya.

15 January 1855.

No. 29.

(No. 415.)

To *E. F. Elliot*, *H. Stokes*, and *John Bruce Norton*, Esqrs.

The humble Petition of the undersigned and undermarked Headmen, and the Ryots of Patamata Village, in Bejavada Purganah, of the same Talook, in the Zillah of Masulipatam.

It had been the custom prevalent in almost all the villages of this zillah, to allow the ryot to have his share of the crops, and to levy the assessment upon the quantity that comes to the share of the Government. The improvement in cultivation was followed by a corresponding

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responding increase of the kist. Each year brought upon the villages an amount of the kist of the last year; or, in other words, if there be a kist of a thousand rupees in this year, it becomes two thousand in the next; and, as the advancement of the kist kept its pace with the improvements in cultivation, and with the price of corn, we were indifferent about the rising of the kist (whose payment might easily be made by us), and we lived a happy life, with the regular remittance of the assessment to the Circar. This system was neglected, and the kist was levied for some years upon the estimation of the produce over and above the actual quantity; and for one year the village was contracted for the same amount of the kist fixed upon the estimation over and above the actual produce. Afterwards, from the Fusly 1259, the kist began to grow higher than that of the preceding years; and the Circar, in the same year, forcibly levied upon our village a veesabady tax to the amount of 2,119 rupees, and gave us individual puttahs. There was not a produce sufficient to cover the payment of the veesabady tax; and when the proceeds of its sale fell short to the amount of the kist, the Circar extorted from us the assessment, with all kinds of oppressions. We submitted these things to the notice of the Commissioner, when he came to our place in the Fusly 1260. He found, from the records, that in the preceding years our village yielded a produce which amounted only to 1,000, 1,200, or 1,300 rupees; and, refusing to grant us a remission not more than 119 rupees, he gave us individual puttahs for 2,000 rupees, and went away. From that time to this year the jonna crops, unlike those of the low paddy fields, were rottened for a time with the excessive rain, and were, in another time, scorched with the immense heat; and such as escaped the severities of the rain and sun were blighted away. By several other causes the lands yielded no crops, and thus we were turned bankrupts. The present tahsildar, Cuddapah Kistna Row, for the last four years bursted into indecent expressions against us, in the course of collecting from us veesabady tax; delivered us into the care of the peons, who struck us, and applied handcuffs to us. He also fell upon us, flogged, and exposed us to all kinds of troubles. By the insufferable oppressions we are obliged to dispose of our houses and other things, and pay the kist even for the waste lands. When we lay our grievances before the Commissioner and the Collector, they referred them again to the same tahsildar, who tells us, "Go and lodge your complaint wherever you choose;" and continues his cruel treatment with an unusual vigour. We are in despair of obtaining any redress from the local authorities, who have fixed 2,000 rupees, the same amount of kist, for the current Fusly 1264. We tilled as much lands as can cover up the payment of the kist, and sowed seeds in them; when they sprung up into blades, they were rottened down with the excessive rain. We sowed seeds twice or thrice afterwards, but every time there was an immense rain to destroy the crops. The crops of the wet and dry lands, that is jonnaloo and other corns, were blighted; and though there was a loss of this kind in the preceding years, yet it can be far surpassed by that which has fallen upon us during the present year, and which is so heavy as to reduce us to a miserable condition, and so complicate as to require a detailed account, which the sphere of this petition cannot allow us to do.

2. As a consequence of the above loss, the price of the corn became so exorbitant, that we are the losers both in the purchase of the seeds and in cultivation of the lands. While so, we are forced and troubled to pay off the instalments of the kist. Thinking that no other means than the payment could relieve us from his exercise of cruelty, we borrowed a sum of 400 rupees from the sowcars, allowing them to enjoy an enormous interest of two rupees (24 per cent.), and the commission of four rupees per cent., and paid the amount to the Circar. Still there is a balance standing against us, and he shows upon us all the poignant effects of enmity in the demand of the same. One circumstance cannot allow us to pay the money, for the default of which the tahsidar will treat us shamefully; and the loss of our respectability will also occasion the loss of our lives. Our assertions will become true, if the present condition of our village be inspected; the blows we received, and the loss we sustained, are too much to be contained in this. We fear your honours would suppose, that for a mere exemption from the payment of the Circar kist, we clothed this petition with all fabrications. Let there be no scruple about the subject. The truth will become manifest, had the state of our village been witnessed by any of your appointment. No justice can be done to the case if you order the local authorities to give any report of the same. To convince yourselves of the fact, you should kindly send any one of your own selection to have an insight into the present state of the crops in our village.

3. When the "kuttoobudee lands," or lands on which a "fixed, invariable and favourable" rent is assessed, were held by their respective proprietors, and when they were not under our cultivation, the tahsildar extorted from us the sum of 80 rupees, the kist due upon the above lands by the enamdars (the holders of the enam lands), with menaces that, if we object giving the kist, when required by summons of the revenue authorities, he would produce summons and warrants from the magistrate; and if failed there also to collect from us the above kist, he would try to commit us to the court.

4. The Circar for the last two years, without having any regard for our castes, creeds, and stations in life, and without discerning out the men who may pass for common bearers from those who would not, tortured us, the ryots and cultivators of the village, to supply our men as coolies, or engage ourselves as labourers in the erection of the anicut across the Kistna, near Bejavada. The poor and moneyless ryots were obliged to engage themselves as coolies; and others, who could not suffer the hardships, engaged the same coolies, each of whom is paid by the Circar four rupees per mensem, to work for them for an additional salary of the same amount. The tahsildar has struck us and extorted from us the sum of

240 rupees,

240 rupees, as the amount of hire due by us for our coolies for five months, in Fuslies 1262 and 1263, at the rate of 24 rupees per mensem for six coolies. They are unable to do the same in this year; to serve as coolies in the above work, is rather becoming to the pariahs and cobblers than to us, who are agriculturers, and never were coolies as to be engaged in the above work. Agriculture is a profession worthy of being pursued by Brahmins, Cummavars, Velamvars, and others of the noble class. By taking us or our men as coolies into the anicut work, we are obliged to neglect our agriculture, and to incur debts for the payment of the veesabady tax, and for expenses of managing our household affairs.

5. Our village being at a coss's distance from Bejavada, almost all materials necessary for the anicut building, such as dried cowdung, and different kinds of reeds, are forcibly taken from our place; their prices, as well as the hires for the bandies (that were loaded with the above materials) are never paid to us, but we are forced, either by the tahsildar, or the agent to the anicut work, to give receipts for the unpaid sums due to us by the anicut agent.

6. Nearly 2,000 trees, called thoommaloo, which were within our veesabady lands, were cut down and appropriated to the anicut work; and we should have a sum of 500 rupees as the price of the woods. We have reported this to the Collectors, as well as to the Commissioner, and we are favoured with no answer from them.

7. Whenever our coolies sent to the anicut work ran away stealthily, either by the hardships of the work, or by fits of fever, the tahsildar, in spite of our promises to him that we substitute persons for the coolies that ran away, and that we bring the collection money, if allowed to go to our homes attended with peons, took us to Bejavada, where he holds his cutcherry, and he led us through the streets, and publicly struck us in each of the streets. We were brought afterwards before his cutcherry, and heavy stones were suspended by ropes around our necks. We were beaten both before and after our being put into custody. This is the account of the cruel treatments we all receive at the hands of the tahsildar; we therefore beg your honours to order the payment of 900 rupees of the following particulars to be made to us:

	Rupees.
The sum due to us as the price of our trees cut down for anicut -	500
Ditto, as the hire received from us for two years for the workmen -	240
Ditto, as the price of the materials taken away from us, and as the hire for the bandies to carry them to anicut - - - -	80
Ditto, as the kist received from us for the enam lands of others - -	80
Total Rupees due to us - - - -	900

and to fix a reasonable veesabady assessment upon our village; to grant us, in the time of jamabundy, remission for such crops as are accidentally destroyed by excessive rain or intense heat; to appoint just number of instalments for the payment of the kist; to send for us and the tahsildar, and on investigation of the case, to punish him for his ill-treating us out of revengeful motives; to caution him to discharge his duties not so irregularly and unjustly as he is now found to be, and at last to relieve us from defraying the expenses that might be required in future for the reparation of the anicut. When we see the course adopted for the erection of the anicut, we are led to suggest, that the work is to be accomplished by the charities of others, and not by the expense of the Government. Our suggestions are true, we believe; for, why should we, the cultivators, be drawn away from our callings of life, and compelled to serve as gratuitous coolies in the anicut-work, while mercenaries are thronged together to offer their services in the progress of the work, and thus to procure a temporary means of livelihood? If a reasonable assessment be levied upon the ryots, they will be put to no troubles, but happily pay the kist to the Circar. During the time of amany, we paid the kist without any danger to our respectability, and never suffered such blows as we are now served with. The tahsildar, in the course of his collection of the kists, causes dried brambles to be thrown across our gates, and the females to be dragged out in the absence of the males, and speaks indecently to them. When we see no redress obtained to our grievances laid open to the higher authorities, we are led to conclude that these wicked deeds must have been ordered by the Government itself, and we are at a loss to think what to do, and where to go away. You are now come to Madras, and have given us permission to submit to your notice the grievances of this kind, with a promise of redressing them. In a state of perplexity as this, we could not regularly detail our grievances. We have not the ability of arriving at your place. If we appeared there before you, the tahsildar will, on the information of our journey, kill those that will be left behind us in the village, and we have not the least probability of our living safe in our homes, had our case undergone your partial hearing, and the tahsildar been allowed to remain as he is. You are desired either to send for us and the tahsildar, and to investigate the case, or to favour us with your presence at Bejavada, so that we, as well as the whole inhabitants of the zillah, will personally prove almost all the misdemeanors prevailing in our places. If your honors do not render us justice in the way of extricating us from the above oppressions and cruelties, we must submit to our own fate, of being turned out homeless and helpless. We therefore solicit your honor, with profound respect and implicit obedience,

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obedience, to institute an inquiry into our case, and to extend to us the benefits of your justice.

Hoping that this will be taken into your benign consideration,

(signed)	*Vullooroo Chinnabapiah.*	(marked)	*Nellore Para Rama.*
	E. Vencunnah.		*Chinna Ramunnah.*
(marked)	*Konaroo Reddunnah.*		*Kristnummah.*
	Konaroo Chintunnah.		*Vullooroo Petharama.*
(signed)	*Kadaly Soobbiah.*		*Kommah Sashunnah.*
(marked)	*Nellore Vencatappa.*		*Kanooroo Sathunnah.*
	Chinaramoodoo.		*Chunnoopaya Nagunnah.*
	Vullooroo Venkennah.		*Vullooroo Nagunnah.*
	Kadaly Venkennah.		*Charyah.*
	Nellore Enkunnah.		*Garegapatoo Vencatachellum.*
	Enevundla Cotuppah.		*Sungana Konduppah.*
	Konaroo Chinna Soobbannah.		*Chitoo Sommoo Soobiah.*
	Ereevera Soobbunah.		*Venkiah.*
	Achunnah.		*Nellore Ramavary.*
	Gungunnah.		*Sunga Narasimhaloo.*
(signed)	*Vullooroo Ramannah.*		*Pullay Bhumiah.*
(marked)	*Vullooroo Appunnah.*		*Chulmiah.*
	Goodooroo Kristnammah.		*Garecapaty Baupunnah.*
	Vullooroo Vencatadry.		*Kacharoo Veerunnah.*
	Rave Chulumunnah.		*Pullay Vencatasawmy.*
	Kameny Moosaluppah.		

18 December 1854.

No. 30.

(No. 459.)

To the Commissioners, the Petition of Complaint preferred by Wally Khan, a Ryot of the Village of Coombhapullay, in the Talook of Chennoor, in the Zillah of Cuddapah, against Ramachendra Row, the Head of Police of Chennoor Talook (1), and Phutha Meeathe Aumeen (2).

When the 13th regiment left Cuddapah for Trichinopoly, the aforesaid opponents of mine, together with their respective peons, came up to my house while I was not at home, and while my son Kasim Sahib was engaged in ploughing the field, and forcibly took away, for the use of the regiment, my two ploughing bullocks, worth 70 rupees. I immediately reported to the magistrate of this zillah, who gave at that moment a kind answer, to the effect that he will get me the bandy hire for the bullocks' journey up to Trichinopoly and back again to Cuddapah. I relied upon his promise, and stopped quiet. I sent by post an urzee to the said gentleman on the 10th of November 1851, and he favoured me with an endorsement on the 20th of the same month, to the effect that I should go to Valoor, in the zillah of Chittoor (North Arcot), and seek redress from the authorities there. I therefore entreat your honours to peruse patiently this petition, and the enclosed copy of extract from the proceedings of the court of Cuddapah, and take notice of the police aumeen, who forcibly took away my bullocks, worth 70 rupees. I beg to call your honors' attention also to the loss of 75 rupees in my cultivation, which I incurred in consequence of the absence of my bullocks, and which loss must be attributed to the magistrate alone. I borrowed from a sowcar the money necessary for the purchase of the said bullocks, and the principal and interest now amount to 100 rupees. The sowcar troubles me for his money, and neither will myself nor my family enjoy any comfort or rest until the sowcar is paid and satisfied. I therefore beg to state, to the information of the charitable Commissioners, who have made known to the people generally that they have been appointed to do justice to the aggrieved, that I have been informed of the fact of there being a pair of bullocks at Vellore with the Collector there; that I gave my depositions before the head of police of this talook on two occasions, and that I am now waiting to obtain copy of those depositions before I address your honors in person. Should your honors be therefore pleased to hold an investigation, I shall soon appear before your honors with proper records and witnesses.

Many salams.

23 December 1854. (signed) *Wally Khan.*

Appendix (G.)

No. 1.

STATEMENT of the Ex-Revenue Officer of North Arcot.

Honored Sir, Tirvellum, 24 September 1854.

I BEG to say that I have on the 21st instant received your instructions of the 16th instant, bearing the stamp of Palmanair post-office, of the 20th instant, in which I am directed to give you true and candid information to the questions, without least apprehension about insuring blame, when true confessions bring light upon my past actions liable to it, and also in which I am promised that you will be kind enough to take care of me. When I understand that you are willing to know of a thing in its true light, I think it my obligation to reveal it in full without concealment, and not to paint the matter in other colour than its true state.

Question 1. Is the use of annanthal, tying, or kitticole, a stone on the back, or any other mode of personal ill-treatment, in use as a mode of obtaining payment of balance?—*Answer.* Yes, sir, annanthal tying; stone on the back, 2; squeezing the thigh hardly, and continuing it for certain time, 3; to make the peon holding the back of the neck of the defaulter, and pushing him to run till the defaulter feel fatigued, 4; to let the defaulter to stand without slipper, in the sun, and in heat, sand, or dust, 5; not to let him go to his meal until evening, 6. These six modes of personal ill-treatment are very common for the collection of revenue. The kitticole is never used; but instead of which, to press without instrument the fingers of the defaulter. The mode of doing this is, after joining both palms together, to make the fingers of the right hand to let in the middle of left ones; when the fingers are so standing, to let the peon hold fast the fingers of right hand that are closely out of left palm, and so to the fingers of left hand, and pass them to join the fingers, which gives a pain, but without mark of violence. Such are the tortures in use.

2. If so, what persons or classes are usually or most commonly subjected to such treatment?—This personal ill-treatment is never used in respectable persons. From Brahmins to the lowest class, there are a few persons in a few villages of troublesome character, who have no view of paying the arrears on demand, and also consume their grain, and go away from place to place. Some spend their crops without reserving for the teerwah they are to pay; and some give whole of their grains to their creditors. Against such people, if they are not respectable, the above said ill-treatment is used.

3. At what time is it used?—No time is fixed for the ill-treatment; both in night and day, whenever the defaulters are brought before the tahsildar, it is done to them.

4. In what case, viz., is it common thing, or is it only resorted to in certain cases; as, for example, after the end of the fusly, when large balances are outstanding?—The ill-treatment is not common; but it will be much in use in the month of May, and particularly in June and July, and ends in August, and not afterwards. From April, tahsildar directs much attention to the collection, and when he sees the balance is large in the comparative statement of collections, and centage of collections are low, the ill-treatment will be forcible. In other months some monigars brings seldom one or two persons, complaining that they (the ryots) sell all of their grains without reservation for the Circar dues, against whom the tahsildar shows his authority by ill-treatment.

5. When used, is it in talook cutcherry, or in villages?—Both in talook cutcherry and in villages.

6. Is it done by peon or by monigar?—It is done both by peons and monigars; peishkars and turfdars also do command their peons as tahsildar does.

7. The tahsildar probably does not permit it in his own presence; but is there an understanding that, if he orders a man to be treated *cayidah pracaurum* (according to custom), or some words to that effect, he is to be subjected to such ill-usage?—The tahsildar does permit the ill-usage in his presence, and sometime in his absence. As for other points, I do not know any particular language used as a sign or permission for the torture.

8. To what extent is the practice common; *i. e.*, is it resorted to in the case of every village and every defaulter, or only a few, and in about what proportion?—Not in every village, or in every defaulter ill usage is practised; but in average about 50 or 60 persons belonging to 20 or 30 villages will be subjected to it in a year.

9. Are the instruments for ill-treatment kept in readiness at the talook cutcherry, or in the village, or where?—Kitticole being now in this district out of use, the instrument for such torture is not kept in readiness. For annanthal rope is necessary. The usage of rope is out of use, instead of which, angavastrum or handkerchief of the defaulters were used at present. For other kind of torture no instrument is required, consequently no instruments are kept in talook cutcherry, or in villages. But in the village where monigar wants to use annanthal, he gets at the time by the taliyary the rope made by straw.

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10. Is the practice more or less frequent now than formerly, and to what extent is the difference?—The torture of former time is more cruel than that of the present one; even after the assumption of the country by Government, there were formal kitticole and other instruments to press the ear, and also it was let to hang down from the ear heavily, striking with lashes and rattan, burdening with heavy stone on the back, and keeping stone on the forehead, turning the face against the sun; such and some other torture, many of them are now altogether forgotten.

The torture was common in all defaulters without any reservation of respectability. The number of persons so subjected were very large. No space of rest or time were granted. It often occurred the persons so subjected fell into continual sickness, and some even left their lives, either at the time, or in a few days after; such hardship is not at present.

11. Whether you have or have not ever authorised such acts, whether openly or covertly; have any complaints ever been made to you of such ill-usage, and if so, how have you dealt with such complaint?—I have authorised such acts many times, openly; many of those who are subjected to such acts had no idea of complaining against the persons who authorised, or against those who do it; no complaint was ever made against me, except only one instance that occurred in my case, which I hereunder beg to say.

There was a monigar, a Bramin, against whom there remained large balance; I authorised to ill-treat him in my absence; and when I found he agreed not to pay the demand, and failed the instalments, I again ordered to ill-treat openly, in the presence of some other people, who are his friends. This defaulter, leaving the village, went away to Chittoor, to give complaint against me, when I tried to appease the matter through other people. He did not agree to be quiet. I tried the witnesses not to assist the complaint, but all is no effect. In the meanwhile, the brother of the complainant told me he would appease the matter if I did agree to do certain cases he and his brother are long since troubled with. I promised him the request. In the third day he brought his brother, the complainant, or rather the man ill-treated by me; when I inquired of the complainant, Did he present the charge? he answered, He went and waited for the day in which complaints are received; in the meanwhile, after the advice of his brother, he returned without feeling the charges. In order to fulfil my promise, I took great pains, by collecting the money from his creditors, and also from those ryots who are cultivating his lands; making the complainants to give them deeds of loan; and, besides, I tried very much in getting for complainant certain extent of land, which his (the complainant's) opponent party took possession upon some grounds.

Though in my case no complaint arose against me, yet I heard that in case of one other tahsildar, when complaint was filed, the tahsildar gave presents to the witnesses, and made the charge unproved.

Generally, the people do not think that if they are ill-treated for collections they are disgraced; even the other persons who see the one so ill-treated for collection, advise him, saying, Try to give money, and no more; and never think one so ill-treated to be disgraced when he gains them.

Question 12. Have you seen marks of such ill-usage, in any case, on the person of parties complaining, or others; whether of kitticole on their fingers, or any other?—I have seen, several times, the marks of ill-usage, but not of kitticole, but bruises or pinches on the thigh of the parties.

13. Is there any opinion among the ryots that such acts are authorised or permitted by the Government or by the Collector; and are they on that account backward to make complaint?—The ryots do not think that the Government and Collector do authorise such acts; but they think that the Collector do connive at it, and that if any charge of this kind was given, the Collector will inquire into it formally, but at the end he will dismiss it on the ground that the charge was not proved. On this account the ryots are backward to make complaint.

14. If not actually used, are instruments of ill-treatment exhibited with threats to use them?—In the talooks of our district no instruments are kept; but threats are very common to many people, though they are not so treated. At a sign of a tahsildar, the peons will surround a defaulter, ready to push and drag, or to pinch the thigh, or something of this kind, though they do not actually do it; so that all the people will think that, in a minute after, the defaulter himself stands frightened, thinking that he is just about to undergo the treatment.

My informations, contained in the above said 14 answers, are not limited to the talooks in which I served, but extend to all. In Chittoor talook above, very rarely and secretly such acts are done; in all others the acts are both openly and secretly carried on.

When any tahsildar was dismissed for negligence in collecting the revenue, all other tahsildars are so enraged against the ryots of their own talooks, that they do not take rest from being engaged in ill-treatment, till the conclusion of the collection of the year.

I did not conceal any bit of the thing I know, nor add a word more than what I know all about our district.

I beg to say, in southern districts, such as Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Coimbatore, the treatment is more hard than in this and Chingleput. Kitticole is much in use in those districts.

I beg to remain, &c.

(True copy.)
(signed) *J. D. Bourdillon,* Collector.

No. 2.

STATEMENT of a Government Native Revenue Officer.

Question 1. Is the use of anunthaul tying, or kitticole, a stone on the back, or any other mode of personal ill-treatment, in use as a mode of obtaining payment of balance?—*Answer.* Kitticole, or chertooloo, called in Telugu, is brought into use, and also persons are made to stand in the sun in bending position, with their necks and heels tied with their own cloth, and sometimes stones are placed on their back in obtaining the Government revenue.

2. If so, what persons or classes are usually, or most commonly, subjected to such treatment?—This treatment is not confined to any particular classes or persons, but those who are not able or willing to discharge the Government demand are commonly made the subjects of this treatment. Sometimes, if the head of the talook happens to be a staunch Hindoo, the Brahmin defaulter escapes such tortures.

3. At what time is it used?—There is no fixed time, it is used either day or night.

4. In what case, viz., is it a common thing, or is it only resorted to in certain cases, as, for example, after the end of the Fusly, when large balances are outstanding?—This course is resorted to whenever the ryot is found to be incapable to pay off his balances of kist; generally this happens in the end of the Fusly, the tahsildars being very anxious to show that there is no balance in their talooks at the end of the Fusly.

5. When used, is it in talook cutcherry or in village?—In both of the places.

6. Is it done by peon or by monegar?—By either of them.

7. The tahsildar probably does not permit it in his own presence. But is there an understanding that if he orders a man to be treated according to custom, or words to that effect, he is to be subjected to such ill-usage?—There certainly exist some such given words between the tahsildar and peon, on which given words the ryot is taken apart from the presence of the tahsildar and subjected to ill-usage; for example, if a man pleads his inability to pay, the peon is immediately ordered to take him away and bring him again with the money, if not his belt will be taken away, or such other given words, which is considered by the subordinate as license for torturing the man.

8. To what extent is the practice common; *i. e.*, is it resorted to in the case of every village and every defaulter, or only a few, and in about what proportion?—I do not think this practice prevails in every village, but some of the defaulters only are subjected to ill-treatment. It is impossible to state with precision of the proportionate number of persons so ill-used, but I should think it is very limited.

9. Are the instruments for ill treatment kept in readiness at the talook cutcherry, or in the village, or where?—Jerbunds, or any such thing, are always ready with the peons; kitties are sometimes kept in both talooks and villages; if they are not forthcoming in places where they are required for use, the village carpenter is immediately ordered to procure the required number of kitties, which order is implicitly obeyed.

10. Is the practice more or less frequent now than formerly, and to what extent is the difference?—The practice at present is much less than formerly; the difference I believe will be 80 per cent.

11. Whether you have or have not ever authorised such acts, whether openly or covertly; have any complaints ever been made to you of such ill-usage, and if so, how you have dealt with such complaint?—To the best of my conscience I had never authorised such acts either openly or covertly, but complaints of ill-treatment have been brought to my notice, and they were told to pay the money first and then bring the complaint. After having paid the balance they never appear again to make the complaint.

12. Have you seen marks of such ill-usage in any case on the person of parties complaining, or others, whether of kittecole on their fingers, or any other?—I have never seen marks of ill-usage during my incumbency in the talooks, but since, I have seen the marks of kitties and jurbund.

13. Is there any opinion among the ryots that such acts are authorised or permitted by the Government, or by the Collector; and are they on that account backward to make complaint?—I do not think that the ryots believe that these acts are permitted either by the Government or the Collector, but the general knowledge that the talook servants and the Hoozoor establishment are combined together, and the Collector does nothing without the advice of the ministerial officer, and the general fear of offending the tahsildar, to whom the next kist is to be paid, principally keeps the parties from coming forward.

14. If not actually used, are instruments of ill-treatment exhibited with threats to use them?—Already answered.

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15. State how long you have been employed in revenue or police duties in Tamil, Teloogoo or Canarese countries respectively, and in what capacity.—I have been employed in the revenue and police duties since these last eighteen years in Tamil and Telugu countries, as talook goomastah, and hoozoor assistant javabneviss, police ameen, tahsildar, naib sheristadar and head sheristadar.

16. State also fully what you know about torture in police cases.

17. And what is your own view of the whole matter, and what remedy could you suggest?

No. 3.

To *Hudleston Stokes*, Esq., Member of the Torture Committee, Madras.

The humble Report of Accalamannaty Tirvancatacharloo, Head Sheristadar, Collector's Cutcherry, at Madras.

Honored Sir,

Para. 1. YOUR Honor was lately pleased to order me to give my opinion in writing regarding the prevalence of torture throughout the several districts, and the measures to be adopted for suppressing this evil.

2. May I beg to observe first, that my limited experience in such cases gives rise to a fear whether my opinion would be of much value. I have, however, in obedience to your orders, considered it no harm to lay before your honor what I had really heard, and what has occurred to me, in the confidential hope that it would be perused with the same affection as parents would listen to the sweet words of their children, though meaningless and devoid of signification.

As to revenue.

3. I have to state, without hesitation, that the torture is not prevailing to the extent complained of in the newspapers, in the Guntoor district, where I resided for a long time; neither have I heard of any iron instruments like those declared in the papers to be used in realising the public revenue in that district.

4. It may not be considered that the ryots in every village are all honest and punctual in discharging their dues. Those who particularly mind their respectability alone, do not look after their savings or impoverished circumstances. They are, as far as their means permitted, always punctual in the discharge of their dues, though the crops produce well or otherwise. In the latter case they pay either from their stock or by contracting loans, while others, having previously obtained possession of the produce, will try in many ways to procure remission, and so evade the payment of their dues, either partly or, if convenient, the whole. They at the same time take much care by concealing their cattle and other property from being attached in satisfaction of the amount due to the Circar. Their vicious habits always occasioning a great trouble, not only to the Circar servants, but also to their creditors; the latter not finding any alternative were at last obliged to look at the civil courts for the recovery of their debts. Ryots of the latter class are to be found to a great number in every village; were I to state in detail of their habits, this report will no doubt be too long. As the revenue officers who resided for a long period in the districts knew well their general conduct and stratagems, and the consequent trouble befallen on the heads of the revenue servants in collecting the revenues, it is here unnecessary for me to dwell much upon that head, but leave the same to their judgment.

5. It may be remembered that in Guntoor district much relief was afforded to the ryots by issuing circular orders at different periods to the tahsildars not to interfere unnecessarily with their produce, or enforce demands before the kists are arrived; a great difficulty was found to enforce strictly these orders at once against the long prevailing custom. In cases where these orders were disregarded, the tahsildars and their subordinates were punished by transferring them to lower situations. In certain cases the sanction of the Board of Revenue was also obtained to that effect.

6. Section 4, Regulation XXVII. of 1802 authorises the peons who may be deputed to serve demands, to draw batta or subsistence money, according to the customs prevailing in the districts. These provisions were abused in many ways, by sending volunteer peons with dustucks to receive batta from the individual ryots. When this was brought to notice, it was not overlooked; but due notice was immediately taken by your honour, by issuing circular orders to the tahsildars. In cases where tahsildars strictly adhered by means of promotion.

7. Notwithstanding the required relief was thus shown to the ryots as before mentioned, yet I am sure the ryots were ungrateful in many instances.

8. It is true that complaints were now and then received against certain tahsildars and their subordinates in the Guntoor district, of their having used forcible means in collecting the

the revenues from the ryots. These undue measures were pursued in many cases where the ryots are dull, and may resist in fulfilling their obligations with the Circar.

9. In all cases where a tahsildar as revenue officer found it difficult to induce the ryots to come to a settlement, he used to trouble them by exercising and abusing the powers vested in him as a police officer. This practice, I doubt not, is prevailing everywhere.

10. In Guntoor district, charges against the tahsildars, and particularly against the officers below their rank, that they had oppressed the ryots by tying their legs and necks with cloths or ropes, or exposing them to the sun; or in other cases by loading their backs with lumps of mud or stones, were in many instances proved, and the defendants immediately visited with punishment.

11. I recollect that complaints were received against some of the tahsildars, that certain respectable ryots were obliged to undergo many hardships by their unjust and illegal treatment; and that in cases where the ryots have not yielded to their requisitions, they used to receive false charges against them in the police department, and disgrace them in public in different ways, by inducing them at the same time to be absent from their homes for a longer period, and to travel with them throughout the villages. Whenever there were reasons to believe that such general complaints were preferred through malice, and wherever difficulty was found in procuring satisfactory evidence, no minute inquiry was made by summoning the defendants from the public business, under an impression that it would give way to other ryots for bringing false complaints, and that it would at last ensure no good result, but throw impediments in the way of the tahsildar in managing his business. In similar cases notice was, however, taken by calling upon the tahsildars for explanation of their conduct.

12. In Masulipatam, and other districts under the Northern Circars, I believe forcible measures or oppressions are, in like manner as detailed in paras. 9 and 10, prevailing to the same extent in realising the public revenues. It is known that in Madras the case is entirely different. The revenue officers here are in fear of the police authority.

As to police.

13. As for police, I have to state that the circumstance of torture being used had come to notice in many instances. It was practised not only by the police officers, but also by the principal head men of the villages. In cases where they feared that witchcraft was practised by any person, the villagers being combined together, extracted the teeth of the latter, and in some instances they used to brand his body. In cases of thefts or robbery, they used to carry the suspicious characters into the gardens, or any other secret places situated far from the village, and to commit extortion or oppression, by suspending or binding them to the trees, and by beating them with stones or other instruments, so that the marks of the blows may not be visible. The police officers, with the aid of the principal head men in the village, were in the habit of committing similar oppressions. In certain instances, lead having been melted, was threatened to be put in the ears of the supposed offenders.

14. When such grave offences were committed and brought to light, they were duly investigated, and punished in several cases where there was ample evidence. These were in many instances duly noticed by the Foujdaree Udalut.

As to revenue.

15. In regard to the Collector of Revenue, I have to observe that, in seasons where the crops yield a good return, and when there are good prices, there is no difficulty in realising the revenues; but in other seasons, it is very difficult for the public servants to attend to the orders of their immediate superiors. It is true, the poorer ryots, from their impoverished condition, are unable to discharge their dues with punctuality, particularly in bad seasons. Seeing this, the rich ryots also try their best to withhold part of their dues, in hopes of getting remission in common with the poor. In such cases, both the poor and rich are oppressed by the revenue officers, with a view to show their abilities to their employers. At the same time, the servants who are deputed on such occasions, if not honest, look out for their own benefit by using unlawful means, and by promising to get remissions in their kist. Again, the salaries authorised to the inferior servants not being adequate in several cases, they, although placed under the control of an honest head servant, always try to make up the deficiency by receiving bribes in ready money, or other things, according to the circumstances and condition of the ryots. Some servants receive the same by subjecting the ryots to unnecessary inconveniences, and others by begging them in a friendly manner under the name of alms.

16. In consideration of all the foregoing difficulties, the revenues have never been collected without balance within the Fusly, nor the accounts of arrears settled in due time, according to the standing orders of the higher authorities.

17. To remedy the evil prevailing throughout the districts, I propose as follows:

1st. In villages where there is reason to apprehend that the kist or assessment is too heavy, it ought to be reduced and fixed as moderate as possible, after duly considering the results of the former years.

2d. In bad seasons, or in cases where crops fail entirely or partially, and in cases where any loss appears to have been sustained by any particular ryot for causes beyond his power, a remission, after proper investigation, should at once be granted without exception, though the ryot be rich or otherwise.

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3d. There should be a standing order that no ryot should appropriate to his own use the produce in the field until he has given security to the collecting officer for the payment of his dues.

4th. There should be a sufficient number of peons in each talook cutcherry, and mohtauds in the villages, and thereby relieve the ryots from the trouble and expense of paying batta to the volunteer peons deputed with dustucks for collecting the assessment.

5th. So long as the ryot may be punctual in the discharge of his dues, his farm will remain undisturbed. But in cases where he, without any justifiable grounds, wilfully infringes the obligations of his caboliyet, there should be some rule that he should, after obtaining the permission of the local authorities, be at once relieved from his farm without the necessity of waiting for his razeenamah.

6th. The emoluments of the curnums, or village canecopilies, and the wages of the samuldars or zilladars, as well as of the peons, should be fixed to a reasonable amount, the present scale not being at all sufficient in many divisions.

18. If such a relief is shown to the ryots, and if ample bread is bestowed on the public servants, the former, in the hopes of getting profit, would, as far as their means may permit, extend their cultivation, and the latter, for fear of losing their handsome livelihood, act generally with honesty. Notwithstanding this, should any ryot or servant misbehave himself, the former would lose his farm, and the latter his bread, in addition to the punishment awarded, as the case may be.

19. As already observed, the revenue officers in managing their revenue matters were obliged to abuse their police powers too. By uniting these two offices together, a great inconvenience, and consequent trouble and delay before disposing of any matter, has been occasioned at all times, both to the tahsildars and the ryots, in their respective talooks. The tahsildar cannot possibly pay his due attention to those two duties respectively.

20. In cases where murders, or gang robberies, or other heinous offences occur, the tahsildar is bound to proceed direct to the place where they were perpetrated and give his personal attention to every single point according to the several circular orders issued for his guidance, and at the same time, when necessary, he should pursue the offenders. His time in these important duties will occupy him in some instances for weeks, while in others, for months. Can he at this very period conveniently attend to any other important matters in the revenue line? I dare to say, not at all. Moreover, the attention of the tahsildar is also directed to public works. This, likewise, is to be considered as one of his important duties; all these duties he would not well manage himself to their full extent. On the contrary, he throws them partly into the hands of others, and when questioned as to the particulars is unable to answer satisfactorily.

21. In certain talooks, the tahsildars, I am well aware, are quite ignorant of what are their proper duties, either as regards the revenue or police. This may be ascribed not only to their inexperience, but also to the want of sufficient time for perusing or hearing the orders of the higher authorities as well as the Regulations.

22. The Government in transferring the office of magistrate from the judge to the collector in 1816, have shown very good reasons. At that period, and subsequently for some time, the police powers in zemindary districts were, in every talook, placed in the hands of a distinct officer, and at last when the estates were either temporarily or finally brought under management, both the revenue and police offices were united together, with a view, I suppose, to reduce the cost establishment, and to afford convenience to the amildars in realising the revenues, and the police was thus entrusted to them. But if the above duties are hereafter separated, and amildars and heads of police, aided with sufficient establishment, employed to conduct them respectively, allowing them at the same time a handsome * pay, it will I undoubtedly say, afford a great relief not only to the servants, but also to the subjects of the State both in revenue and police matters, and, moreover, these two officers will be too much afraid of each other to commit any irregularity in exercising their powers. Torture may thus be suppressed entirely.

23. It is here proper to observe, that in making the above proposal, it is not intended that the magistrate's power should be withdrawn from the hands of the collectors. It is wished that it ought to be continued as heretofore; otherwise it will for many causes occasion great inconvenience and unnecessary trouble in managing the affairs.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *A. Tirvencatacharry*,
Head Sheristadar.

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* See Correspondence between the Collectors, Messrs. Bruce and Stokes, and the Board of Revenue, regarding the usages of police and revenue officers.

No. 4.

From *A. Nulla Moothoo Pillay*, Quit-Rent Amildar of the Madras Collectorate, to *E. F. Elliot*, *H. Stokes*, and *John Bruce Norton*, Esqrs., Commissioners for Inquiring into the alleged use of Tortures, in the Collection of the Public Revenue of the Madras Presidency.

Gentlemen,

Having been for many years, and still being desirous of doing some good to my fellow-countrymen, whom I have seen suffer the most cruel treatment from their fellow natives, that are employed in the Government service, which reduces the poor ryots to the most miserable beggary; and being one of those that collect the public revenue, against whom the alleged charge stands, and having a desire of rendering some service to Government, who are still deceived in the mofussil, in collecting their revenue; I most respectfully presume to write this statement of facts to your Commission, that you may be pleased to bring to light and suppress it, that some good may be done, both to Government in their revenue and to the people in their circumstances in life, as the good Providence may direct.

2. The humane feeling of the people in England, being excited towards the poor ryots of this Presidency, that suffer cruel tortures and oppressions from the Circar servants placed over them for the collection of the public revenue, considering that the Madras Government might have sanctioned that their revenue should be collected by this most cruel and inhuman treatment, I humbly consider it my duty to come forward and state the naked truth of the facts, which I have learned from experience in all my travels, both in the Tamil, Teloogoo and Canarese countries, for the space of 15 years, during which I became closely acquainted with the character of almost all conditions of men, that although the most cruel tortures and the basest treatment were sustained by the poor ryots of this Presidency from their own countrymen, yet it is not at all for the collection of the public revenue, as the people in England consider it, nor did the Government allow it that the tortures might be, or may be used in the collection of their revenue, but it is by the overplaced Circar servants in order to realise their own self-interest; they use the most cruel tortures towards the poor ryots, and throw the blame thereof upon the Circar, as well as they commit embezzlement in public money, so dexterously as it may entirely escape from the vigilant eye and notice of the authority, under the shade of plausible and specious appearances, which I consider, from my own experience, to be at variance with the supposed notion of the people in England. Consequently I could not see any weight in their supposed accusation that, as if this Government should have sanctioned torture for the collection of the public revenue.

3. In the first place I have to inform you of the excuse (reason) with which the revenue collecting servants justify their conduct before those whom they have cruelly treated, that, they being underpaid, they were obliged to oppress the ryots for bribe, and deceive the Circar in collecting their revenue; that they be enabled to bribe those that are placed over them, lest they should bring them into trouble; and also to keep themselves in easy circumstances. For instance, the talook servants are included, from the tahsildar up to the last thalayaree in each village, who are concerned some way or other in the collection of the public revenue; and all these say, that as they are not paid enough even to keep them in the necessaries of life, it is very hard with them. The tahsildars are paid from 70 to 100 rupees per month, and a few a little more, but their necessary expense, incurred by keeping two or three conveyances, and at least half a dozen servants, as well as the other maintenance, in one-third of the year at home, and the other two-thirds on circuit, would cost them 120 or 150 rupees per month; and, notwithstanding, they are obliged to purchase the favour of those that are in the Huzzoor, that they may well speak of them to the Collector, and keep them safe from all the complaints which would be brought before him (the Collector), and for this every tahsildar should distribute annually amongst the Huzzoor servants at least 4,000 rupees, according to their influence with the Collector. In the same manner, a collecting peon is paid three rupees, and in some districts three and a half rupees per month. Being a family man, he has to maintain six or eight people, besides his being obliged to carry his boothee (meals) whenever he goes to other villages on duty; as well as he is obliged to please his immediate superiors with some things, either in money or articles; all these would cost him at least 200 rupees per annum, while he gets 36 or 42 rupees, consequently he must get the remainder of the expense by other means.

4. In order to defray the expenses incurred by keeping them well off, both in circumstances and life, as well as their bribing those that are placed over them, both in the talook and in Huzzoor, lest they should be brought into trouble, the revenue collecting servants adopt the following measures and schemes that they might embezzle the public money, and realise bribes from the ryots.

I. The putta monyagar and village kurnums appropriate to themselves and for others some portion of the taxes after being realised from the ryots, telling them that the money realised, having been appropriated to the Circar expense, they should repay the sum, and demand from the people the money already paid, as well as the unpaid balance. Should they find

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any refusal from any party, they keep their keen eye upon them, and write the accounts so dexterously as to prove that the amount really paid was not paid at all. Consequently they use tortures and baser treatment in order to realise the pretended balance from the refusing party, which they have once actually paid. Independent of the above scheme and frauds, when the bribe refusing ryots were to complain to the tahsildars of the talook, who receive a good portion of money thus realised, he affirms the accounts of kurnums and puttamoneyengar, and abusing the complaining ryots, bids them to pay. On their declining still to pay the sum once they have actually paid, the tahsildar orders them to torture doubly, and puts them in confinement, strictly charging the peons that guard them to distress the confined ryots, that they should pay the money in question. In consequence of this treatment, if the relations of the confined ryots were to complain to the Collector, he refers the urzee, upon the misrepresentations of the sheristadar and jevobnevis, whose favour the tahsildar has already purchased by bribe, to the same tahsildar against whom the complaint is made; and, on the complainants declining to do so, and insisting for redress, the Huzzoor peons, upon the orders of the sherishtadar and others, ill-treat the complaining party. In this manner the poor ryot, who was tortured and ill-treated, is pressed to repay the money, which once he has actually paid. But most part of the ryots, who are simple, being dreadfully afraid of the Circar servants, will repay at once, either by selling or mortgaging some of their property or cattle, which they never will be enabled to redeem.

II. It is ordered that the Circar tax should be collected in eight kisties or vaitha (instalments), from November to June included, that the accounts should be closed on the 11th July, for one revenue year or Fusly. But the puttamaneyagar and kurnums, in order to realise bribe, demand from the people that the whole tax should be paid at once, or at the most in three instalments, *i. e.*, within January; whosoever purchased their favour by bribe, are not molested, but all the others are put into the most cruel tortures and base treatment, and are even prevented from attending their cultivation. In consequence of these insufferable treatments and tortures the poor ryots are constrained to pawn the produce of their fields, and make a discount at more than four and four and a half per cent., and borrow the wanted sum, and pay the Circar demands; and, in harvest time, the creditors come and take the whole produce according to the engagement, and leaving a mere trifle or nothing to the poor ryots (who hardly laboured for the whole year) which would scarcely keep them a month. Agreeably to the Circar order, should the puttamonyagar and kurnum collect the tax in eight instalments, the ryots in no wise should lose their whole maintenance for the year, as above stated, but would sell advantageously their grain at fitting time, and pay the Circar demand, thereby they could have the whole gain realised by selling at the proper time, and save for themselves the 40 or 45 per cent. which they were constrained to give to their creditors for merely gratifying the Circar servants. By this I beg you will be pleased to consider, that whether or not these tortures and base treatments are used for the collection of the public revenue. But the Circar wolves who rob the Government and their subjects, only pretend that they are obliged to use torture for the collection of the public revenue.

III. Whenever any European or native regiment passes through the district or talook, all the ryots are pressed to bring provisions, as sheep, fowls, straw, grass, gram, &c., for nothing, and should any of them ask for the prices of the articles, which they did, or may bring, they are severely tortured, and at last the Circar servants appropriate to themselves the whole amount which they received from travelling party in full price, as regulated by the Collector of the district, and in the same manner the ryots are plundered to supply provision to the Hoozzoor servants while on circuit.

IV. Whenever the ryots wanted thuckavey (advances) for buying cattle, or in any way to help themselves in cultivation, the half of the amount which they applied for would be appropriated amongst the talook servants, and the other half will be given to the ryots, who applied for the whole; but when they demand fully the advanced sum, they (the Circar servants) use the most cruel torture towards those that resist or hesitate to pay the amount which they have received only in part.

V. Whenever the ryots refuse to comply with the request of the Circar people, to avenge those that offend them, even in trifling matters, either by plunder or assault, the poor ryots are tortured under any pretension, that the cause thereof might be thrown upon the Circar.

VI. Whenever the chanee (withered crops) happen, either by excessive dry season or excess of rains, the ryots are obliged to apply that some person should be deputed to inspect their cultivation, and remit the tax thereon. At such time as this, the tahsildar deputes a person that is clever enough to carry on their aim, and when the deputed person comes into the village, he orders that he should be treated like a prince in every respect. In his inspecting the cultivation, he writes his report to this effect: For all those fields on which the produce could be realised in full, three-quarter, and half, he takes the half of the Circar tax due from those fields, but writes to the tahsildar as if entirely or almost all had been lost, and recommends the taxes thereon to be remitted; and as for those whose fields are entirely or almost lost, the deputed person demands the quarter of the tax due upon those fields, that he may write the real state of their crops; but, as they have already sustained a great loss, they cannot by any means pay him unless they sell their ploughing cattle. Consequently

sequently the deputed person writes, that those persons not having sustained any loss, as they stated in their application, the full tax due from their fields should be collected. These miserable ryots, together with their wives and children, are tortured in such a horrible manner, that even a person that has a stony heart and devilish spirit would decline to see the treatment. Upon this, the poor and helpless ryots are obliged to sell their cattle and all, and pay the Circar demands, whereby they are at once reduced to beggary and starvation; and for the next year they are not at all to go on with their cultivation; but go to work to another man, or emigrate with their families to some distant lands.

VII. Whenever the sanctions, to whatever amount it may be, for the marahmut repairs are received, one-fourth of it is always divided amongst the Huzzoor people, and another quarter amongst talook servants, and inspecting party, and the other half is expended in getting materials and paying masons; but, as for all other works, the poor ryots are pressed and tortured to go five, six, or seven miles, to carry their own meals, and do the works for nothing. In this manner the work is completed, and the accounts are written as though every item was paid fairly and correctly, as mentioned in the valuation statement.

VIII. Besides all these things, the tahsildar, while on circuit, selects one or two declamatory persons, who are qualified to project fitting stratagems, by whose means he encourages the vileness and mischiefs of the puttamonyagar and kurnums to exact a thabrick (the unauthorised sum) from every village, from 10 to 100 rupees, according to the condition of the villages, as well as he (the tahsildar) commits embezzlement in disbursement of devasthanums fund. In this manner, while he returns from the circuit of his talook, he would be the master of a sum of from 5,000 to 8,000 rupees, and independent of the money and articles plundered from the poor ryots by his followers; and in failure of this, the tahsildar orders the poor ryots to be basely treated and tortured, under some shape, that the cause thereof should be thrown upon the Circar.

5. The chief instruments to all these mischiefs carried on towards both the Circar and the people, are the persons who are entrusted with the responsible situations of sheristadar, without regarding their real character and respectability. During the time of the annual settlement of jamabundy, they particularly exact a bribe of at least (4,000) four thousand rupees from each talook, through the tahsildars, from all the puttamoneyagars and kurnums of talooks, for settling the accounts, with the omission of a good part, or sometimes the whole of the public resources of the talook, which could be realised, of such items as sagoopady dittum, puldie cheeked, turinburtie, turinlieb drial, idumpire dettum, nunjatharumpoonjay, jareebjasty porumboke, bunger sagoobady, &c., and carry on nothing or a part to the accounts of settlements, but talk much of these merely to show or threaten the talook people, and divide the so exacted amount among the head and naib sheristadars, revenue jevobnevises, head and other sumprathies, &c., in proportion to their situation, for the purpose of palliating the same from the notice of their employers, as well as they keep (in some of the districts) the dubther accounts in Hinthoovee language, avoiding the mother tongue of the districts, in order to cover their infamous accounts, though it is contrary to the regulations. In case of any puttamoneyagar, or kurnum, or ryot, who is much oppressed by their monstrous bribe, objecting to the plan of unjust exaction, he is treated so violently as to compel him to consent to it; and, should he still object, alas! the full and more theerva of the alluded items is carried against him to the accounts, quite reversely to the real state. This stimulates him to prefer complaints to the Collector about it, who, after requiring explanation from the same sheristadar, who is already the author of these mischiefs, feels to be at a loss how to proceed; and then the sheristadar comes near the Collector, and proposes that it would be well, for settling the case of the complainants, to send an azmayshdar to inspect the villages, and report the real state of the case. The Collector, not having known how to settle the complaints which stand between sheristadar and the ryots, that formally touches the interest of the Circar, readily approves of the proposition of the sheristadar, and orders that an honest person should be selected. Then the sheristadar recommends a person fully inclined to carry on his projects to be a well suited person, who, once in the village, not only earns his own interest from the afflicted poor people, but also writes the reports according to the previous instructions of the sheristadar, stating the actual omissions are not conformable to the complaints (quite contrary to the real state), and after which the Collector orders that the said items be carried to the accounts, under the head of chapawvanee (embezzlements), and the amount should be entered and collected from the poor ryot who has already paid the lawful tax through puttumoneyagar and kurnums, to whom the offence and the false entry is to be imputed, agreeably to the regulations provided for that purpose. Upon this, alas! what could be written or stated regarding the tortures used against the poor villagers, their wives and children, distraining their cattle and property, even the seed which they keep for sowing for the next season; thereby there will be in the whole village lamentations of the people and crying of the children, as though the village itself was on fire, the sight of which will move at once even the hearts of highway robbers. By this calamity, most of the villagers are reduced at once into beggary, and obliged to leave their own land waste to go to some other village and serve the other cultivators the very next year. Now I most respectfully beg you to consider this, that whether these tortures, &c. could be attributed, as those that are used towards the poor ryots for the collection of the lawful revenue of the Circar, as the people in England consider it?

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6. There are confidential messengers employed between head sheristadars, revenue jevob nevises, &c. in the Huzzoor, and the tahsildar, police ameen in the talook, in order to convey immediately the intelligence of forcibly taking bribes, extorting over-collection from the ryots, and embezzling the public money, and those in Huzzoor immediately after receiving such intelligence as this, project those schemes that it may well suit the Collector to reject the complaints brought against the tahsildar, &c. Thus the Collector being obliged to put his confidence in his sheristadars and jevob nevises, and those in the Huzzoor and talook being chained together in these vices, there is no check that could be instituted for the frauds in the public money and over-collection and bribes from the people.

7. Should any one of their colleagues in the Huzzoor, who are faithful and honest, object to their practising frauds of this nature, which causes the ruin of hundreds, perhaps thousands of their fellow-countrymen, they use every means to prevail on them to be reconciled to them, and partake of their spoil. In case of his refusing to comply with their request, they at once form a conspiracy against him, and adopt every measure that it may well suit the innocent Collector to dismiss him at once, or to degrade him to a situation of lower rank in another department, which is far from admitting his access to the one where all these fatal schemes of frauds are framed. By these acts the authors of these frauds are dreadfully afraid of all other cutcherry servants, even in speaking to one another regarding these mischiefs.

8. Should any tahsildar be an honest man, that is, correct in the execution of his duties, he does not keep any messenger to convey intelligence to the sheristadar and jevob nevises, nor offers them bribe; consequently the sheristadar in accounts, and jevob nevises in reading urzees, always look for an opportunity to insinuate him in the bad opinion of the Collector, and cause at the same time some misrepresentations to be made against him through kurkara or dalauyet, who are the first villains in producing the means of extortions, and by this and other means make him liable to frequent punishment of fines, and, if possible, to dismissal. Besides this, they use very ill and mean words in writing takeeds, as though ordered by the Collector, while he is not aware of the takeed being so written, and contrive to pretend themselves to have great influence over their employer.

9. Under these circumstances, I beg to inform you that those poor ryots that are suffering torture, &c. under the tyranny of these self-interested Circar servants, thus chained, as above stated, with each other, would, I doubt not, be dreadfully afraid to come forward and make complaint of their suffering, &c., considering their inability of proving it to you, so as to get their oppressors punished; and even in case of proving it, and get the party punished, they still are more afraid of those that should succeed the punished ones would be more cruel than those that preceded them. By this hesitation and cowardliness of these poor people, we could not at all events conclude that they are not suffering tortures though not allowed by Government. Consequently, I humbly think that only a very few cases could be brought before your Commission, and if any of them be proved, it would be seldom.

10. As I have written the following lines regarding the circumstances carried on under the revenue lines, according to my own knowledge and experience, and being desirous of telling you what measures could be adopted to suppress these inhuman tortures, used towards the poor people, as well as the bribe receiving and over extortions from the people, and frauds and embezzlements committed in the public revenue, I am obliged to omit entirely the things which could be said under the magisterial line.

11. I beg your particular attention in this place. I doubt not but you are well aware that 20 years ago, or in the beginning of the last charter, the minds of both the Madras and the mofussil people of this Presidency were in a gloomy and benighted state, with very little understanding between right and wrong. But since then, you know by experience, the daily improving state of their enlightening both in judgments, manners, and customs, which elevate them to a far more superior state, in every respect, than of that of 20 years ago, as well as you see their independency is in an advancing state, together with their improvement of mind; consequently the enlightened minds of these people and the growing independency thereof induce them to hesitate, and resist to submit themselves now to such treatments as above stated, to which they used to submit while in a benighted state. This reflection, several years since, in all my travels, both in Tamil, Teloogoo, and Canarese countries, often struck my mind, and when I have seen the people treated so basely and cruelly as to lessen gradually their confidence in their rulers, and create the bitterest feeling and aversion in their hearts towards them, which the ruling party (Europeans) are very little aware of. Should the Government still be ignorant of the cruel and base treatment sustained, as above stated, by their ryots, who are in a progressive state of both enlightenment and independence, without doing something that should gain the confidences and affections of their subjects, with which they stand in a great need, I beg you will be pleased to think and consider to what great serious resistance it would lead the people? For I have heard the people's aversion and bitterest feeling towards their rulers, which I humbly anticipate would tend to serious struggles within a few years to come, unless the Government would be pleased to adopt measures to rectify those evils, which cause all these bad feelings in the hearts of the people. If Sir T. Munro wisely thought it better for the interest of Government, that the people of India ought not to be irritated in his Government, in which they were most simple, how much more now our present ruler, Lord Harris, should be pleased to consider

consider regarding the interest and welfare both of Government and their ryots, in such a time of enlightenment and independency as this? With the same view I have written an address to the Commissioners of Mysore, in January 1850, copy of which I beg to enclose, but to which I have received no answer.

12. There being much talk, both in England and India, regarding the ryotwarrie system, which exists now under this Presidency, which is thought by a good many to lead the collecting parties to use tortures, &c., towards the poor people, I humbly beg to give you the following observations on the point in question, as one Hindoo revenue promoter said.

I. The increase of the public revenue, and the comfort and welfare of the individual ryots, generally owe to the system of better management of the revenue affairs, and of arrangement of the necessary plans peculiar to the country, in such a degree as to enforce the improvements of the fundamental tendency of cultivation, and the check of abuses and corruption in all cases, by the immediate exercise of the superintendency over the ryots and kist.

II. It is evident that the advantage of the increase of every branch of revenue is expected equally in proportion to the extent of cultivation. The extent of excessive cultivation owes to the prosperous circumstances of the ryots. The prosperous circumstance depends on the impartial production of crops, and on the security of their property. The impartial production owes to the fertility of the soil, and the security to the political attention of the Government. The fertility of the soil is expected from the manual labour and industry of the husbandman, and the political attention from vigilant checks of the system, by which the immediate superintendency may be obtained over them.

III. As the observation in the preceding paragraph shows the successive effects which appear to be the real cause of the advantage of the increase of the resources, it might be easily apprehended that the manual labour and industry of the cultivators and the system of immediate exercise of the superintendency are the primary causes and solid foundation of the building of revenue. If foundation is not strongly laid, no solid building is expected to be erected upon it, without danger of its being subjected to the fall.

IV. To strengthen the alluded foundation or primary causes, the requisite plans would be considered indispensable to be adopted as circumstances would admit, although the essential and progressive interests to which they particularly give rise are scarce to be noticed, when viewed from the summit of the affairs only.

V. The various labour and husbandry which tend to fertilise the soil to such a degree as it may yield a full and impartial produce, should be brought under the superintendence of public servants, and also a check preventing peculation being committed from the amount jeroy tuckavee, and the marahmut disbursements, should be particularly preserved, as well as the expediency in distributing opportunely the same.

VI. In rendering efficacy to the better arrangement of the revenue affairs, the real effects of the modes by which the several systems (waraput amanie, lease settlement, and ryotwarrie settlement) have been conducted, should be weighed, how far they tend to the increase and decrease of the public revenue, and the welfare of the ryots.

VII. That although the system of waraput amanee, paying in kind at 60 or 70 per cent. of malevarum, after the deduction of calavasem at 10 per cent., and other sundry charges, seems to attend with much labour and expense; yet the vigilant superintendency and exertion on the part of the Circar may tend to the interest of accruing by a progressive increase a larger portion of revenue to exceed that of the two other systems, without being proved oppressive to the ryots, should the particular causes by which its full effects are deteriorated be only removed.

VIII. Although the system of letting ezarah seems to save much labour and expense in the collection of settled rent, yet there are some losses to be likely expected both by Government and ryots in consequence of certain causes.

IX. The system of ryotwarrie amanee is though, in some degree, considered to be advantageous in causing the progressive increase of revenue from the exertions of the Circar, as in the waraput amanee; yet there is some difficulty to bring it under the same footing with waraput, although the revenue would exceed that of the lease settlement.

X. The collection of revenue in kind, under the term of waraput amanee, is a system originally framed with a view to improve the progressive increase of the public revenue, and the general welfare of the subjects. The modes of this system are salutary, and they undoubtedly induce every ryot to exert beyond his ability to carry on excessive cultivation, in the hope of reaping larger portions of coodevarum, from the encouragement of his being held to pay malevarum on the produce of his crops only, whereby the public resource is also equally expected to enhance. But there are two particular causes to occasion a decrease; one is their apprehension of a stated rent would be probably fixed to their lands by an average calculation on the extensive produce; the other is their embezzlement of grain from the thrashing floor, in privy with the public servants deputed to estimate the value of the crops and oversee the measurement of the grain.

XI. This system of renting on lease seems to facilitate the collection of the settled revenue, and render the circumstance of the landholders prosperous; but in the event of the failure

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of their crops for want of rains and by other events, it renders them unable to pay the amount of their kists, and in realising the same, their property is distrained and exposed to public sale. If arrears being found still due, the defaulters are kept in durance on subsistence of the public charge until the payment of the arrears. In this case the Government are not only obliged to incur considerable charges in addition to the loss of their demands, but the extent of cultivation would also be diminished, owing to the impoverished state of the ryots.

XII. This system of ryotwarrie settlement is in some measure equal to the waraput amanee in exerting to cause an increase of the extent of cultivation, but it would not attain its full effect in consequence of the causes. The one is their discouragement that they would, even in the case of the failure of their crops, be obliged to pay the settled rents of the lands engaged to be cultivated by them; the other is the fear that an excessive cultivation would, in the event of lease settlement, cause monstrous rents to be established for their villages. The third is abuses and corruptions.

13. By these foregoing observations, I must conclude that the ryotwarrie system that exists at present in this Presidency is rather a good one, and well suited on its present scale, that is, after deducting the 25 per cent. of former fixed taxes, than the zemindary meetadary, villagedary systems, for the ryotwarrie on its present scale would encourage the people to go on vigilantly in their cultivation so as to take extensive land every year for husbandry; that within a few years almost all the lands of this Presidency would be under irrigation, should Government be pleased to adopt measures to rescue these poor ryots from the devouring mouth of the Circar servants, who rob both the people and the interest of their rulers, and cause thuckavy money to be distributed correctly to the poor ryots that they should be helped forward in their industry, and marahmut works be rapidly executed for irrigating the land. Then is the time to see whether the public revenue is trebled or not by the excessive cultivation.

14. Although the Government be pleased to deduct not only 25 per cent., but also even 50 per cent. on behalf of the ryots, yet if they do not adopt suitable measures to suppress those dishonest people that devour both the public money and almost the whole maintenance of the people, to what a serious resistance it will lead the people in such a time as this. Consequently I most humbly think it would be much better for Government to consider what measure should be adopted for the purpose in question than to inquire into the tortures towards the poor people for the past seven years, which I doubt not would give needless trouble and delay both to Government and the people.

15. Should it please the Government to approve of the following plans, and accepted on experiment, which I most respectfully suggest, on one hand it would be the most beneficial to Government in their revenue, and on the other hand it would be most encouraging to their ryots in their cultivation, whereby the Government could gain the confidence and affection of their subjects.

I. The code of Regulation published both in Calcutta and Madras Governments, some way or other tolerates the bribe receiving of these people, and dooms them only to their being dismissed from their employment. Thereby good many sheristadars and tahsildars, &c., after they have plundered and filled their boxes from 50,000 to 100,000 rupees and more, have been dismissed, but their dismissal does not affect in any way either the minds of the dismissed party or their successors; consequently it is needed much for the welfare both of Government and these subjects of this Presidency, to get an enactment passed against bribe-receiving, under any pretension, by the Legislative Council of India, which should be executed with the same force as the one which is against robbery and burglary. This I humbly consider by my experience, is the very chief thing needed in this Presidency to be adopted and enforced, for the rectification of this bribe-receiving vice, and for the moral renovation of the people in general, whereby the Government and subjects may be benefited almost in every respect.

II. As those that are employed in the Circar service, both high and low, in offices, being long buried in this grand vice, they are not to be entrusted with the carrying on of the proposed act into execution, which would tend to no other good, but still, their own self interest; and the Collector of the district, who is surrounded by these knaving wolves, not being enabled to carry on the said Act personally into execution, it is necessary that Government should be pleased to appoint well principled and honest non-covenanted servants, both natives and East Indians, at the rate of one over three or four talooks of the districts; that they vigilantly look and carry on the Act into execution, and see the ryots safe and unmolested in their industry of cultivation, and pay them well lest they should be induced to join those against whom the act is proposed. The extra expense incurred by the appointment of those non-covenanted agency, would be repaid to Government in the space of two or three years in a tenfold ratio, by the excessive cultivation of the ryots which is anticipated thereby.

III. As there is truth in the exculpatory saying of the talook servants, that they being under-paid, they are obliged to earn something by other means, it is needful also that the Government should be pleased to increase the wages of the talook servants, lest they should be induced to oppress the people, and embezzle the public revenue, as above stated, and punished severely according to the dictation of the Act.

16. Before

16. Before getting such an Act as this passed, and appointing the non-covenanted agency for the execution of it, I most respectfully beg you will be pleased to recommend to Government, that they will be pleased to appoint one of the sub-collectors, now in the southern countries, to make an experiment of my humble suggestion for one year (Fusly), in three or four talooks of the Tanjore districts; and if Government be pleased to make this experiment, which would tend to the great interest and welfare of both Government and their ryots, I would humbly take the liberty of naming the gentleman whom they should appoint for the experiment; as well as I most respectfully offer my humble services for the same.

17. Before I conclude this, I humbly solicit your attention towards those poor ryots (who are about 10,000 population) that are suffering the most cruel treatment under the heaviest yoke of Tondiman's absolute power over Poodoocottah, whom I have seen with my own eyes. Oh what a happiness the poor people would feel, were they to be rescued from the heavy yoke of the Tondiman at such a time as this, in which the general good of the Madras Presidency is surely expected. May the Author of every good towards his creatures lead and direct your Commission, and our Lord Harris, and his Lordship's councillors in every respect, that you may be a blessing both to Government and their people, and especially to be the instruments of His own glory, before the eyes of these millions of Hindoos.

I beg, &c.

(signed) *A. Nulla Moothu,*

Madras, 20 October 1854. Amildar.

Note.—The Commissioners are most respectfully requested to excuse the amildar all the errors that are to be found in this in language, considering him but a Hindoo.

(signed) *A. N.*

Explanation of the Revenue Terms used in the foregoing Statement.

Azmayshdar - - -	Inspector.
Boothee - - - -	Meals carried for travelling.
Bunger Sagoobady - -	The cultivation extended on waste land.
Chicked - - - -	The nunjay land ploughed but not sown.
Colavasum - - -	The donation of ploughmen.
Idumpire Dittum - -	The land which may be engaged to be cultivated upon the tender of proposals after the conclusion of jamabundy.
Jareep Jastee - - -	Excess included in the land above stated measurement.
Kists or Voitha - -	Instalment.
Kurnum - - - -	The village accountant that writes the village accounts.
Marahmut - - -	Public works or repairs.
Putta Monigar - -	The head of a village that is empowered to collect the Circar revenue from the ryots.
Puldie - - - -	The punjah land ploughed but not sown.
Poorumboke Sagoobodie -	The cultivation extended on land which is deducted as unfit for cultivation.
Sagoobodie Dittum - -	The extent of land which is fixed to be cultivated in each Fusly by ryots.
Nunjaytharem Poonjah -	The punjah land appropriated to nunjay cultivation.
Thabrick - - - -	Unauthorised sum.
Turmburtie - - -	The high rent of land which may be thrown up by a ryot is collected on cowle land cultivated by him.
Turmtubdrial - - -	The clandestine alteration of the classes of land.

No. 5.

To the Commissioners of the Torture Committee, Madras.

Gentlemen,

In obedience to your verbal instruction of the 4th instant, I most respectfully beg to state, that from 1839, I have made several trips from Madras for the religious instruction of the people throughout the Tamil, Teloogoo, and Canarese countries, during which I have not only addressed the people, who assembled in many places, but also to individuals, by friendly conversation, both at the daytime during their occupation and work in their fields, &c. and in the evening on their pials and choultries. Whenever I talked or conversed with them, I always began by asking their respective occupation, and the nature of their work, and lead their attention from it to the Good Providence, His love, mercy, &c. towards his creatures who have rebelled against him. In this manner I have ad many thousands of opportunities in villages, towns, talooks, and districts of hearing their

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their distresses, viz., torture, oppression, extorting bribes, &c. by Circar servants, which they (the Circar people) did practise, even in the name of the collectors of the districts. When I heard them say these things, with the heavy and bitter hearts, and curse the ruling party, I have tried my best to explain to them, that it is their bounden duty to pay the Government the established demand of the public revenue, that they (the Government) might be enabled to defray the expenses incurred for keeping a large army for the defence of their country, and the safety of their subjects (both in person and property) from every human danger, and establishing judicial tribunals for the administration of justice to parties asking redress, as well as the expenses incurred by public works for the irrigation of land, and easy roads for the travellers, works inestimably beneficial for the welfare of the people at large. For this the people readily told me that they are willing to pay the Government half of their produce (in value) realised by their industry during the year, but they are oppressed by various kinds of torture, and almost all the produce which they realise by their labours during the year is taken away from them by extortion, bribes, corruption, &c., and sometimes more, for which they were obliged to mortgage or sell their property. But I always tried to impress on their minds, that all these corruptions, mischiefs, &c. are caused only by their fellow-countrymen employed by the Circar, and not by the European rulers, as their religion, enlightenment, freedom, and national principle would not allow them to practise such corruptions, tyranny, &c. upon the people whom they govern. But whatever strong argument I used to defend the principle and freedom, especially the religion of the British Government, yet it availed nothing, as I have found almost all of them to have been injured to the utmost by the revenue collecting party, and prejudiced against their rulers. They used to leave me, gnawing their teeth, and cursing the British Government. Being a Christian who fears the Lord, and having a desire for both the spiritual and temporal good of my fellow-countrymen, and wishing to render my humble services to Government, I have addressed voluntarily a brief statement of the circumstances in question to the Commissioner of the Mysore Territory, in January 1850, and now to your Commission, as I have been encouraged to it by your notice of the 7th October last.

Being a native, my travels and adventures would seem to you rather too extraordinary instead of a common one, but I assure your honours that they were really so.

Gentlemen, you see me, not a sufferer of torture; consequently, I would not have exposed the character of my fellow-servants in the Circar offices, but stopt silently, like the others, had it not been for the gratification of truth, and for the welfare of my fellow-countrymen at large, as well as for the interest of Government. Therefore, according to your instruction, I would state those things which I have myself seen done to the people as far as my memory could help, during my last trip which I made from Madras, from March 1849 to May 1853, in which I returned to Madras.

1. From April to July 1849 I resided at Gooroozall, of Tumarakotta talook, of Palnaud country, in the Guntoor District. A man by the name of Luckraj Bubiah, was then the tahsildar of that talook. I do not recollect the names of the peishcar and kurnums of Gooroozal. A peon, by the name of Jemboo Sing, was stationed at that place to look after both the revenue and magisterial purposes. This peon always carried with him a cane and a strap of black leather, about two yards in length and an inch in breadth, well smoothed and oiled. The revenue authorities of the place used to assemble under a large tree, which stood in the heart of the village, from 7 to 11 o'clock, a. m. As several adjoining villages were included under the jurisdiction of Gooroozal Peishcar, the collecting parties used to assemble under the said tree for about 10 days in the month. Every morning I used to go to preach and converse with the people in other villages, and return home by that tree at about 10 a. m. On all such occasions I have seen at 10 different times reddies and shepherds tortured by being beaten with straps of leather, and made to bend in the heat of the sun; and sometimes boxed between their shoulders when they offered any resistance. But a good number of the tortured party seemed to me to have objected to the demand of the Circar people, as being unjust. Although I have on many occasions avoided the sight of such ill-treatment, yet I could not help being drawn to that spot one day by the unusual cries and sufferings of the people, who were screwed up in consequence of a takeed being received from the tahsildar, with instructions for the speedy collection of the Circar revenue. On approaching the place I saw some poor and helpless shepherds, who were made to stoop in the sun, after being severely beaten, and who told me that they have paid the lawful tax assessed upon their flocks, but as they (the Circar people) demanded tax for the kids and lambs also, in the same proportion as they do for large yielding goats and sheep, and they refused to pay, that therefore they were subjected to all those cruelties. Then I told them to go to the tahsildar and appeal against this, but they, nodding their heads, told me that the tahsildar and others were much worse than those that tortured them. The Circar people who heard me speak this being displeased, told me not to interfere with them; thereupon I left the place. While another morning returning from my usual work, although I was told not to go and interfere with the collecting party, yet I was obliged to go there, seeing the collecting party threatened by a fakeer, who stood with a dagger in his hand, terribly looking at them, and offering to stab them if any dared approach or touch him any more. After drawing near to them, and finding him to be the same person that has often been employed by me in fetching fish, and duly rewarded, I kindly asked him the cause of such outrage. In the presence of all that were there assembled, he told me that about six or eight months ago one of the

kurnums

kurnums (pointing out to the man) had said that his young cow should be assessed, and should he (the fakeer) pay him (the kurnum) one rupee as bribe, he would let him off; that he (the fakeer) had in answer told him, being a beggar, he could neither pay him the demanded bribe, nor the Circar tax which was to be assessed upon his young cow, and that now the Circar people demand from him half a rupee, although he has begged to excuse him from paying it in consequence of his poverty. "Notwithstanding they have maltreated me," said he, "and made me stand in the sun, I have now therefore determined to kill these fellows, if they dare to come to me any more, and stab myself also." Then I tried to appease him by my kind words, and told him to go to the tahsildar and get the tax remitted, as these subordinates could not do it themselves, as well as I told the peishcar to send the fakeer to the tahsildar. On the same day the fakeer was sent to the tahsildar along with the report of the peishcar, regarding the conduct of the fakeer. On his return from the talook I inquired of the fakeer what was done with his case. He told me the tahsildar let him go unmolested, without pronouncing any decision upon his case.

I have heard from many, that thousands of ryots of the Masulipatam district have left their houses and lands waste, and went over to the Nizam's territories, in consequence of torture and extortion, &c., to which they have not obtained redress from the Collector thereof, as the Huzzoor and talook servants were combined together against them. I have also heard that complaints regarding this have been preferred to the Commissioner of the Northern Circars.

2. From October to the end of December 1849, I remained in the pettah of Bangalore. Having been employed as vakeel in the Commissioner's cutcherry on behalf of one missionary gentleman of that place, in a case in which the most infamous tricks were played by the Circar people to defeat the endeavours of that gentleman for purchasing a house for the use of a charity school, I availed myself of that opportunity of exposing all the tricks combinedly practised towards that gentleman, both by the servants of the Commissionary, the superintendents, huzzoors, and of the town moonsiff's courts, from which the missionary appealed to the former two courts, and got the redress he needed. The town moonsiff's court also having occupied the same building in which the talook cutcherry was held, I had good many opportunities of beholding the tortures of different kinds used towards the ryots by the talook people whenever I went to the court.

3. In February, March and April 1850, I remained at Cuddub talook, of the Chittledroog division of the Mysore territory. The tahsildar thereof was one Hatchapah, and his deputy, one Venkata Row, who was the brother-in-law (wife's brother) of the head sheristadar of that collectorate. Having been proposed that a private English school should be opened in this place, I opened one, into which I received a good many boys, but my mornings, and some of my evenings, were devoted to my usual preaching of the Gospel. As I lived behind the talook cutcherry, I used to go to my place by the side of the cutcherry, in the yard of which I could see persons suffer, and hear them speak. During my stay at that place I had at many times seen ryots abused, beaten with sticks, and boxed between their shoulders, that they might bend in the sun. At several times I have seen good many gowdas (heads of the villages) assembled on the pial of a pagoda there. Upon asking them why they have not paid the Circar demands, and thereby subjected themselves to torture, they told me that they had paid regularly the nagatheyathoo (fixed tax), in which the Circar servants could not play any tricks, but in the battayee of koolkee and turry (tax on job cultivation of both nunjay and punjay), in which the Circar people play the most infamous tricks towards the Circar and the people, and when the ryots opposed their tricks, and refused to pay the unjust demand, they (the Circar people) treated them in the manner above described. I then told them to appeal to the superintendent of the division, whom I knew to be very just, and ready to redress their grievances. In reply to this, they told me that they also know him to be of such character, but their deputy tahsildar being the brother-in-law of the head sheristadar, and as the talook people bribe those that are in the Huzzoor, they could avail nothing by their appeals.

A few days after this, some of the gowdas came to my school, and voluntarily offered me their gowdicas (the headmanship), on the condition of my rescuing them and their villages from the tricks and oppressions of the Circar servants. And within a few days more, the gowdas and villagers of 14 surrounding villages came to me with the same offer, and resigned to me in writing their gowdicas for the term of five years, styling me their ongoothagathara (temporary contractor). The talook people, as I heard, being annoyed by these things, immediately wrote to their friends in Hoozoor about my ongootha, requesting them to try their best to get it disapproved. When I sent in my application to the Huzzoor, together with all the writings of the said gowdas and people of 14 villages, in Canarese, they were misrepresented to the superintendent of the division, who made the following answer, which was transmitted to me by another gentleman, through whom I had sent my application to be confirmed by the Circar. The answer is as follows: "The gowdas have not made over the gowdicas to Nulla Muttu, but have agreed that he should be landlord over them, that is, that he should take the place of the Circar over the ryots, a power which is not possessed by themselves, and which is objectionable, and contrary to (some) systems. Nulla Muttu's proposition, in fact, is to rent a number of villages for five years, to be a zemeendar." In consequence of this I did not make any further endeavours, but kept beholding with disgust the tortures, &c. sustained by the poor ryots. There lies a high road on the west of Cuddub,

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through which regiments, detachments, and European gentlemen often travel. On one occasion, when a native regiment passed by that way, the poor ryots of that place were severely beaten for bringing supplies, and I have seen people carrying bundles of straw, firewood, fowls, pots, and grain, both in bags and baskets. About 10 days previous to the arrival of that regiment at that place, I have also seen peons bringing a good number of sheep from different directions of the talook. On the arrival of the regiment to that stage, the stored provisions were sold to them, while the remainder of the store was portioned by the talook servants. Afterwards, many people told me that they did not receive even a single pice for the articles which they were so much pressed to supply.

From May 1850 to November 1851, I remained at Toomkoor, as the schoolmastership of the Circar school there was conferred upon me. In this place the Huzzoor cutcherry also is situated. When his Excellency the Commander-in-chief passed by this place for Hurryhur, I saw many people bring provisions of the above kinds for about 10 days, but after his Excellency's camp's departure (after stopping there two days), the remainder of the provisions was divided among the servants of both the Huzzoor and talook. Some of the people, whose fowls were taken away on that occasion, demanded the prices of their fowls from the tahsildar of the talook, named Linga Gowda; but having met with refusal and threatening, they came and told me all their grievances. As I had a wish in the interest of those people, I made a verbal report of it to the superintendent, and got them redress; but as for the other people, good many of them told me that they received nothing. And on another occasion also, when a detachment of European regiment passed that way, a similar loss was sustained by the people, but the people for whom I have interfered were not molested during my stay there. Whenever I went to the talook cutcherry to see the tahsildar, whose son was under my instruction, I have seen at several times people tortured there. The superintendent of that division, being one of the just, vigilant, persevering, and well-knowing gentlemen, he investigated many complaints, and convicted the tahsildars of the talooks of Chickaneeken Hully, Cuddub Koratagherry, Coonjall, and of two other talooks, of corruption, extortion, &c., and dismissed them according to Regulation IX. of 1822. This gentleman has very wisely employed different sects of people, as Moodely, Christian, Mussulman, Gowdas, and Brahmins, in all the influential posts in that division, that one might be a check against the other, and discover the tricks that might be practised towards the Circar and their ryots.

In January and February 1852, I remained at Hassen talook of the Ashtagram division. Having hired a house purposely in front of the talook cutcherry, I have seen at several times people tortured as above stated, and heard similar complaints from the people.

In part of March, April, and May 1852, I remained in Mysore. Having obtained permission from the Circar for a piece of ground, at certain tax, for erecting a building, I was often obliged to go to the talook cutcherry to get the titles executed. Almost all the times I have been to that cutcherry, I had the most distressing sights of torture used towards the poor ryots.

From September 1852 to March 1853, I remained at Munnaroogoody talook, of the Tanjore district, and other surrounding villages. The tahsildar of this place was then one Rungiah Naick, whose own younger brother was the head huzoor jevobnevis, and who is still the most influential person, holding the reins of the whole district in his hands. At the distance of about eight or ten miles south of Munnaroogoody, there is a village named Mailnuttum, in which there are a good number of Christians, to which I have often repaired to instruct the people, and in December, as I recollect, a peon was sent from the talook cutcherry, in order to urge the puttamaneyagar and kurnum for the collection of revenue. This peon I have seen torture the poor people, both Christians and heathens, for two or three days, by flogging them with a large whip made of rope, and making them stand in the sun with a stone on their hands, as well as abusing them. Among those that suffered on this occasion, I recollect was an elderly woman, the wife of Kooroobadum Saindapam; as I do not well recollect the names of the people, I cannot particularise them. Subsequent to this, in the month of January, I recollect one Aroolanda Mungundan and some others told me, that the kurnums and puttamaneyagar have refused to give them receipts for the money they had paid towards their tax; telling them that the sum paid was appropriated to the Circar and village expenses, and therefore they must pay the same sum again. Upon my telling them to complain to the tahsildar thereof, they told me a long history, which I have briefly stated in the 1st section of the 4th para. of my first address to your Commission. They have also told me, that when Mr. Carver resided amongst them, he wrote to Mr. Kindersley, then Collector of the district, regarding these corruptions, &c., upon which that gentleman permitted the missionary to collect the Circar revenue himself from the Christians, and sent the sum to the talook; but a tahsildar, who was appointed to that place several years afterwards, objected to such practice, and ordered that the tax should be collected by the Circar people. At the latter end of February, the villagers having sustained a loss in their crops by excess of rain, they were obliged to apply to the tahsildar, that a person should be sent to inspect their cultivation. Accordingly one of the tahsildar's relatives in the Circar employ was sent to the purpose in question. I have myself seen the man, having been in the village, to whom a subscription of about 100 rupees was rapidly raised. For this purpose some Christians came to me to get a loan of some money, whom I asked why they required the money. To this they told me that if they do not pay it to the

the inspector, he will report that we have sustained no loss in our crops, though it be quite reverse to the real state, so that we will be obliged to pay the full amount of 300 rupees by selling our cattle, &c. I then asked them why they did not complain of such shameful practice as that to the Collector, but they told me there would be no use of their complaints to the Collector, as the tahsildar and the huzoor head jevobnevis, who holds the reins of the government of the whole district, are brothers. So the sum was paid to the inspector, and the tax was remitted.

In the talook cutcherry also, to which I used to go occasionally, I have seen at several times people flogged with whips by the order of the tahsildar. One Paul, the mission gardener, was flogged 18 lashes with a whip, by the orders of the tahsildar. I did not see this, but was informed of it by him afterwards.

I have also heard from many people at Munnaroogoody, that a complaint was made by several ryots to the collector, representing that the tahsildar had received an extortion at the rate of 3 rupees on every nunjay valy, and 1 rupee on every punjay valy. There being 12,000 valies of nunjay, and 3,000 of punjay, the sum of tabrick amounted to 39,000 rupees per annum. This unauthorised tax he received from the talook for three or four years. Having obtained no answer from the Collector, I also heard that an appeal was preferred to the Board of Revenue, but do not know the result thereof.

I have also heard of another complaint made against the tahsildar to the Collector from complainants themselves, that the tahsildar had pressed many people to do the public works as betty, (for nothing), and most cruelly tortured them on their declining. No redress having been obtained from the Collector, they have appealed to the Board of Revenue; and many other complaints of different kinds also have been made against that tahsildar. But all these have availed nothing, as his own brother is still holding the reins of the district.

I have heard at Tanjore, from many creditable persons, that one Muttusaumy Naik, tahsildar of Teroovathy talook, used the most cruel, and even such a horrible torture as applying chillies to the private parts of both females and males, in order to exact confessions from the suspected parties in the magisterial line, as well as in the collection of tax in the revenue line. This very man, in the midst of his tyranny, was visited by the dreadful vengeance of the Almighty God, and hurled away from this world, after having been subjected to the most cruel and horrible pains, much more severe than those he had inflicted upon his own fellow-creatures and countrymen.

Having summed up, in my former address to your Commission, the result of my long experience and knowledge, derived in my four trips in the space of 15 years, I have herein stated only some of the instances seen and heard in my last trip from March 1849 to May 1853, as the others do not come under the limited time of seven years.

Now I most respectfully beg to call your attention to Regulation IX. of 1822, which is intended for the suppression of all these corruptions, &c., stated under the second section of this Regulation, which has effected, hitherto, very little or almost nothing, for in the Madras Presidency, these corruptions, &c. are still in a prevailing state, and unless a more secure one than this be adopted for the suppression of these corruptions, and cause it to be faithfully executed by a well paid non-covenanted agency, the Government could not get their revenue safe, nor the ryots could be encouraged in their industry, which is, in fact, the very source of the public revenue. Consequently, I most humbly consider it necessary that something like the following penalties should be substituted in the place of those that are already stated in the regulation.

Should the amount of sum received in bribe under any plausible shape, or extorted either directly or indirectly from the people, both in judicial and revenue lines, be either in articles or in value under one rupee, the penalty should be imprisonment, with hard labour, not upwards of six calendar months.

From	Rupee	1	up to	10	Rs.	imprisonment for	1	year.
„		10	„	50	„	„	3	„
„		50	„	100	„	„	5	„
„		100	„	500	„	„	7	„
„		500	„	1,000	„	„	10	„
„		1,000	„	5,000	„	„	14	„
„		5,000	and upwards transportation for life.					

Begging to be excused for the liberty I have taken in suggesting to your Commission the above,

I beg, &c.
(signed) *A. Nulla Mutthu,*
Quit-Rent Amildar.

Madras, 11 November 1854.

Sworn before me on the 12th March 1855.

John Bruce Norton, Commissioner.

Appendix (H.)

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Appendix (H.)

No. 1.—Ganjam.

Appendix showing the Cases of Torture brought to Trial.

Number.	CHARGE.	PURPORT OF EVIDENCE.	SENTENCE.	Date of Sentence.
55 of 1851 -	1. Koormiah, 2. Sunneasy, Wadada police peons; 3. L. Kistiah. The defendants are charged with having struck the complainants, applied pincers to their hands, and kept them with their heads bent down.	- - The evidence is not conclusive. There are contradictions in the statements of the complainants; the statements of the witnesses are likewise contradictory.	- - For want of proof, the case was dismissed by the principal assistant magistrate.	18 Oct. 1851.
58 of 1851 -	1. S. Bootchirauze, Teekaly police peon; 2. S. Appalaruze. The defendants are charged with having assaulted the complainants, and endeavoured to extort fees on the amount of kist paid by them to the Circar.	- - The evidence against the first defendant is conclusive; as far as a slight assault against the second defendant, nothing is proved; the charge of extortion completely failed.	- - The first defendant is fined one rupee; the second is only admonished by the principal assistant magistrate.	14 Nov. 1854.
40 of 1851 -	S. Jaggiah, massooldar, is charged with having beat the prosecutors, in order to force them to pay a larger amount of moturpha than was legally due by them.	- - - - - - - - - -	- - Fined four annas by the assistant magistrate.	14 Nov. 1854.
1 of 1853 -	1. Stree Poorooshottama Chotroidavoo Garoo, 2. Patra Savoo Veerannah. Are charged with having imprisoned prosecutor, and kept him in confinement for three days, because he refused to pay an alleged arrear of revenue.	The evidence is conclusive - - -	- - Fined only five rupees each, as the assistant agent remarks that they seemed to have erred in ignorance.	14 Nov. 1854.
25 of 1854 -	1. G. Seetanah Puntloo, carcoon of of Mohery, and three peons. Are charged with having applied wooden pincers to the hands of the complainants, for the purpose of recovering public revenue from them as Jeroyette ryots.	- - The second and fourth prisoners confess that they applied bamboo pincers to the hands of the prosecutors, to compel them to pay their kists. The other defendants deny it. It is clearly proved that the chengees or bamboo pincers were applied to the hands of the prosecutors, and that all the prisoners acted under the immediate orders of the carcoon. The witnesses also speak of a contribution of 25 rupees raised among the ryots for the purpose of paying the carcoon, in order to get relieved from the torture. The proof with regard to the payment of the money to the carcoon is not as consistent as could be desired, but there can be no moral doubt about the matter. The first prisoner, just at the time of passing the sentence upon him, came forward, and asserted that this practice is universal, and that he is to be exempted from punishment on that score.	- - The first prisoner is sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, and to pay a fine of 30 rupees, or in default to be imprisoned for a further period of two months, and the fine, if levied, will be paid to the prosecutors. The second, third, and fourth prisoners are sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for two months each.	6 Sept. 1854.
28 of 1854 -	Cumboopain Putnoik, curnum of the village of Bavinapoorum, in Goomsoor, is charged with having applied bamboo pincers to the fingers of the complainants, and made certain money exactions from them.	- - The witnesses depose that they know nothing of the matter.	The charge is dismissed - -	7 Oct. 1854.

Number.	CHARGE.	PURPORT OF EVIDENCE.	SENTENCE.	Date of Sentence.
29 of 1854 -	Cumboopain Putnoik is charged with having made certain money exactions from the complainants, and ordered a peon, named Lingannah, to apply bamboo piucers to their fingers.	- - The evidence is, that the exaction of money was made by a talook naik (now dead), and that the bamboo pincers were applied to the fingers of the complainants by his order. The prisoner Cumboopain Putnoik, being curnum of the village, remained a passive spectator of the business, as by his presence he tacitly was a party to the commission of the crime, and as he was a village authority, there is no reason to doubt of his participation in it.	- - The prisoner is sentenced to be incarcerated for one month, and to pay a fine of 10 rupees, to be given to the prosecutors. In default of payment, the prisoner will be imprisoned for a further period of one month. (signed) *T. Prendergast*, Agent to the Governor.	7 Oct. 1854.
Prin. Asst. Magistrate's File, 16 of 1854.	Corranginza Chalamiah is charged with having extorted 2½ rupees from the complainant, threatening to strike him; and, secondly, with having afterwards, on the same day, assaulted the complainant, by forcing him to remain with his head bent down, holding his toes about half an hour.	- - The charge of extortion is not proved, the second complaint for using torture is proved.	- - The following case contains the sentence.	6 Sept. 1854.
Prin. Asst. Magistrate's File, 18 of 1854.	Corranginza Chalamiah is charged with having shut up some of the ryots of a village called Pratapoor for a night, and extorted two rupees by threatening to apply squeezers to their fingers.	- - The case is fully proved; the assault was petty. The prisoner is a peon deputed to collect revenue from the complainants.	- - The prisoner is sentenced to four months' imprisonment and labour in irons, and to pay a fine of five rupees; two rupees of which to be repaid to the complainants, the fine being commutable into one month's imprisonment.	27 Sept. 1854.

Ganjam District, Collector's Circuit Office,
Berhampore, 16 November 1854.

(signed) *W. Knox*,
Acting Collector.

No. 2.—Rajahmundry.

Abstract Memorandum of Cases of Torture which have occurred in the Subdivision of Rajahmundry, during the last Seven Years.

No. 1.

No. of Case.—No. 40 of 1848, session court file.

Prisoners accused.—*Versus* Police peshcar, police duffadar, and six peons, village curnums.

By whom Committed to the Court.—Head police officer of Tadimulla under orders of the joint magistrate.

Charged with having been concerned in the murder of one D. Vencatachellum at Yernagoodem, in the talook of Tadimulla, by beating him with sticks and pegs, and kicking him while he was confined in the stocks near the police cutcherry.

Sentence.—The prisoners were released by the sessions court, who considered that the charge was not established against any of them, and recorded that the deceased was a violent madman, and as his relations neglected to take charge of him, the necessary coercion used towards him by the police officers, in no way criminal. There may be some ground to think that his coercion and restraint may have helped to bring on his death, which, from his delirium and refusal of food, must naturally have ensued.

Date, 17 January 1849.

No. 2.

No. 3 of 1849, session court file.

Versus Head police officer of Woody, one duffadar, two peons.

Committed by the magistrate.

The duffadar and peons are charged with having beaten with mallets the prosecutor's elder brother, P. Gungunnah, on the 2d July 1848, in the police cutcherry at Veeravasarum, and with having tortured him to extort a confession, in consequence of which violence, the said Gungunnah languished, lingered, and died on the 15th idem.

Appendix (H.)

The head police with aiding and abetting, and with having written a false report, stating that the deceased had died a natural death.

Sentence.—The complaint in this case was first used by the relations of deceased to the joint magistrate, Mr. Forbes, before whom it was stated that deceased was already dead on the 7th of the month, whereas by the head police officer's subsequent report, it appeared that he was still alive, and that he afterwards died on the 15th, from the effects of an ulcer, and the case was therefore dismissed. The prosecutors carried their appeal from the magistrate to the sessions judge, who ordered a reinvestigation. This was accordingly made by the joint magistrate. On a second appeal to the sessions judge, the latter officer saw reason to suspect the evidence, and ordered the trial to come on again, from the beginning, before the magistrate, who pointed out that as all the evidence procurable had been given on oath before the joint magistrate, no proof could be obtained unless the witnesses perjured themselves; the sessions judge replied that the witnesses should not be tried for perjury if they corrected their former statements.

The inquiry accordingly took place, some of the witnesses spoke to the truth of the charge, and the case was committed to the court.

In his review and summing up of the whole of the evidence, the session judge concludes by stating that he concurs with the law officer in considering the charge not proved, and he accordingly releases the prisoners, and in justice to them declares his conviction that they are innocent of the crime laid to their charge, which he now considers to be groundless, though the opposite opinion appeared to be very reasonable previous to the trial. The whole of these police officers were dismissed however, and have never been re-employed.

2 March 1849.

Nos. 3, 4, and 5.

No. 51 of 1849, 52 and 53, session court file.

Versus Verdineedy Iyapah Naidoo, head police officer of Gootallah, and four of his peons.

Charged with having tortured the prosecutor in Pata Putteshm of the Gootallah Division, by causing earth worms, confined in cups, to be placed on their navels, and blood suckers within their garments; and by squeezing their hands, &c., between wooden crackers, and also with having extorted bribes from them, amounting altogether to 160 rupees.

The same parties were charged with extorting by violence 292 rupees from other individuals and relations of the family.

Sentence.—The late joint magistrate, Mr. Forbes, considering the evidence complete against the prisoners in all three cases, committed them for trial to the sub-court, whence they were commited to the sessions. After a long and elaborate review of the evidence, the session judge winds up his decision by recording his concurrence with the law officer, that not one of these cases is proved, and that he is further of opinion that all the charges are entirely false and malicious, and that the accused are entitled to a perfect and honourable acquittal, and are therefore all released.

In consequence of the receipt of a petition from the accused head of police, who had been suspended during the trial, the session judge ordered the restoration of that officer to his situation; but on the subsequent appeal and representation of the joint magistrate, the Court of Foujdaree Udawlut confirmed his dismissal, and prohibited his being again employed in the public service.

15 January 1850.

No. 6.

Collection of Revenue.

No. 2 of 1854, joint magistrate's file.

Versus A pettandar, a samuldar, and peons of the proprietor of Gootallah.

Charged with having, about two months ago, beaten and otherwise maltreated the prosecutor, in order to compel payment of an instalment of kist.

Sentence.—The defendants are ministerial officers of the proprietor of Gootallah; the prosecutor states that on the date referred to in the charge, the first defendant came to his village to collect arrears of kist; on representing his inability to meet the demand against him, he was beaten by the second defendant, and compelled, by order of the first defendant, to stand for about an hour in a painfully bent posture, with a heavy weight on his back, until released by the witness.

The

The only witness named by the prosecutor does not corroborate his statement, and the defendants affirm that he was merely put in charge of a peon for a short time as a defaulter. The joint magistrate however entertains no doubt, from inquiries made on the spot, that torture, as above described, has been not unfrequently resorted to by the agents of the Goo-tallah and other zemindaries in this part of the country. He has therefore warned the defendants in the present case, and has intimated to the proprietor his determination to put a stop to this cruel and disgraceful practice.

4 February 1853.

No. 7.

No. 3 of 1854, joint magistrate's file.

Versus Abdool Nabee, duffadar of the proprietor, N. Vencanah, pettendar of Tergudimettah.

Sentence.—This case is precisely similar to the last, and there is no proof to the actual commission of the offence. The remarks recorded in No. 2 apply to this case also.

4 February 1853.

No. 8.

Collection of Revenue.

No. 15 of 1853, session court file.

Versus Three peons of the proprietrix of the estate of Tejampoody, in the Tadimullah talook, her samutdar and moonsiff, and curnum of the village.

Committed by the head police officer, under orders of the joint magistrate.

The prisoners are charged with the murder of one Polliah, by beating and ill-using him for the extortion of arrears of revenue until he died, when they dragged his corpse to a well, and threw it in.

Sentence.—The prosecutrix in the first instance charged the proprietrix herself with having been present when the murder was committed; and her witnesses confirmed her story before the head police officer. As it was a well known fact that the female in question was many miles away at the time, and that she never accompanied her servants for the realisation of her rents, the police officer referred to the joint magistrate for orders, who directed him to commit the case to the court, as against the servants only, because it was clearly proved that the deceased had been beaten by them, to induce him to pay his kist, and his body was found in the well the following morning. Owing to discrepancies in the evidence, several witnesses adhering to their statement that the proprietrix was present, and others affirming that she was not, and that no torture or violence was used, the session court acquitted all the prisoners. In summing up, the session judge remarked: "It is very consistent with probability that the deceased, who had to pass the well on his way home, may have fallen in, as the night was rainy, and therefore very dark, and the ground without a wall about it. There is no evidence or reason to suppose the death was not accidental. It is established by the most trusty part of the evidence, that deceased was asked, like the rest, to pay what he owed, and obtained four days' grace, and left the cutcherry, many other ryots going long after he did. There is no doubt he was found drowned in a well the next day, but the entire story of the murder, and of the violence which might lead to suicide, is overthrown by the most consistent, trusty, and numerous part of the evidence."

On these grounds, the judge entirely concurred in the finding of the futwah, that the charge was not proved, and was moreover convinced that it was entirely false and malicious as regards the murder and throwing into the well. It is possible that some harsh words, or even blows may have passed, but the evidence is utterly worthless, and the session judge desired its assertion.

The prisoners were therefore released without punishment.

17 September 1853.

With letter to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 30 November 1854.

(signed) *G. N. Taylor,*
Joint Magistrate.

No. 3.—Guntoor.

Extracts from the Calendars of Persons punished by the Magistracy of the Zillah of *Guntoor*, from the Year 1847 to 1853.

Number.	NAMES.	OFFENCE.	PUNISHMENT.	DATE.
	Third Quarter of 1847:	*Abuse of Authority by Police Officers (Petty).*		
7	Penoogonda Narrain Row, tahsildar of Guntoor talook.	- - The prisoner is charged with having, on the 17th August 1847, abused and confined the prosecutor from four o'clock p. m. till one o'clock a. m. in the talook cutcherry.	- - The prisoner is sentenced to pay a fine of one rupee, commutable to two days' imprisonment in the cutwal's choultry, under clause 2, section 3, Regulation III. of 1819. Passed by the assistant magistrate.	24 Aug. 1847.
	First Quarter of 1848:	*Petty Assault, or Affray.*		
13	Roopsing, revenue peon - -	- - The prisoner is charged with having, at about eight o'clock p. m., on the 24th February 1848, used unnecessary violence in the discharge of his duty in entering the inner apartments of the prosecutor, and dragging him from his house.	- - The prisoner is sentenced to pay a fine of eight annas, commutable to five days' imprisonment in the cutwal's choultry, under section 32, Regulation IX. of 1816. Passed by the head assistant magistrate.	7 March 1848.
	Second Quarter of 1848:	*Abuse of Authority by Police Officers (Petty).*		
1	1. Yenereddy China Nara Sanah. 2. Casoo Ramanah. 3. Podaparty Veeranah. 4. Colly Veerunnah. 5. Jakkereddy Soobanah. 6. Onukoory Soobanah, village moonsiff. 7. Cauroomoory Cotanah. 8. Ditto Veeranah. 9. Audem Saheb Motaud. 10. Danda Saib. 11. Pitchegadoo Vettyman.	- - The first five prisoners are charged with having, at about seven o'clock p.m., on the 7th March 1848, abused and beaten the prosecutor, near his house, for not telling the names of two persons who had stolen jouna straw from the field of one Casoo Ramanackah. The sixth prisoner with having confined in his house the prosecutor the whole night on the 7th March, and caused the ninth and tenth prisoners, on the 8th, to maltreat him with tamarind twigs, and after confining him and another, Colloor Nursegaudoo, in stocks for 15 gurries, through the 11th prisoner, and extorting from them, at one rupee respectively, released them. The seventh and eighth prisoners with having been concerned in the above.	- - The sixth prisoner is sentenced to pay a fine of one rupee, or be imprisoned for 18 hours, and the ninth and tenth prisoners to pay each a fine of four annas, or be imprisoned for six hours in the cutwal's choultry, under clause 2, section 3, Regulation III. of 1819. The other prisoners are released. Passed by W. S. Nesbitt, Esq., assistant magistrate.	7 April 1848.
		Abuse of Authority by Police Officers (Petty).		
13	1. Paraly Seshagerry, curnum 2. Ankereddy Venkatareddy, village moonsiff.	- - The prisoners are charged with having, about six days ago, caused the prosecutor to be beaten with a stick, &c , by Motaud and the peon of Bauputla talook, under pretence of his having stolen certain soap nuts belonging to the prisoners.	- - The first prisoner is sentenced to pay a fine of eight annas, and the second 12 annas ; in default thereof, to be confined for 12 and 18 hours respectively, in the cutwal's choultry, under clause 1, sections 3 and 32, Regulation IX. of 1819. Passed by Mr. Nesbitt, assistant magistrate.	7 April 1848.
	Third Quarter of 1848:	*Abuse of Authority by Police Officers (Petty) and Petty Assaults or Affrays.*		
2	1. Dinekola Abbaya, village moonsiff. 2. Ditto Mullaya. 3. Lingala Cotaya. 4. Bollanerain Pattaya, curnum.	- - The first prisoner is charged with having, at about one gurry, on the night of the 6th June 1848, beaten the prosecutrix with a stick, and caused the second and third prisoners, with certain others, to drag her into the bazaar, and beat her with sticks, and after tying her arms with ropes, confined her the whole night, and until one jaum or eight o'clock of the following morning. The fourth prisoner with having prepared a false report to the tahsildar in the above case.	- - The first prisoner is sentenced to pay a fine of two rupees, commutable to two days' imprisonment, and the fourth eight annas, or 12 English hours' imprisonment in the cutwal's choultry, under clause 2, section 3, Regulation III. of 1819. The second and third prisoners are acquitted by Mr. Nesbitt, assistant magistrate.	7 April 1848.
		Abuse of Authority by Police Officers (Petty).		
17	Cooppaula Baupiah, village moonsiff.	- - The prisoner is charged with having, through hatred, abused and severely beaten the prosecutor with a stick, at about 7 p. m., about seven days ago (15th March 1848), under pretence of his having stolen a bundle of grass from the prisoner's field, and forcibly taken four rupees which were tied in his head cloth.	- - The first part of the charge of abusing and beating having been proved, the prisoner is sentenced to pay a fine of one rupee and eight annas, commutable to two days' imprisonment in the talook cutcherry, under clause 2, section 3, Regulation III. of 1819. If the fine be paid, half of it to be paid to prosecutor. Passed by Mr. Sandeman, assistant magistrate.	29 Sept. 1849.

Number.	NAMES.	OFFENCE.	PUNISHMENT.	DATE.
	SECOND QUARTER of 1849:	*Abuse of Authority by Police Officers.*		
5	Pasumurty Bhoojungaraidoo, curnum of Tungadabullee.	--The prisoner is charged with having illegally confined one Anuntum Cotaya in the stocks, on the night of the 21st March 1849, and until the following midday, in the village of Tungadabullee, under Nursarompetta talook.	--The prisoner is sentenced to pay a fine of two rupees, commutable to one week's imprisonment in the cutwal's choultry, under section 3, Regulation III. of 1819. Passed by the head assistant magistrate.	14 April 1849.
	THIRD QUARTER of 1849:	*Petty Assault and Affray.*		
2	1. Soharaum, revenue peon 2. Nagarum Achena, revenue peon. 3. Mahomed Hussain, revenue peon.	--The prisoners are charged with having, in the morning of the 17th June 1849, abused the prosecutor, and maltreated him severely, at the Coorapaud talook cutcherry, for the purpose of compelling him to pay a sum due by him to Government on account of poollary tax.	--It being proved that the prisoners roughly handled the prosecutor, they are sentenced: first prisoner to pay a fine of three, the second, two, and the third, one rupee, commutable to ten, five, and two days' imprisonment respectively in the cutwal's choultry, under section 32, Regulation IX. of 1816. Passed by the magistrate.	4 and 16 July 1849.
		Petty Assault or Affray.		
6	1. Ganapatyrauze Casavarauze, samootdar. 2. Ditto Dasaya. 3. Chengalraidoo. 4. Sillaur Motaud, and Ghaty, peon. 5. Cheerala Sheik Fareed, revenue peon. 6. Dareyah Beig, destak peon.	--The prisoners are charged with having, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 20th June 1849, unjustly demanded of the prosecutor a certain tax, called Compati Pannoo, abused and beaten him severely with slippers, sticks, &c., and after tying his arms confined him in the stocks for about four ghurries in Jaundrapet, an hamlet of Cheerala, under the Bauputla talook.	--The second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth prisoners are each sentenced to pay a fine of eight annas, commutable to 12 hours' imprisonment in the talook cutcherry, under section 32, Regulation IX. of 1816. The first prisoner has not been summoned, there being no proof against him. Passed by W. S. Nesbitt, Esq., assistant magistrate.	
	SECOND QUARTER of 1850:	*Assault.*		
4	1. Panumakah Mullish, samootdar. 2. Pootranoo Sashiah. 3. Copully Venkatadry. 4. Maugum Venkiah. 5. Shaik Mully. 6. Rajahabee. 7. Reddy. 8. Mohataud Yerrum Setty Shashaya. 9. Shaik Joonoo.	--The prisoners are charged with having, on the 22d April 1850, under pretence of a debt due by the prosecutor, beaten him severely so that he vomited blood, and after having also suspended him to a tree, thrown him into a well and thereby caused his death, at Goodemadah, in the talook of Tenally.	--So much of the charge as respects severe beating, tying to a tree, and vomiting blood is not proved, and seems to be false; but it being proved that the deceased was roughly handled by the peons, and detained many hours to compel payment of a sum of 10 annas, which he disputed, under the direction of first prisoner, the first prisoner is sentenced to pay a fine of five rupees, and the second, sixth, and ninth prisoners, each two rupees, or in default to be imprisoned 10 days respectively in the zillah gaol, under section 32, Regulation IX. of 1816; the other prisoners are released. Passed by H. Stokes, Esq., magistrate.	
	THIRD QUARTER of 1850:	*Abuse of Authority by Police Officers (Petty), and Petty Assaults.*		
12	1. Cundoola Ammiah 2. Cundoola Cotiah. 3. Ditto Venkiah. 4. Ditto Peda Coonayah. 5. A. Venkataroydoo, moonsiff. 6. Curnum Venkataroydoo. 7. T. Cotadoo. 8. T. Ankadoo. 9. T. Moottadoo. 10. C. Ankadoo. 11. C. Chintadoo. 12. C. Paupadoo.	--The prisoners are charged with having, at four o'clock p. m., on the 6th June 1850, attacked the prosecutor in the field between Mooloocoodooroo and Chintalapoody, while he was on his way to Nundoor, and after beating him and taking from him a silver girdle, valued at 20 rupees, together with 25 rupees in ready money, forcibly conducting him to Mooloocoodooroo, and there confining him in the stocks till the following day.	--The fifth prisoner is sentenced to pay a fine of five rupees, commutable to 15 days' imprisonment in the cutwal's choultry, under clause 1, section 3, Regulation III. of 1819. The other prisoners are acquitted. Passed by W. S. Nesbitt, Esq., assistant magistrate.	
	FOURTH QUARTER of 1850:	*Abuse of Authority.*		
9	1. Parega Ramunnah, head of police of Bauputlah. 2. Vuzza Gopaulkristnummah, police muddutgar. 3. Mahomed Baig, police naik.	-- The first prisoner is charged with having, 20 days ago, sent for the prosecutors, unnecessarily confined them in stocks, and after having them beaten by the third prisoner in a garden beyond the travellers' bungalow at Bauputla, caused false confession in their names to be written by the second prisoner.	-- The charge of beating is not proved, but it appearing from the first prisoner's own defence, as also from the record forwarded by him, and from the present inquiry before the assistant magistrate, 1st. That the tahsildar had the prisoners without sufficient cause placed in the stocks. 2d. That he sent for and put on their defence the prisoners and other persons before any deposition had been taken from the prosecutor. 3d. That although the prosecutor arrived at Bauputla on the 14th September, no deposition was taken from him till the 17th, and no satisfactory explanation has been given for the delay which occurred either in examining the prosecutor or in taking depositions from the prisoners. 4th. That the attesting witnesses to the alleged confessions were not, as has been specially ordered by the circular orders of Foujdaree Udawlut, present during the whole time of their being reduced to writing at the dictation of the prisoners. The first prisoner is sentenced for the above abuse of his powers as head of police to pay a fine of (30) thirty rupees, commutable to 15 days' imprisonment under clause 1, section 3, Regulation III. of 1819. The second and third prisoners are acquitted.	9 Dec. 1850.

Number.	NAMES.	OFFENCE.	PUNISHMENT.	DATE.
	FIRST QUARTER of 1851:	*Abuse of Authority.*		
4	1. Mahomed Kausim, cutwal - 2. Nagarum Sashoo, naigue. 3. Mahomed Kausim, sibbundy police peon. 4. Mahomed Kausim, police peon of the Guntoor talook.	- - The prisoners are charged with having, at about 12 o'clock p. m., on the 9th September 1850, entered the prosecutor's house at Guntoor, the third and fourth prisoners having previously got in by jumping over the wall, and opened the door by taking off the hasp thereof, and carried away the prosecutor and confined him in the cutwal's choultry. The second, third, and fourth prisoners further charged with having bound the prosecutor, and the second prisoner with having taken a box containing ornaments valued at 46 rupees belonging to the prosecutor.	- - The first prisoner and others, who are his agents, were actuated by zeal for the public service, but as they exceeded the limits of their authority, and as the complaining party is shown to have been unnecessarily aggrieved, the first prisoner is fined in the sum of 10 rupees, the second, third and fourth prisoners in the sum of four rupees each, or in default to be imprisoned 20 days in the zillah gaol without labour, under clause 2, section 3, Regulation III. of 1819.	
	SECOND QUARTER:	*Assault.*		
10 Revenue.	1. Aumoodalapully Nursiah, curnum. 2. Vemaku Baupaya, village moonsiff.	- - The defendants are charged with having, on the 6th June 1851, when requiring payment of a balance of revenue, assaulted the prosecutor, the second defendant using a stick, by a blow from which the shoulder of the prosecutor was dislocated.	- - The defendants are sentenced to pay a fine of seven rupees each for the assault; in default of payment each to be imprisoned 15 days in the zillah gaol, under section 32, Regulation IX. of 1816; eight rupees of the fine, if realised, to be given to the prosecutor, under clause 2, section 39, of the above Regulation.	
	THIRD QUARTER:	*Assault (Petty).*		
29–16 Revenue.	1. Tauty Ramiah - - - 2. Mahomed Ismayel. 3. Syed Voonner.	- - The second and third defendants are charged with having, at the instance of the first defendant, ill-treated the complainant to induce him to pay a balance of revenue outstanding against him. The first defendant with having authorised and directed the second and third defendants to ill-treat the complainant.	- - The first defendant is fined 10 rupees, second and third in default of payment to be imprisoned respectively ten, six, and four days in the zillah gaol, under section 32, Regulation IX. of 1816.	20th August 1851.
		Abuse of Authority by Police Officers, and Assault.		
38–25	2. Caulooa Rungasayee, police jemadar. 3. Gopaulsing, police naigue. 4. Syed Bady, police peon. 6. Copparassoo Soobaya, revenue peon. 7. Kasseymally.	- - The second and third defendants, with having at the instance of the first defendant (released), caused the other defendants to ill-treat the complainant to induce him to confess in a matter in which he was under examination.	- - The second defendant is sentenced to pay a fine of 15 rupees or to be imprisoned for 15 days, the third defendant to pay a fine of 10 rupees or to be imprisoned 10 days, the fourth defendant to pay a fine of four rupees or to be imeight days, and the sixth defendant to pay a fine of three rupees or to be imprisoned seven days, all in the zillah gaol, under clause 2, section 3, Regulation III. of 1819. The seventh defendant is sentenced to pay a fine of two rupees, or in default to be imprisoned five days in the zillah gaol, under section 32, Regulation IX. of 1816.	24 Oct. 1851.
	FOURTH QUARTER:	*Abuse of Authority by Police Officers, and Assault.*		
90–35	1. Condooru Gooravareddy, village moonsiff. 2. Nullajoondah Janakaramadoo, curnum.	- - The defendants are charged with having, at Gollapaud, in the talook of Narasarowpettah, about one month ago, abused complainant, and caused him to be tied to a post.	- - The first defendant is sentenced to pay a fine of three rupees, or eight days' imprisonment; second defendant five rupees, or 12 days' imprisonment in the zillah gaol, under clause 2, section 3, Regulation III. of 1819.	
	FIRST QUARTER of 1852:	*Extortion.*		
13–13	2. Chulla Abbiah, curnum - 3. Ditto Paupiah, ditto. 5. Ditto Colaya, ditto. 6. Fakeer Amed, revenue peon.	- - The defendants are charged with having, about four months previous to 24th January 1852, confined the complainant in stocks for four ghurries, and extorted from him and his brother-in-law the sum of *Rs.* 1. 4. each, in the village of Chilkaloopaud, under the Martoor talook.	- - The second, third, and fifth defendants are sentenced to pay a fine of five rupees each, in default to be imprisoned 10 days in the zillah gaol; and the sixth defendant is fined two rupees, in default eight days' imprisonment in the above gaol, under clause 2, section 3, Regulation III. of 1819. *Rs.* 2. 8. of the fines, if paid, to be given to the complainant, under clause 2, section 39, Regulation IX. of 1816.	1 March 1852.
		Extortion.		
18–18	1. Muddekara Tripooraredy, village moonsiff. 2. Colagottah Cotaya, curnum.	- - The defendants are charged with having, about four months previous to the date of complaint, confined the complainant from morning till evening, in the village choultry at Colagotlal, under Timmerecottal talook, on a charge of pig stealing, and released him after extorting a sum of three rupees.	- - The first defendant is sentenced to pay a fine of five rupees, and the second eight rupees; in default to be imprisoned for 10 and 15 days respectively in the zillah gaol, under clause 2, section 3, Regulation III. of 1819. Three rupees of the fine, if paid, to be returned to the complainant, under the provisions of clause 2, section 39, Regulation IX. of 1816.	1 March 1852.

Number.	NAMES.	OFFENCE.	PUNISHMENT.	DATE.
		Extortion, attended with Assault.		
30-2	1. Poloor Vencataroydoo, curnum. 3. Ragavarapoo Kotuppa, police peon. 4. Mahomed Casim, mootaud.	-- The first prisoner is charged with having, in company with the second in case No. 2 of the calendar of persons discharged, caused the prosecutors to be beaten by the third and fourth prisoners, and irregularly collected from them 15 rupees, at the rate of 12 annas each, at Annavarum, in the Pautlepaud talook. The third and fourth prisoners with having beaten the prosecutors as above mentioned.	-- The first prisoner is fined 27 rupees, the third five rupees, and the fourth three rupees; in default to be imprisoned for 15 days in the zillah gaol, under clause 2, section 3, Regulation III. of 1819. In case the fines are paid, the sum collected from the prosecutors to be returned to them, under clause 2, section 39, Regulation IX. of 1816.	1 March 1852.
SECOND QUARTER of 1852:		*Assault.*		
49-13	1. Sedumby Lutchmiah, samutdar. 2. Poolepauty Caumiah, curnum. 3. Canajem Reddy, revenue peon. 4. Teroomalasetty Naugaloo, revenue peon.	-- The first two prisoners were charged with having, on the 13th May 1852, in demanding a balance of revenue due by the prosecutors, caused the other two prisoners to maltreat him in the village Bejatpooran, under the Guntoor talook. The third and fourth prisoners with having, under the orders of the first and second prisoners, beaten the complainant.	-- The first and second prisoners are sentenced to pay a fine of eight annas each, and the third and fourth four annas each, or in default to be imprisoned two days, under section 32, Regulation IX. of 1816.	21 June 1852. — Considering the punishment inflicted on the prisoners in this case to be inadequate to the offence proved against them, the assistant magistrate has directed the same to be augmented as follows: — First prisoner to pay a fine of 3 rupees, or 10 days' imprisonment in the zillah gaol; second prisoner 2 rupees, or 7 days' imprisonment in the zillah gaol; third and fourth to pay 1 rupee each, or 5 days' imprisonment in the zillah gaol, under section 32, Regulation IX. of 1816.
		Abuse of Authority by Police Officers.		
41-31	1. Cateky Veeranah, village moonsiff.	-- The defendant is charged with having, about a month previous to the date of complaint, summoned the complainant on a charge of forgery, caused him to be kept in handcuffs from morning till afternoon, and then releasing him after receiving from him a bribe of three rupees, in the village of Swernal, under the Bauputla talook.	-- The charge of bribery is dismissed for want of proof. It is clear that the complainant was most unnecessarily handcuffed, and for this abuse of authority the defendant is sentenced to pay a fine of 10 rupees; in default to be imprisoned 15 days in the zillah gaol, under clause 2, section 3, Regulation III. of 1819.	
FOURTH QUARTER:		*Abuse of Authority by Police Officers.*		
77-27	1. Komenady Pichanah, village moonsiff. 2. Pauperauze Soobiah, curnum.	-- With having, about two months previous to the 25th October 1852, exacted *Rs.* 1. 4. from the complainant, on the pretence that he had been sentenced to pay a fine of that amount in case of assault before the tahsildar, in the village of Gowpoody, under the Nersarowpett talook.	-- The first defendant is sentenced to pay a fine of two rupees, or in default to be imprisoned five days; and the second defendant three rupees, commutable to 17 days' imprisonment in the cutwal's choultry, under clause 2, section 3, Regulation III. of 1819.	
SECOND QUARTER of 1853:		*Abuse of Authority by Police Officers, and Assault.*		
24-19	1. Mickely Vencatasha - - 2. Sheik Abdoolah, revenue peon. 3. Vullumsetty Rudrapah, havildar. 4. Calupatapoo Mudhavarow, peishcar. 5. Sheik Fareed, police naigue. 6. Heeramaun, police peon. 7. Dalvoy Venkoo, revenue peon. 8. Coochepoody Catodoo.	-- The first, second, and third prisoners are charged with having, on the 28th April last, assaulted the complainant; the second striking him a blow on his forehead shortly after he was apprehended on a charge of murder, in the vicinity of the village of Bauputla. The remaining prisoners are with the second, charged with having, at Bauputla, on the 29th and 30th April 1853, tortured and ill-treated the prosecutor in various ways, with a view to induce him to confess having been a party to a murder.	-- The first prisoner is sentenced to pay a fine of five rupees, or in default to be imprisoned 10 days in the zillah gaol, under section 32, Regulation IX of 1816. The second prisoner 20 rupees, or 20 days' imprisonment. The fourth prisoner 25 rupees, or 30 days; the fifth prisoner 50 rupees, or 30 days; the sixth 15 rupees, or 15 days; the seventh 20 rupees, or 20 days; the eighth 15 rupees, or 15 days; and the ninth 3 rupees, or seven days in the zillah gaol, under clause 2, section 3, Regulation III. of 1819.	17 Nov. 1853. — The defendants, with the exception of the first two, not being officers of police, should have been sentenced under section 32, Regulation IX. of 1816.
FOURTH QUARTER:		*Abuse of Authority by Police Officers, and Assault.*		
51-10	1. Yelnedy Crictnamah, village moonsiff. 2. Vuddavully Pitchiah, curnum. 3. Allah Ramanapah. 4. Ditto Vencatanarainah. 5. Cotah Veerapah. 6. Bonta Peddahramiah. 7. Bonta Chinnahramiah. 8. Cotapully Cotiah.	-- The first and second defendants, who are the village authorities of Vaddavully, in the Crossoor talook, are charged with having, at about midnight of the 21st October 1853, gone in company with other defendants to the house of the complainant, and removed therefrom a sheep; and further with having then and there intimidated the complainant by saying that they would put him into the stocks, and exacted a bribe of four rupees.	-- The first and second defendants are sentenced to pay a fine of 8 rupees each, in default to be imprisoned 15 days in the zillah gaol. The third, fourth, and fifth defendants 6 rupees each, or in default 10 days' imprisonment in the zillah gaol. The sixth, seventh, and eighth defendants 5 rupees each, or in default eight days' imprisonment in the zillah gaol, under clause 2, section 3, Regulation III. of 1819. The charge of extortion is not established.	17 Nov. 1853.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Rohde,* Session Judge.

No. 4.—Nellore.

Memorandum of Complaints brought before the Magistracy of *Nellore*, of extorting Confession of Crimes in the Principal Division from 1847 to 1853.

Number of Case.	Names of the Prosecutors and Defendants.	CHARGE.	By whom Examined.	How Disposed of.
1847:				
18	Chinta Poloogomdoo, prosecutor - Defendants: 1. Ram Sing, goomastah of Chittaty Poligar - - 2. N. Paupiah - - - 3. C. Narridoo - - - 4. S. Venganah - - 5. N. Vencatiah - - 6. Naugapah - - - 7. V. Chenchoo - - (cuttoobady and cavally peons of Chittaty Poligar.)	- - Defendants are charged with having pinioned and ill-treated the prosecutor to find out the traces of offenders who committed a crime of house-breaking in the house of N. Audeppareddy, inhabitant of Vujhvarepoottem, a hamlet of Chittadoo.	- - By Mr. G. Smith, magistrate.	- - The defendant was fined two rupees, and the second, third, fourth, fith, and sixth defendants at eight annas each; seventh defendant was released.
28	Caraty Yadadoo, prosecutor - - Defendants: 1. P. Ramachendrareddy, village moonsiff of Tallapollem. 2. C. Ramasawmy. 3. C. Parareddy. 4. B. Parareddy, 5. P. Pariah.	- - The defendants are charged with having taken the complainant into the jungle, tied his arms behind him, beaten him with hands and stick, kicked and put him in stocks, in order to extort confession regarding a theft which had been committed in the house of the first defendant, and to show where the stolen property was hid.	- - By Mr. Sutherland, head assistant magistrate.	- - There is no evidence to show the complainant was ill-treated in the jungle, but it appearing that the first defendant had abused his authority in not reporting to the head of police his having confined the complainant in the stocks, and searched his house on suspicion of his having committed the theft in the first defendant's house, he was fined five rupees; in default to be imprisoned for 10 days.
1848:				
8	Lutchmegadoo, complainant - - Defendants: 1. D. Seetaramiah Vuntoo, peishcar of Buttanaudoo. 2. A. Unkadoo. 3. N. Venkadoo.	- - First defendant is charged with having, about the 9th of February 1848, assaulted the complainant, and extorted from him a confession of having, with the first, second, and third witnesses, committed a robbery in the first defendant's house on the night previous, and with having aided and abetted the second and third defendants in assaulting complainant, in order to extort a confession as to where he had put the stolen property, and with having obtained, by extortions from complainant, a bull, valued about 12 rupees, under a promise of releasing him, and with having kept complainant, and first, second, and third witnesses under a guard for four days, and then sent them to the head of police.	- - By Mr. Haggard, assistant magistrate.	The charge is dismissed.
9	Y. Unkee, prosecutrix - - - Defendants: 1. D. Seetaramiah Vuntoo, peishcar of Buttapaudoo. 2. Cassim. 3. Vencatygaudoo. 4. Ramoogaudoo.	- - First defendant is charged with having caused the prosecutrix's arms to be tied behind her back, caused her to be beaten with jilladoo burgaloo by the second, third, and fourth defendants, in order to extort confession from her as to a robbery committed in his (first defendant's) house.	- - ditto - -	This charge was dismissed.
10	Y. Poollareddy, complainant - - Defendant, Seetaramiah Vuntoo, peishcar of Buttapaudoo.	- - Defendant is charged with having caused the arms of the prosecutor to be tied behind him by the maratadoo, and placed him in custody for four days, in order to make him admit having received six rupees, said to have been given to him by one Yanaudy Raumoodoo, the same forming part of the property stolen from his (defendant's) house.	- - ditto - -	- - The defendant being concerned in case No. 11 before the assistant magistrate, is sentenced under that case.
11	N. Chinnah Subiah, prosecutor - Defendant, D. Seetaramiah Vuntoo, peishcar of Ballapaudoo.	- - Charged with having, about the 13th of February 1848, caused complainant's elbows, the hair of his head, and his feet to be tied together by the third witness, and made him (third witness) kick him, in order to extort confession as to where the stolen property was hid.	- - ditto - -	- - Defendant was fined ten rupees, or to be confined in gaol for 15 days, and also dismissed from his situation.
29	Prosecutors: 1. E. Ubboolooreddy - - - 2. P. Nurasimha. Defendants: 1. A. Jughunnautharow, head of police of Sungum talook. 2. Seevalingum. 3. Shaick Ebrahim, peon of Sungum talook.	- - First defendant is charged with having ordered the second and third defendants to ill-treat the complainants for having denied all knowledge of certain bonds being stolen away from the house of one E. Peddakistnareddy, inhabitant of Paramanah, in the Sungum talook. Second and third defendants are charged with having tied complainant's hands behind them with their cloths and otherwise assaulted them.	- - ditto - -	- - First defendant was fined ten rupees, and the second and third defendants two rupees.

Memorandum of Complaints brought before the Magistracy of *Nellore*—continued.

Number of Case.	Names of the Prosectors and Defendants.	CHARGE.	By whom Examined.	How Disposed of.
1849:				
4	U. Condoocaudoo, prosecutor - - Defendant, G. Narsapah Naidoo, village moonsiff of Basavapollem.	- - Defendant is charged with having sent for the complainant, and in order to extort confession of the robbery committed in the defendant's house, caused his hands to be tied behind him by one Maula P. Raumoogaudoo, and further, with having caused him (complainant) to be laid with his face to the ground, and in that situation placed a stone on his back, made Maula Raumoodoo stamp upon the stone, and further beat him.	- - Mr. Haggard, assistant magistrate.	- - This part of the charge was not proved, but the defendant was fined ten rupees, in default to be imprisoned for 15 days, for having apprehended the complainant without any sufficient reason, and having detained him an unnecessarily long time previous to forwarding him to the head of police.
1850.—None.		—		
1851:				
7	Inolla Chintaloogaudoo, prosecutor 1. S. Nursimloo Vuntoo, peishcar of Buttapaudoo. 2. Paupereddy. 3. Mullareddy.	- - Defendants are charged with having severely beaten the prosecutor in order to make him criminate the caupoos of Apparowpollim and M. Chenchoogaudoo, in a theft which had been committed in the house of the first defendant, and put him in stocks.	- - Mr. Bird, acting head assistant magistrate.	- - This charge was dismissed for want of proof.
1852:				
22	M. Calappah, prosecutor - - Syed Nooroodden Cauderry, head of police of Naidoopett Division. B. Lutchmenursoo, peon of Naidoopett Division.	- - Second defendant is charged with having assaulted the prosecutor in order to extort confession of his having stolen certain money belonging to a cattle dealer, and the first defendant with having kept him in custody for the same purpose.	- - Mr. Morris, assistant magistrate.	- - This charge was dismissed for want of proof.
1853.—None.				

(True extracts.)

(signed) *J. Ratliff*,
Acting Magistrate.

CHARGES of Violence brought before the Head of Police of *Paumoor* Division against the Servants and Village Servants of the Calastry Zemindary, by the Ryots of Villages attached to that Zemindary, to have been used in collecting Money, from 1847 to 1853.

YEAR.	No.	Names of Complainants.	Names of Defendants.	CHARGES.	How Disposed of.
1847	45	V. Venkiah of Ramanoojapoorum.	1. T. Paupiah, aggraharumdar, and eight sibbundy peons of the Rajah.	- - The defendants were charged with having, in order to realise a balance payable by complainant, prevented him from thrashing the aurooga crop, sitting in front of his house, and neither allowing his cattle to go out, himself to bring water, or to dress food.	- - Dismissed for want of proof.
	86	Comarasetty, Poolliah, &c.	1. Moottarazoo Subiah. 2. Appiah. 3. Peddereddy Nursareddy. 4. Saumereddy, caupoos and curnums of Sankoonaulapullay.	- - Charged with having, with a view, both on the part of the defendants and servants in the cutcherry of Paumoor talook, to extort additional kist, abused and bent down complainants' heads towards their feet, placing stones upon them, and further with preventing irrigation of their crops, ordering the washerman not to wash their cloths, and breaking the pots taken by their women to the wells.	Rauzenamah.
1848 } 1849 }	- - - - - - - - -		None.	—	
1850	138	C. Singara Charloo, Cottapully.	Cundookoor, Kasavooloo, &c., of Cottapully.	- - Charged with having, under the pretence of the complainant owing a balance to the Circar, abused and annoyed him, by placing a cot across the door of his house, not allowing him to dress food from sunrise to sunset, to bring water, or any one soever to come out of, or go into the house.	Ditto.

YEAR.	No.	Names of Complainants.	Names of Defendants.	CHARGES.	How Disposed of.
1851	- -	- - - - - -	None.	—	
1852	127	Cundoogoor Kasavooloo -	Chemata Ramiah, amuldar, and caupoos and curnums of Cottapully.	- - Charged with having, in order to realise an additional kist from the complainant, prevented cultivation of his lands by loosening the ploughs, threatened him that his house will be burnt down, ordered him not to reside in the village, and further threatened to burn the sides of his body with a brand.	Rauzenamah.*
1853	- -	- - - - - -	None.	—	

* Compromise.

(signed) *J. Ratliff,*
Acting Collector.

CHARGES of Violence preferred before the Head of Police of *Calegherry* Talook, by the Ryots of the Villages in the Calastry Zemindary, against the Zemindar's Servants, used in collecting Money during the past Seven Years.

Year.	No.	Names of Complainants.	Names of Defendants.	CRIME.	Date of Charge.	How Disposed of.
1848	87	Tauta Venkatasetty, inhabitant of Vinjamoor.	- - 1. Y. Lutchminnursoo Comaty. 2. Chendalarauzoo Venkatanarsoo Vuntoodar. 3. Dawdabhauyee, son of Shaik Womer, peon attending on the village of Vinjamoor. 4. P. Subiah, comety of Vinjamoor.	- - Charged with having brought the father of the complainant to the rucha, fastened his neck and leg, and ill-treated him; also with having bent the complainant down, and beaten and kicked him.	18th - -	Rauzenamah.
1853	108	Mullungy Vencatanursoo of Goodladona.	- - Mulogoo Veriah, amuldar of Goodladona Vuntoo.	- - Charged with having grossly abused the complainant, given him two blows on his cheek, and otherwise ill-treated him, on demanding a Circar balance.	- 28th October 1853.	- ditto.
1854	35	Coona Venkatareddy Pulkoor Pauperedy, &c.	- - 1. Mooloogoo Tippalingum, sheristadar of Paumoor talook. 2. S. Seetaramiah, amuldar of Vinjamoor Vuntoo. 3. Vobiah Raucha, curnum. 4. Chendulrauzoo Venkatanursoo, curnum of Vinjamoor. 5. Singarauzoo Ramiah, curnum of Vinjamoor. 6. Caukootoor Vausoodamoodoo, curnum of Vinjamoor.	- - Charged with having placed peons round the complainants' betel gardens, not allowing them (complainants) to go in, preventing their irrigation, driving away their bullocks and people, and abusing them whenever they approached defendants to represent their case.	- - 17th March 1854.	- ditto.
1854	66	Paukeem Ramanoojooloo Cautapully.	- - 1. Mooloogoo Tippiah, sheristadar of Paumoor talook. 2. Sinkarauzoo Seetiah, amuldar of Vinjamoor Vuntoo, residing in Vinjamoor. 3. Voncaurum Gooravarauz, village moonsiff. 4. Bundy Condareddy Pedda Caupoo. 5. Caukootoor Bauliah, curnum. 6. Audiah, curnum. 7. Goodesay Ramoodu Mahatad. 8. Bada Saiba. 9. Vetty Paroogaudoo. 10. Madega Soobadoo. 11. Yerravaudoo. 12. Nagadoo, of Catapully.	- - The defendants are charged with having, in order to realise moturpha tax from the complainant, come to his house *en masse* together with some other peons, moodam vetty, and chucklers, ordered him out of it, and threatened that his loom should be thrown outside by vetty and madegas, and further, with having entered the complainant's house, pushed about both him and his people, and taken forcible possession of his paddy, natcheny, and sujjaloo, grain, loom, &c.	- - 24th May 1854.	- - Complainant withdrew his charge, stating his inability to prove it, as his witnesses had coalesced with the defendants.

(signed) *J. Ratliff,* Acting Collector.

STATEMENT of Cases of Personal Ill-usage inflicted by the Police Officers to extort Confessions from Suspected Parties, disposed of by the Joint Magistrate of *Nellore*, during the last Seven Years.

Number.	NAMES.	CHARGE.	DATE of Charge.	Apprehension, or Appeared.	DECISION.	Date of Decision.	REMARKS.
12 of 1847.	Government prosecutor, *versus* 1. P. Cunduppa, village moonsiff. 2. P. Vencatanarusem, son of first defendant. 3. P. Subbaya, of Bitvagunta, in Davagaudur talook.	*Assault.* - - With having tied, beaten, and put the complainant in stocks, in a case of theft.	- 18th June 1847.	- 28th June -	- - The second defendant was fined three rupees, and in default to be imprisoned in the zillah gaol for five days, under section 32, Regulation IX. of 1816. The others were released from want of sufficient proof against them.	- 30th June, 1847.	
1 of 1849.	Candeti Vencataramoodoo, prosecutor, *versus* 1. C. Vencataramudoo. 2. A. Viranna, peishcar. 3. Pakeer Mahomed, peon. 4. Sheikumja. 5. S. Appaye. 6. Shick Peer, of Tetto, in Buddapoody talook.	*Assault.* - - With having beaten the complainant, and tied him up, on suspicion that a certain stolen ornament was in his possession.	- 6th Nov. 1848.	- - 1st and 2d on 8th Feb., and the others on the 9th Feb. 1849.	- - The first and second defendants were sentenced to pay a fine of five rupees, and in default to be imprisoned in the zillah gaol for 15 days respectively. The others were released for want of sufficient proof against them.	- 12th Feb. 1849.	
14 of 1849.	C. Aukadu, prosecutor, *versus* 1. V. Narayanabhote 2. Seshareddy. 3. A. Lakshuonarsoo. 4. N. Lakshuonarsen: villagers of Palur, in Buddapudy.	*Assault.* - - With having tied up the complainant, and beaten him on suspicion that he committed a theft.	- 13th Nov. 1848.	- - 29th March 1849.	- - Released for want of proof against the defendants.	- 10th April 1849.	
17 of 1849.	C. Rosegadu, prosecutor, *versus* 1. E. Mavedappa - 2. Cotappa. 3. Aukannua. 4. J. Conduppa. 5. P. Vengulu. 6. P. Pitchegadua: villagers of Aunnaubrolu, in Enannamamellur talook.	*Assault.* - - With having beaten the complainant, on suspicion of his having stolen grain from first defendant's grain pit.	- 28th Mar. 1849.	- - 4th April 1849.	- Ditto - - -	- 20th May 1854.	
1 of 1850.	G. Chennama, prosecutrix, *versus* 1. V. Petchaya, head capoo. 2. V. Cotappa. 3. V. Bapama. 4. V. Lakshnudesvi, of Sakavaram, in Chundy division.	*Assault.* - - With having beaten the complainant, on the suspicion that she had committed a theft, and obtained from her the supposed lost ornament.	- 26th Nov. 1850.	- - 1st on the 25th, and others on 31st Dec. 1850.	- - The first defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of 15 rupees, in default to be imprisoned for 15 days in the zillah gaol. The second to pay five rupees, in default to be imprisoned for 10 days, under section 32, Regulation IX. of 1816: 10 rupees out of the fine to be paid to complainant, under section 39, Regulation IX. of 1816.	- 8th Jan. 1851.	

(True extract.)

Ramapatam, Joint Magistrate's Office,
26 October 1854.

(signed) *James Innes Minchin*,
Acting Joint Magistrate.

CASES come before the Acting Joint Magistrate during the Year 1854, on account of Ill-usage for Exaction of Kist.

No.	Names of Prisoners.	Abstract of the Crime or Charge.	Date of Charge.	Date of Apprehension.	Decision.	Date of Decision.	REMARKS.
		Abuse of Authority.					
11 of 1854 -	1. Ongole Subbaya - - 2. P. Vencataramania. 3. O. Ramaya. 4. G.Vencatasubbaya, curnum. 5. C. Subbaya, peon.	- - With having on various occasions, date unknown, about two months back, tied the prosecutors by their necks and knees in the sun, placing stones on their backs, for the purpose of collecting from them alleged arrears of moturpha tax, in the cutwal's choultry in the cusbah of Ongole.	26th September	- - From 1st to 4th on 26th, and 5th on 27th Sept.	- - The prisoners being implicated in the following case, no separate sentence has been passed in this case.	- -27th September 1854.	These are the cases reported by Captain Nelson.
		Abuse of Authority.					
12 of 1854 -	Ditto - - - - -	- - With having, on the 17th September 1854, tied up four individuals by their necks and knees, and placed them in the sun for the purpose of collecting from them alleged arrears of moturpha tax, in the cutwal's choultry in the talook of Ongole.	26th September	Ditto - -	- - The first four prisoners were fined ten rupees each, and in default of payment to be imprisoned for one month. The fifth prisoner was fined five rupees, and in default of payment to be imprisoned for fifteen days, under clause 2, section 3, Regulation III. of 1819. The fines were paid.	- -27th September 1854.	
		Abuse of Authority.					
14 of 1854 -	1. O. Cottappah, curnum 2. O. China, Cotaya curnum. 3. N. Rajanna, peon.	- - With having, date unknown, about two months previous to complaint, tied up the prosecutor by his neck and knee, and placed on his back a portion of a mud-wall, weighing about three viss, for the purpose of enforcing the payment of his moturpha tax, in the village of Oclichee, in the talook of Enamanamelly	2d October -	5th October -	- - The prisoners deny having tied up the prosecutor, but state that they were obliged to use the threat to obtain payment of the morturpha dues; they also state that the transaction took place before the end of June. There is satisfactory proof that the prosecutor was tied up, and the weight placed on his back by the prisoners. The transaction probably took place at the time stated by the prisoners; the lapse of time that has passed without complaint, renders this not a case to be dealt with severely, and the prisoners are each fined three rupees, and in default of payment to be imprisoned for ten days, under section 3, Regulation III. of 1819.	- - 9th October 1854.	

			Abuse of Authority.				
16 of 1854 -	1. M. Vencatappa, curnum 2. C. Vencatramdu, moonsiff. 3. M. Subbarayadu, curnum.	- - With having, at twelve o'clock on a certain day, date unknown, about a month previously, tied up the prosecutor in the bazar of Tettoo, and then lifted him up and let him fall violently, to exact payments of kist, in the village of Mocharla, in the talook of Buddupudy.	- - 10th October 1854.	- - 11th October 1854.	- - The charge is proved so far, that the prosecutor was subjected to the treatment described, on the orders of the prisoners. The case clearly occurred long previously to the complaint, and as the defendants have the disgraceful custom of the country to urge in extenuation of their conduct, and as the complaint appears to have been brought forward on account of enmity, the demands of justice will be sufficiently met by a fine of three rupees from each prisoner, and a sentence of ten days' imprisonment in default of payment, under clause 2, section 3, Regulation III., of 1819.	- - 11th October 1854.	
			Assault.				
21 of 1854 -	1. G. Rangarow, zemindar's ameel. 2. B. Cotappa. 3. Sheik Eman, zemindar's peon.	- - With having, on the night of the 4th October 1854, after keeping the prosecutor two days standing at his cutcherry in the charge of the second and third prisoners without food, assaulted him, by dragging him about the cutcherry, in order to exact payment of kist, in the village of Coodichedu, in the police division of Darsi Chendalur.	7th November	7th November -	- - There is no proof of the assault, and the case is dismissed.	8th November.	
			Assault.				
22 of 1854 -	1. G. Rangarow, zemindar's ameel. 2. Pedda Emam, 3. Onnoor: peons.	- - With having, on the 10th October 1854, surrounded the prosecutor's house with peons, and prevented all egress or ingress for that whole day for man or beast, depriving the people in the house of water, and preventing them from cooking their meals, in order to exact payment of kist, and with having tied one T. Vencatachellam by his neck and leg, on his attempting to escape from the house towards the evening, for the purpose of complaining to the village moonsiff, in the village of Peddavaram, in the police jurisdiction of Darsi Chendalur.	7th November	7th November -	- - The first prisoner, against whom the offence is clearly proved, is fined ten rupees; in default, five days' imprisonment, under section 32, Regulation IX. of 1816; the other prisoners are released for want of proof.	8th November.	

(continued)

Cases come before the Acting Joint Magistrate during the Year 1854, on account of Ill-usage for Exaction of Kist—*continued.*

Number.	Names of Prisoners.	Abstract of the Crime or Charge.	Date of Charge.	Date of Apprehension.	Decision.	Date of Decision.	REMARKS.
		Abuse of Authority.					
24 of 1854 -	1. G. Condaya, village moonsiff. 2. N. Appaya, curnum. 3. A. Ramaya, curnum.	- - With having, date unknown, about the middle of the month of October 1854, caused the prosecutor to be tied up by his neck and knee for the space of two native hours, for the purpose of collecting from him certain arrears of pullary tax, in opposition to the recent stringent orders on the subject, in the village of Manneticota, in the talook of Buddapudy.	6th November	8th November -	- - The prosecutor was tied up by a volunteer sent to make collections in the village, in the presence, if not on the orders of the prisoners. It is clearly proved that the ill-usage took place after the orders on the subject were generally known, as the prisoners were addressed on the subject of these orders while the ill-usage took place; the prisoners are therefore sentenced to pay a fine of ten rupees each, or in default, to be imprisoned for one month, under clause 2, section 3, Regulation III. of 1819. The prisoners were all dismissed from their appointments of village officers.	8th November.	
		Assault.					
25 of 1854 -	Sheik Adam, volunteer peon.	- - With having, date unknown, about the middle of October 1854, tied up the prosecutor with a cloth by his neck and knee, and struck him while in that position, for the purpose of collecting from him certain arrears of pullary tax, the prisoner being employed to collect revenue by the orders of the tahsildar, though not in Government employ, in the village of Manneticota, in the talook of Buddapudy.	6th November	10th November -	- - The charge is fully proved against the prisoner, who is sentenced to pay a fine of ten rupees, or in default, to be imprisoned for fifteen days, under section 32, Regulation IX. of 1816.	10th November.	
		Abuse of Authority.					
10 of 1854 on the calendar of Cases disposed of under the provisions of section 54, Act VII. of 1843.	E. Venkadu - - - - *versus* Mohomed Raza, peon.	- - With having, date unknown, towards the beginning of September, tied up the prosecutor while suffering from fever, by his neck and leg and hands, and thrown him down backwards in that state, when he was released on the interference of the peddacapoo, and with having again tied him up in the same manner on the next day, until he was again released by the peddacapoos, for the purpose of collecting from him a balance due to Circar of two rupees, both acts of ill usage being done near the village choultry in Allur, belonging to the Ongole talook.	10th November	10th October -	- - The facts of the charge are proved by the vettymen who tied up the prosecutor, and other witnesses, but as the prisoner is concerned in the following case, the decision will be found under that number.	—	

		Abuse of Authority.				
11 of 1854 -	A. Venkareddy - - *versus* Mohammed Raza, peon.	- - With having in the early morning, date unknown, towards the commencement of September 1854, tied the prosecutor by the wrists, his arms being drawn round a margosa tree, and kept him in that position for an hour, and after releasing him from the tree, with having tied him neck to knee, and kept him thus for another hour, and then struck his head, while so tied, against the head of another man, and finally tied them together by their back hair, when they were released by the peddacapoo, on account of a balance due by the brother of the prosecutor, the ill-usage taking place near the village choultry in Allur, in the talook of Ongole.	16th October	16th October -	- - The statements of the prosecutor are fully borne out by those of the witnesses. The prisoner denied the ill-usage, and produced orders signed by the tahsildar, ordering him to make a "sact tarvoo," the meaning of which, in plain English, being to use any amount of personal coercion to make a collection. The acts of the prisoner clearly exceeded in severity the ordinary personal ill-usage unfortunately so commonly employed for revenue purposes before the recent orders of Government on the subject, and as the orders of the tahsildar were no justification, the prisoner is sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, under section 7, Regulation X. of 1816.	10th November.
		Abuse of Authority.				
13 of 1854 -	E. Venkadu - - - *versus* Meera Beg, police peon.	- - With having, date unknown, towards the beginning of September, tied up the prosecutor, while suffering from fever, by his neck and leg and hands, and thrown him backwards in that state, when he was released on the interference of the peddacapoo; and with having again tied him up in the same manner on the next day, until he was again released by the peddacapoo, for the purpose of collecting from him a balance due to the Circar of two rupees, both acts of ill-usage taking place near the village choultry in Allur, belonging to the Ongole talook.	16th October	27th October -	- - The prisoner denies his participation in the charge; the ill-usage is, however, fully proved by the witnesses in Case No. 10, who identify him as the person against whom they deposed. Being concerned in the following case, the decision will be found under that number.	10th November.
		Abuse of Authority.				
14 of 1854 -	P. Ramereddy - - *versus* Meera Beg, police peon.	- - With having, date unknown, towards the commencement of September 1854, haled the prosecutor by his back hair, and tied it to the back hair of one A. Venkareddy, after previously striking their heads together, when they were released by the peddacapoo, the ill-usage taking place near the village choultry in Allur, in the talook of Ongole, on account of a balance due to the Government by the father-in-law of the prosecutor.	16th October	27th October -	- - It is clear that the prisoner was deeply concerned in both cases of ill-usage charged against him, but was not guilty of the same degree of cruelty as his comrade Mohammed Raza, and he is sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour, under section 7, Regulation X. of 1816.	4th November.

(*continued*)

CASES come before the Acting Joint Magistrate during the year 1854, on account of Ill-usage for Exaction of Kist - *continued.*

Number.	Names of Prisoners.	Abstract of the Crime or Charge.	Date of Charge.	Date of Apprehension.	Decision.	Date of Decision.	REMARKS.
		Abuse of Authority.					
15 of 1854 on Petty Calendar.	1. M. Vencatappa, curnum. 2. M. Subbaya, curnum. 3. G. Subbaya, peon.	- - With having, at 12 o'clock on a certain day, date unknown, tied up the prosecutor by his neck and legs, applied two stocks, like kittees, to his hands, and wrung his ears, to force him to pay a balance due on account of pullary, in the bazaar of Tettoo, belonging to the village of Mocharla, in the talook of Buddapudy.	10th October	11th October -	- - The case has been dismissed for want of proof to warrant conviction.	11th October.	.

(True extract.)

James Innes Minchin,
Acting Joint Magistrate.

CHARGES of Torture and Violence in collecting the Government Kist, brought before the European Magistracy in the Principal Division of the Zillah of *Nellore*, between the Years 1847 and 1853 inclusive.

Number.	Names of Complainants.	Names of Defendants.	Charge.	By whom Tried.	How disposed of.
1847	- - - - - -	- - - - - - - -	None.		
1848	- - - - - -	- - - - - - - -	None.		
1849 : 2	B. Unkadoo - - - - B. Chenchoogundoo, W. Chenchoogundoo, inhabitants of Siddepoorum, in Sungum talook.	- - 1. A. Jagunnadarow, tahsildar of Sungum talook. 2. N. Nursareddy, village moonsiff of Siddepoorum. 3. P. Chenchoo Naidoo, pidda caupoo of Siddepoorum. 4. Hanoomuwnsing, 5. Goodoo Sauheb, 6. Mahomed Rajah } Peons of Sungum talook.	- - First defendant charged with having caused the complainants to be severely beaten by the fourth, fifth, and sixth defendants, with tamarind switches, supplied by the second and third defendants, for the recovery of poollary and loom tax, assessed by the second and third defendants, contrary to maumool.	- - Mr. Child, assistant magistrate.	Case was dismissed.
6	R. Nursapah Naidoo, village moonsiff of Gollapully, in the Ravoor talook.	- - 1. E. Verasalingum Naidoo, tahsildar of Ravoor talook. 2. Hanoomuntarow, deputy tahsildar of Ravoor talook. 3. Ramasawmy, 4. Gopaulsing, 5. Shaik Ally, } Peons of Ravoor talook. 6. Cauderkhan, volunteer peon in the Ravoor talook, and five others.	- - First and second defendants charged with having caused complainant to be beaten by the other defendants, for the recovery of 19 rupees, then due by him, and of the balance payable by all the villagers, so that he fell senseless; and compelling him to give kararnamah to pay the balance due by all the ryots in the village of Gollapully, in Ravoor talook.	- Ditto - - -	Tahsildar was fined five rupees.

3	P. Conduloo, and pariah ryots of Vauscly, in the Sungum talook.	-- 1. Hanoomuntoo - - - 2. J. Nersoo, volunteer peons of Sungum talook.	-- With fastening the first complainant's neck and legs together, pulling his hairs and kicking him, to recover an alleged balance of eight rupees.	-- Mr. Heggard, assistant magistrate.	Rajeenamah.
1850 :					
4	P. Chenchooreddy, ryot of Ulloor, in Talamunchy talook.	-- Baur Bauboorow, tahsildar of Talamunchy talook.	-- Charged with having come to the complainant's house, abused, and assaulted him and his mother.	-- Mr. White, magistrate.	Tahsildar was fined ten rupees.
9	Condoor Nauramah, inhabitant of Brummadavum.	-- 1. A. Jagunnautharow, tahsildar of Survapully talook. 2. A. Ponnapah, 3. Chenchoo Vobooloo, 4. Futtah Mahomed, 5. Shaik Hussain, } Peons. 6. Abdool Carim, doing the duty as naik of Survapully.	-- First defendant was charged with having caused complainant's husband to be ill-treated by the other defendants in collecting his poollary tax, by fastening his arms behind him, and tying his hair to that of another man, and by beating him, from the effects of which ill-treatment he (her husband) died, after nine days, vomiting blood.	-- Mr. Morris, assistant magistrate.	Case was dismissed.
1851 :					
13	E. Nursareddy, of Paramanah, in the Sungum talook.	-- 1. P. Venkatanarsoo, volunteer - 2. P. Venkataramoodoo, volunteer. 3. Mahomed Cassim, peon. 4. Daleyel, peon of Sungum talook.	-- Charged with having bent the complainant double, by pulling his cloth round his neck, and beaten him with their hands, and kicked him, on account of a balance due by him, and also for batta to the peons. The above having taken place in the presence of the tahsildar himself.	-- Mr. Bird, acting head assistant magistrate.	-- First defendant was released. Second defendant was fined five rupees; in default to be imprisoned for 15 days. Third and fourth defendants were fined two rupees each; in default to be confined 10 days.
15	N. Dausoo, ryot of Dontaly, in Survapully talook.	-- 1. Shaik Moheeddeen - - - 2. P. Venkatadry, Peons of Survapully talook.	-- Charged with having dragged him by the hairs of his head, and given him blows on his back with their hands whilst demanding him to pay a balance which he did not owe.	-- Mr. Morris, assistant magistrate.	Case was dismissed.
16	V. Venkatanursoo, and T. Mullareddy, ryots of Laboor, in the Nellore talook.	-- 1. Y. Nursiah, tahsildar - - 2. Becumsing, 3. Ragavasing, 4. Syed Abdool Cauder, } Peons of Nellore talook.	-- Tahsildar was charged with having abused the two complainants, and ordered the second defendant to collect money from them, tying by their neck and legs. Third and fourth defendants with having administered thumps on the back of the complainant, and dragged him by means of a cloth round his neck. Third defendant was further charged with having squeezed the things of the second complainant, and bent him till 1 ½ Gentoo hour. Second defendant charged with having abused the second complainant, and also ordered the third and fourth defendants to collect money from the first complainant, tying him.	- Ditto - - -	- Ditto.
22	T. Venkatareddy, ryot and inhabitant of Jirravarepolem, a hamlet of Calegherry.	-- 1. Lingarauzoo Pitchiah, curnum of Calegherry. 2. Shaik Yacoob, peon of Calegherry talook.	-- First defendant charged with having caused complainant to be tortured by the second defendant, by pressing his hands with "cheerata," to recover the balance declared to be standing against him, though he had really paid kist in full.	- Ditto - - -	-- First defendant was imprisoned for 10 days, and the second defendant for five days.

(*continued*)

Charges of Torture and Violence in Collecting the Government Kist, &c.—*continued.*

Number.	Names of Complainants.	Names of Defendants.	Charge.	By whom Tried.	How disposed of.
27	Y. Nullareddy, ryot of Sayepettah, in the Calegherry talook.	1. P. Venkatarow, peishcar 2. Hussain Sauheb, volunteer peon of Calegherry talook.	First defendant charged with having caused the complainant to be pushed down by the second, and by him beaten and kicked, for the recovery of a balance already paid.	Mr. Morris, assistant magistrate.	Case was dismissed.
1852:					
1	S. Yerravaudoo, inhabitant of Guttapully, in Calegherry talook.	1. G. Panyemmah, curnum of Guttoopully. 2. Peer Mahomed, peon of Calegherry talook.	The second defendant charged with torturing complainant by pressing his hands with a "cheerata," and beating him. The first with having unjustly brought it about.	Ditto	Ditto.
4	N. Vabooloореddy, ryot of Calegherry.	1. S. Pitchiah, curnum of Calegherry 2. Gungoola Nursoo, peon of Calegherry talook.	Second defendant charged with having, under orders of the first, tortured complainant by pressing his hands with a "cheerata," and beating him in the cutcherry of the Calegherry talook.	Ditto	First defendant was fined 2 rupees, in default to be imprisoned for six days, and the second defendant was imprisoned for seven days.
11	B. Venkategaudoo, of Ponnapully, in theVenkatagherry zemindary.	1. Venkataramereddy, village moonsiff 2. C. Rungapanaidoo, 3. N. Potty, of Pennapully, in the Venkatagherry zemindary.	For the collection of poollary, loom tax, and house tax, first and second defendants abused and caused the complainant to be tied by his neck and leg by the third defendant, and also ill-treated him by beating.	Ditto	Case was dismissed.
20	M. Pitchiah, inhabitant of Yadavully, in Calegherry talook.	C. Lutchmenursoo, peon of Calegherry talook.	Charged with having bent the complainant double by pulling his hairs, and further kicked and beaten him with the barrel of a musket, to extort a false balance.	Ditto	Ditto.
30	P. Ramanjooloo, inhabitant of Cautapully, in Calastry zemindary.	1. Gooravarauzoo, village moonsiff 2. C. Soobiah, curnum of Cautapully, in the Calastry zemindary.	Charged with having caused chucklers to sit down in front of his house in order to compel complainant to pay moturpha, and further with beating him on his back.	Ditto	Ditto.
1853:					
4	V. Chenchooraumoodoo, ryot of Murpoor, in the Tummultulpoor talook.	1. J. Lutchmiah, peishcar 2. Esmaulbeg, naik of Toommultulpoor talook.	The second defendant with having, in spite of complainant's declaration that he did not owe any balance to the Circar, under the orders of the first, for the purpose of collecting such balance, dragged the complainant by his hairs, squeezed his neck, and given blows on his back.	Mr. Elton, magistrate.	First defendant was released. Second defendant was fined five rupees, in default to be imprisoned for five days.
25	A. Venkatapah, curnum of Davaroyapully, in the Ravoor talook.	1. Baubakhawn, tahsildar 2. Shaik Seelaur, } peons of Ravoor 3. Syed Jamaul, } talook.	Second and third defendants charged with having dragged about complainant, and tied his neck to legs, and given him blows under orders of first, on account of village balance.	Mr. J. I. Minchin, head assistant magistrate.	First defendant was fined ten rupees, and the other defendants three rupees each.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Ratliff*,
Acting Collector.

No. 5.—CUDDAPAH.

LIST of Punished Cases of Abuse of Authority, during the Seven Years antecedent to September 1854, before the Joint Magistrate of *Cuddapah*.

Case, Number of Joint Magistrate's File.	Names of the Defendants.	Charges.	Date of Complaint.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.	By whom disposed of.	REMARKS.
No. of 1848. 1.	1. Reddy Casavooloo Reddy. 2. Ditto Govindoo.	- - With having demanded of the complainants jewels said to have been stolen, and to be in their possession, or to give them a bribe of ten rupees, threatening otherwise to put them in stocks.	- - -	- - Sentenced to pay a fine of ten rupees each.	6 March 1848	- - By M. Murray, Esq., joint magistrate.	
No. of 1848. 2.	Reddy Pollareddy - -	- - Apprehended the complainant on a pretext that he was concerned in a theft, beaten him, and taken a bribe of two rupees.	- - -	- - Sentenced to pay a fine of six rupees.	18 May 1848	- - - Ditto.	
		Abuse of Authority and Corruption.					
No. 3, Parrish Calendar for the 4th Quarter of 1849. 3.	1. Vallalareddy - - 2. Gooroovareddy, missul reddies.	- - With having placed one named Chennoogadoo in confinement, on the charge of theft, and afterwards released him after receiving a bribe of twelve rupees in ready money and a bond for four rupees, executed in his (Chennoogadoo's) favour by one of the witnesses.	- - -	- - The first defendant is fined eighteen rupees, and the second defendant six rupees, or to be imprisoned for one month, under clause 2, section 3, Regulation III. of 1819.	7 Dec. 1849 -	- - - Ditto.	
		Abuse of Authority.					
No. 12 of 1851. 4.	1. Curnum Condiah - 2. Talary Nurseegado. 3. S. Condiah Cuttoobady.	- - The first defendant is charged with having, at ten o'clock a.m. of the 18th January 1851, ordered second and fourth defendants to tie the prosecutor with a cloth by his feet and neck, and when thus bent down to place a stone upon his neck. Second defendant (Tallier) is charged with tying the hands and neck of prosecutor with a cloth, and putting upon his neck a stone. Third defendant (Cuttoobady) is charged with kicking him and beating him with a stick, in the village Paupereddepully, at Doopaud talook.	28 Jan. 1851	- - First defendant is sentenced to pay a fine of 30 rupees, or to be imprisoned for one month; second to pay a fine of four rupees, or to be imprisoned for fifteen days; third to pay a fine of five rupees, or to be imprisoned for twenty days, by section 3, Regulation III. of 1819.	29 Jan. 1851	- - By A. Hathaway, Esq., acting joint magistrate.	- - It appears from the notes of the trial that the particulars of the charge were proved.

(continued)

List of Punished Cases of Abuse of Authority, during the Seven Years antecedent to September 1854, &c.—*continued.*

Case, Number of Joint Magistrate's File.	Names of the Defendants.	Charges.	Date of Complaint.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.	By whom disposed of.	REMARKS.
No. 11 of 1852. 5.	1. Venkatasoobbiah, curnum. 2. Jungunreddy, reddy. 3. Erragopaloo, village peon. 4. Nullagopaloo, village peon. 5. Kasim, village peon.	*Oppression.* -- The first and second defendants are charged with having, on or about the 1st of January 1852, caused the complainant to be beaten, his arms tied with ropes, and himself placed in stocks by means of the defendants three to five, and the second defendant is charged with having struck complainant with his slipper at Conasamoodrum, in Budwail talook. The defendants, first to fourth, are charged with having removed from complainant's house and concealed a loom and its appendages, and also 40 rupees in money.	-- 21 January 1852.	-- The first and second defendants are fined ten rupees each; in default, ten days' imprisonment in talook cutcherry, by section 3, Regulation III. of 1819. The third, fourth and fifth defendants are released.	-- 7 February 1852.	-- By A. Wedderburn, Esq., joint magistrate.	-- The theft of money is not proved, and probably is a false charge. The evidence adduced does not bear out the whole.
No. 8 of 1852. 6.	1. Village Moonsiff, Tirmaluppa Naidu. 2. His brother, Gooravappa. 3. Ditto - Basavunnah.	*Abuse of Authority.* -- The first defendant is charged with having, on or about the 1st October 1851, on the occasion of a house-breaking and theft, apprehended complainants on suspicion of being concerned therein, kept them in confinement for three days, and ill-treated them, and took 10 rupees as a bribe to release first complainant, at Conapully, in Cumbum talook.	-- 13 March 1852.	-- The first defendant is fined ten rupees, or in default ten days' imprisonment in choultry, by section 3, Regulation III. of 1819. The other defendants are released.	5 May 1852	-- By A. Wedderburn, Esq., joint magistrate.	-- This complaint was not preferred until nearly six months after the offence; it appears that the complainants were apprehended on insufficient grounds by the village heads, and were released by the talook head of police. The examination outside the village was admitted by the defendants, and seems to have been for the purpose of getting the complainants to criminate themselves. There is no proof of the bribe being taken; some blows with the hand seem to have been given by the first defendant to the complainants.
No. 12 of 1852. 7.	1. Village Moonsiff, Tirmaluppa Naidu. 2. Curnum Soobbiah. 3. R. Baulasoobbiah. 4. His wife, Seetah. 5. His mother, Soobbah. 6. P. Soobbiah. 7. S. Soobbadoo.	*Abuse of Authority.* -- The defendants, one to seven, are charged with having, on the 3d and 4th October 1852, beaten and kicked the complainant. The fourth and fifth are charged with having brought and given it to third defendant, who applied it to complainant's eyes at Conapully, in Cumbum.	-- 8 January 1852.	-- The first and second defendants are fined ten rupees each; in default, five days' imprisonment in choultry. The third and sixth defendants are fined each two rupees; in default, three days' imprisonment, by section 3, Regulation III. of 1819. The fourth, fifth, and seventh defendants are released.	4 June 1852 -	-- By A. Wedderburn, Esq., joint magistrate.	-- The complainant appears by the evidence to have been hustled, and not to have received the maltreatment of the aggravated nature stated in the charge. The separate charge against third defendant was not supported by evidence.

Cuddapah, Joint Magistrate's Office at Jummalmadugu, 26 January 1855.

(True extracts.)

A. Wedderburn,
Joint Magistrate.

In the letter of *A. Hathaway*, Esq., Sub-Criminal Judge of Cuddapah, we find the following cases:

1. In criminal case, No. 78 of 1851, a surchasum, police duffadar, and three of the village police, were committed to the sessions court for abuse of authority, in having beaten a man, placed a bag of money on his person, and forced him to confess. They were released on account of discrepancies in the evidence; but the futwah showed that they were by no means free from suspicion.

2. In criminal case, No. 140 of 1851, (calendar, No. 35 of 1851,) out of eight persons committed, four were held to security by the sessions court during two years, for causing the death of a person who was beaten to make him produce some missing bullocks.

3. In criminal cases, No. 95 and 114 of 1852, (calendar, No. 27 of 1852,) four reddies and seven cuttoobadies were committed for causing the death of a person, when under confinement in the village choultry, on suspicion of having been concerned in a case of theft. Of these, two were transported for life, and four were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

4. In criminal case, No. 180, of 1852, a reddy sent up on the same charge was released in the sub-court for want of evidence.

5. In criminal case, No. 190 of 1852, a reddy was sentenced to one month's imprisonment by the sub-court, (he having been under trial for three weeks,) for abuse of authority towards a person when in confinement in the village choultry, under suspicion of having been concerned in a case of burglary.

6. In criminal case, No. 164 of 1854, (calendar, No. 36 of 1854,) four village moonsiffs, one curnum, and one reddy, were committed to the sessions court for abuse of authority in causing the death of a person from whom they tried to extort money. They were sentenced to find two securities in 500 rupees each for three years.

7. In criminal cases, No. 327 and 361 of 1854, (calendar, No. 78 of 1854,) a village moonsiff, a missul reddy, and a cattoobady, were committed to the sessions court, for having, with ten other people, caused the death of a person when under confinement on a charge of being concerned in a case of burglary. They were all sentenced to find securities in ten rupees each for one year.

8. In criminal case, No. 371 of 1854, a village peon was ordered by the sub-court to find securities for one year for abuse of authority, in having, with two other persons, caused the death of a person who was confined under suspicion of being concerned in a case of theft.

NUMBER of Cases of Abuse of Authority tried and disposed of by the Magistracy, during the following Five Years.

	Number of Cases Tried.	Of which	
		Punished.	Released.
1849 - - -	27	8	19
1850 - - -	43	14	29
1851 - - -	23	11	12
1852 - - -	15	3	12
1853 - - -	38	12	26
TOTAL - - -	146	48	98

Cuddapah,
Magistrate's Office on Circuit, at Cumbum,
10 March 1855.

(signed) *M. Murray*,
Magistrate.

No. 6.—Bellary.

Calendar of Prisoners Committed before the Sessions Court of *Bellary*, by the Subordinate Criminal Judge.

Numbers of the Calendar.	NAMES of the PARTIES.	ABSTRACT of the Charges, and Date on which they were preferred.	Date of Apprehension of the Offenders.	Names of the Prosecutor's Witnesses.	ABSTRACT of the Examination, Grounds, and Date of Commitment for Trial.	Number of the Prisoners held to Bail.	Names of the Witnesses on the part of the Prisoners.	REMARKS OF THE SESSIONS COURT. Trial when Commenced.	Trial when Closed.	Futwah.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.
1849: 19 83 of 1849. Joint Magistrate.	Collahpooreummah *versus* 1. Camalapoor Cornal Mahomed, sirchashum. 2. Shaik Madar, a police peon. Attavanee peon.	*Assault (serious).* The first prisoner with having, at about seven o'clock on the evening of the 27th May 1849, in the choultry, in the village of Ravelcheroovoo, in the talook of Durmavarum, ordered the second and third prisoners to assault a female by name Collahpooreummah. The second and third prisoners, with having at the time and place above mentioned, assaulted and ill-used the said Collahpooreummah, and who in consequence of the said ill-usage, was prematurely delivered of a dead child, and her life endangered. Charge preferred before the joint magistrate on the 5th June 1849.	28th May; forwarded 7th, and arrived on the 8th June 1849.	1. Chinna Timmadoo. 2. Nursegadoo. 3. Cadregadoo. 4. Marigadoo. 5. Nulladaseree. 6. Chinnamah. 7. Pedda Potegadoo. 8. Chinna Potegadoo. 9. Soonkee.	The prisoners deny. The prisoners are committed to take their trial before the sessions court, by E. Story, Esq., subordinate criminal judge, on the 18th June 1849, on the testimony of witnesses, under clause 3, section 9, Regulation X. of 1816. Government vakeel prosecutes as per tenor of the charge. The first witness (the prosecutrix's father) deposes to having heard that the prosecutrix was beaten by the second prisoner near Ramasawmy's padoga; to having seen the second and third prisoners, by order of the first, beat, and strike the prosecutrix, and thereby cause her to bleed at the mouth and nose; to her having suffered from the effects of the said ill-usage, all night, in the village Choultry, and to her having been carried to her house in the morning, when she was prematurely delivered of a still-born child of about five or six months' pregnancy.		For first prisoner: 1. Woberedy. 2. Venkatnarree. 3. Boosseereddy. 4. Gustee Fakeerdeen. For second prisoner: 1. Pinjar Honegadoo. 2. Earapah. 3. Gustee Fakeerdeen. 4. Hommed Beg. For third prisoner: 1. Hommed Beg. 2. Gustee Fakeerdeen. *Note.*—Takeeds have been issued for the attendance of these witnesses.			The Mahomedan law officer convicts the prisoners of the crime of serious assault, and declares them liable to Tazeer or discretionary punishment.	The witnesses for prosecutrix prove that the second prisoner committed a violent and brutal assault upon the prosecutrix, and without any sort of provocation which could serve to palliate such an offence, and that on the prosecutrix coming before the first prisoner, who is a sirchashum, and complaining to him on this account, he ordered the second and third prisoners, who are peons, to beat her again, and that thereupon the second and third prisoners kicked and beat her on the stomach and elsewhere with their knees, elbows, hands, and feet, and thus occasioned her being delivered the next morning prematurely of a dead child.	

The second and fourth witnesses depose to the same effect as the first witness as regards the second and third prisoners having agreeably to the first prisoner's order beaten the prosecutrix; and add, that the first witness showed them (the deponents) the body of a child, and said that the prosecutrix had prematurely given birth to the same. The fourth witness further states that he saw the second prisoner beat the prosecutrix near the pagoda.

The third witness deposes that he saw second prisoner beat the peosecutrix severely; that he saw the second and third prisoners beating the prosecutrix near the choultry, and that he also was present when prosecutrix miscarried.

The fifth and sixth witnesses depose that they were present when the second prisoner was beating the prosecutrix near the pagoda.

The seventh and eighth witnesses depose that they saw blood on prosecutrix's cloth when she was standing near the choultry, and that the next day the first witness showed deponents the corpse of the child.

The ninth witness deposes that she examined the prosecutrix's person, and found thereon marks as if she had been beaten, and that she is of opinion that ill-treatment was the cause of her miscarriage.

Note.—The joint magistrate reports that the prosecutrix will be forwarded to the Court as early as possible.

2. The witnesses on the part of the defence endeavour to show that the assault last referred to, did not take place, but their testimony is improbable and contradictory. The first and third state, that on the first prisoner having one Coorchier Gungadoo arrested, his caste people, to the number of about 50, came in a riotous manner to have him released, but were dispersed on being told that the man's case would be inquired into the following morning, and they allege that no other disturbance of any kind took place on the occasion, which was that when the assault which is the subject of the prosecution is said to have occurred.

3. It seems to the Court unlikely that a mob assembled for a particular purpose would have been got rid of so easily without in any way gaining their ends. The above evidence is, however, falsified by that of the second witness for the defence, who says that no coorchiers were arrested; and that the mob in question were persons brought up for inquiry, while he gives support to the prosecution by deposing that at that time a complaint was made, that some one had been beaten, which corresponds with what appears on the part of the prosecution as to the occurrence of the first assault.

4. As regards the prosecutrix's premature delivery of the dead child, the prisoners state this was effected through the administration of drugs for the purpose of founding a complaint against them, on account of her caste people being frequently arrested. This plea is one that is of an incredible nature on the face of it, and no evidence in support thereof has been given, nor was it offered until the prisoners were brought before this Court. The fact of the premature delivery remains thus as corroboration of the evidence for prosecution.

5. The prisoners' guilt having been thus established, the first prisoner as the instigator, and the second as the chief perpetrator of the assault, are sentenced each to undergo three years' imprisonment with hard labour in irons, and the third prisoner is sentenced to one year's imprisonment in irons; all under clause 7, sec. 2, Regulation XV. of 1803.

(signed) *T. L. Strange,*
Session Judge.

1851 : 9, 10, 1851. Magistrate of Bellary.	Mecan. *versus* 1. Vencatachellunnappa. 2. Shashupah. 3. Venketreddy. 4. Tepareddy. 5. Kristiah. 6. C. Ramadoo. 7. P. Ramadoo. 8. Yelloogadoo. 9. Sungeevakondadoo. 10. Cassim. 11. Chinna Soobadoo. 12. Pedda Soobadoo. 13. Chinna Nagadoo. 14. Kristadoo. 15. Rungadoo.	*Murder.* With having, in the town of Yedkee, seized the prosecutor's brother, Hussan, on account of a theft committed in the second prisoner's house in the night of the 1st December 1850, kept him in custody for a few days, and afterwards beaten him to death, and thrown him into a well. Charge preferred before the village authorities of Vamulpaud on the 19th, before the head of police on the 24th December 1850, and before the magistrate on the 2d January 1851.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 13 14 15 24th. Dec. 9, 23d Dec. 1850. Forwarded on the 9th January 1841, and arrived on the same day.	1. Nursegadoo. 2. Govindoogaudoo. 3. Venkadoo. 4. Ally. 5. Honegadoo. 6. Wobiah. 7. Eeroogah. 8. Ramana. 9. Honegadoo. 10. Kurrybasavah. 11. Venkatagadoo. 12. Kothegadoo.	The prisoners deny before all the tribunals. The prisoners are committed to take their trial before the Sessions Court by the Honourable D. Arbuthnot, acting subordinate criminal judge, on the 13th January 1851, on the testimony of the prosecutor and witnesses, under clause 3, section 9, Regulation X of 1816. The prosecutor states that his brother, the deceased Hussan, was apprehended on account of a theft committed in the second prisoner's house; that the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and fourteenth prisoners took him to different places at various times, and beat him during the day and at night; that in the interim the deceased came to his house and mentioned to him that the said prisoners had beaten him at the	16 Jan. 1851.	22 Jan. 1851.	The Mahomedan law officer acquits the prisoners of the charge, considering the evidence adduced against them to be of an untrustworthy nature.	The prisoners, from seventh to tenth and the fifteenth, who are Tellaries, admit that the deceased, with others, was in their custody from the 3d to the 18th December, under suspicion of having been concerned in a theft in the second prisoner's house, which was committed on the 1st December; and they state that on the said 18th December, when taken by them to the village of Cotalapullah for the purpose

instance of the first and second prisoners; that on the 17th December last, at midnight, the fifteenth prisoner took the deceased from the choultry to the Seva pagoda, telling him that the second and sixth prisoners wanted him there; that on the next morning he was informed that the deceased had promised to produce the stolen property, and had run off from Cotapully, and that his roomall was lying near a well at that village; that he afterwards heard that the deceased's corpse was floating in the said well, and went thither and saw it; that as there were marks of injury on the deceased's body, as if he had been beaten, he concludes that he must have been ill-treated, killed, and thrown into the well.

The first witness states, that himself, the deceased, and the second and third witnesses were apprehended on account of a theft perpetrated in the second prisoner's house; that the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth prisoners beat him and the deceased several times in the Kasawasawmy Pagoda; that on the 17th December 1850 the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth prisoners beat the deceased severely in the same pagoda, and placed a rice-pounder on his chest, and trampled thereupon, that he died in consequence; that by order of the first and second prisoners, the sixth, ninth, eleventh, and thirteenth prisoners took him (deponent) to several villages, and that after they returned to Yadakee, they spread a rumour that they had taken the deceased also along with them, and that he had made his escape.

The second witness states that on account of a theft committed in the second prisoner's house, he and the deceased were seized; that on the first, second, sixth, and fourteenth prisoners questioning the deceased, he promised to give up the stolen property, but denied all knowledge of it the same night, on being interrogated by the first and second prisoners; that the next morning the first and second prisoners caused him (the deceased) to be tied up and beaten by sixth, seventh, and ninth prisoners; that a few days subsequently, by order of the first, second, and fifth prisoners, sixth and ninth prisoners beat him (the deceased) in the Chennakasawa Pagoda, and placed a rice pounder on his chest, and trod thereupon; that the following midnight the said prisoners took him to the same pagoda; that at the time they were beating the first witness there, and that they then told him (deponent) he might go.

The third witness states that he was also apprehended on account of the theft in question; that one day, in the Chennakasawamy Pagoda, the sixth and fourteenth prisoners tied up and beat the deceased; that on the night of another day, the seventh prisoner conveyed the deceased to the said pagoda; that he afterwards heard him cry out that he was being beaten; that this was the last time he saw the deceased, and that two days subsequently he heard that he had absconded.

The fourth witness states that his brother, the deceased, told him on the 16th December, as he (deponent) was going past the choultry, that they were beating him much; that on the following night, the sixth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth prisoners took the first witness and another individual, by name Soobah, to the Seva Pagoda; that the said prisoners told him (deponent) to go to the choultry, and sent the fifteenth prisoner for the deceased; that he was afterwards informed by the eleventh witness that the fifteenth prisoner had taken the deceased along with him; that he heard a cry proceed from within the said pagoda; that he was told the next day that the deceased had run off; that he subsequently saw his corpse near a well, with marks of violence upon it.

The fifth witness states, that when he was going his rounds on the night of the 17th December 1850, he heard the ninth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth prisoners ask some one in the Seva Pagoda to give up the property obtained in the theft perpetrated in the second prisoner's house, and the deceased answering that it would be better to produce the property than to suffer ill-treatment; that the next morning he was informed that the deceased and first witness had taken Talaries with them, promising to give up the property; and that afterwards he heard that the corpse of the deceased had been found in a well.

The sixth witness states that the ninth prisoner kept the deceased and others in the Chennakasawmy Pagoda, where he holds a school; that afterwards, one morning at nine o'clock, the door of the said pagoda was closed, and a sound proceeded from within as if people were crying, and that he was informed that the village authorities were beating the persons seized for the theft in question.

The seventh witness states that he saw the corpse of the deceased at a well near Catalpully.

The eighth and tenth witnesses state that on the morning of the 18th December 1850 they saw the deceased, the first witness, and the ninth, eleventh, and twelfth prisoners sitting in front of the eleventh prisoner's house.

The ninth witness states that he saw the deceased near the Seva Pagoda at 11 o'clock on the 18th December 1850.

The eleventh witness states that one night the fifteenth prisoner came and called the deceased, who was under his charge, and

of giving up the stolen property, he withdrew under the pretence of having to make water, and then he disappeared. According to the evidence and the further statements of these prisoners, the deceased's roomall and tagid were then found on the brink of a bowry; but his body was not discovered till the fourth day after, when it was observed floating in the bowry.

2. The first witness is the only one who speaks to the death of the deceased, and he deposes that on the night of the 17th December the deceased and himself (as also a suspected person) were taken to the Kasawasamy Pagoda, and that there the prisoners from first to sixth found and threw the deceased down, and placed a rice-beater on his breast, which they pressed down at each end with their feet, and so caused his death, and that they then concocted the story of his escape; the object of the said treatment being to extort from him information as to the stolen property.

3. In this evidence the witness is contradicted by the prosecutor and the fourth and fifth witnesses, who depose that the place where the deceased was taken and interrogated on the night in question was the Seva Pagoda, and they heard him from within remonstrating against being beaten.

The fourth witness moreover states that the third and fourth prisoners were then in their respective houses, and that he went to them and reported what he had heard passing in the pagoda.

4. It is furthermore unlikely that if thus guilty of the deceased's death, the parties thereto should have had the bowry indicated in which his body was thrown, by having his roomall and tagid left there; for even should it have appeared therefrom that the deceased had drowned himself, attention would have been nevertheless immediately drawn to them as the parties under whose charge he had been, and through whom he must have appeared to have been impelled to commit suicide.

5. The evidence of the eighth, ninth, and tenth witnesses affords complete refutation to that of the first as to the murder of the deceased; for they depose that they saw him alive and well on the morning after he is said to have been so killed.

6. The evidence to the murder of the deceased is thus wholly unsustainable, and the prisoners are hence deemed free of that charge.

7. It remains to be considered whether they have been guilty of ill-usage of the deceased, such as to have driven him to destroy himself, according to the tenure of the remaining evidence.

8. The statements on this head are likewise contradictory, and such as cannot be depended on.

9. The first witness deposes that on the morning after the deceased was taken into custody, he and the deceased were both beaten by the prisoners from sixth to tenth and fifteenth, under orders from the prisoners from first to fifth, and that the fourteenth prisoner and the sixth witness were present, as well as the second and third witnesses. The sixth witness denies that he was so present. The second and third witnesses state that the deceased alone was beaten on the said occasion, the second witness declaring that he was so by the seventh, eighth, and ninth prisoners, under orders from the first prisoner; and the third witness, by the sixth and fourteenth prisoners, both witnesses affirming that none others of the prisoners than those respectively named by them as above were then present. The first witness adds, that an injury observed on one of the deceased's fingers when his body was discovered, was not inflicted at any time that he was ill-used by the prisoners, while the second witness deposes that it happened on the occasion of the above beating, where this one finger was tied and bent back; and the third witness, that three fingers on each hand of the deceased were so tied, but that none of them were injured.

10. It appears in evidence, and according to the statements of the prisoners, that on the second day after the arrest of the deceased, he and the other suspected persons were taken to Tadputry, the then station of the head of police, where they were detained for three days, and then brought back to the prisoner's village; and after this, further ill-usage of the deceased is said to have occurred.

11. Herein there are also contradictions. The first witness deposes that three nights after their return from Tadputry, he and the deceased were beaten by the prisoners from sixth to tenth, and the fifteenth, under orders from the prisoners from first to fourth, and that on two of these occasions the second and third witnesses (who were also suspected persons) were present. The second witness states that he witnessed such beating only on one night; that it occurred under the orders of the first and second prisoners, the third and fourth being not then present, and that on the following day he and the third witness were discharged. The third witness, on the other hand, says that he and the second were released on the day of their return from Tadputry, and hence witnessed no such beating.

12. With

Calendar of Prisoners Committed for Trial before the Sessions Court of *Bellary*, by the Subordinate Criminal Judge—*continued*.

Numbers of the Calendar.	NAMES of the PARTIES.	ABSTRACT of the Charges, and Date on which they were preferred.	Date of Apprehension of the Offenders.	Names of the Prosecutor's Witnesses.	ABSTRACT of the Examination, Grounds, and Date of Commitment for Trial.	Numbers of the Prisoners held to Bail.	Names of the Witnesses on the part of the Prisoners.	REMARKS OF THE SESSIONS COURT. Trial when Commenced.	Trial when Closed.	Futwah.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.
1851:	Meean *v.* Vencatachellunnappa, &c.—*continued*.											
9, 10, 1851. Magistrate of Bellary.	and took him away, saying the second prisoner and a reddy wanted him; that they did not bring him back, and that the next day he heard that the deceased and the first witness had taken the ninth prisoner and others in the direction of Brawanpully, promising to give up the stolen property. The 12th witness corroborates the above statement of the 11th witness.					- -	- - - - -	12. With the exception of the laceration of the deceased's finger, which may have occurred in many ways, there were no marks sufficiently distinctly perceptible upon his body to enable its being said that he had experienced maltreatment. 13. There is thus no evidence upon which the prisoners can be held guilty of having ill-used the deceased, but nevertheless, as he would appear, after having been for 15 days in custody, to have delivered himself therefrom by self-destruction, there is much ground for concluding that he was thus ill-used, and so driven to commit suicide, but when or by which of the prisoners, it is impossible to determine. 14. The prisoners are consequently acquitted and directed to be discharged. 15. Those shown to have been responsible for the deceased during the period of this detention, were the prisoners from 1st to 4th, who were the curnums and reddies of the village, and the prisoners from 7th to 13th and the 15th, the Tallaries, who admit themselves to have been actually on guard over him. The attention of the magistrate is called to these parties, as also particularly to the circumstance of the deceased and others having been thus long in the custody of the village authorities upon no other grounds than bare asserted suspicion, and this, as it would seem, with the cognizance of the head of police.				
1853: 76, 210, 1853. Joint Magistrate of Bellary.	22d January 1851. N. Naugamah *versus* 1. Goodepully Thimoogadoo, peon. 2. Lingah, duffadar. 3. G. Kasam, peon. 4. Chennareddy. 5. Soobareddy. 6. Hushvetapah.	Murder. - - The first prisoner with having, in the village of Kotakota, in the hamlet of Ragamanootapullah talook, peon Nakondah, illegally taken up and placed the prosecutrix's husband, N. Chennagah, aged 40 years, in the village choultry, on suspicion of being concerned in a case of theft, and with having frequently, and again on the 21st September 1853, taken him to the jungle, and there ill-treated him, from the effects of which he (prosecutrix's husband) expired at three o'clock of the same night, and the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth prisoners with having aided and abetted the first prisoner in perpetration of the act in question. Charge preferred before the head of police of Pennacondah on the 24th September, and before the joint magistrate on the 8th October 1853.	1st—8th 2d 3d & 4th } 14th. 5th & 6th } 15th. October 1st, forwarded on the 17th, and arrived on the 22d idem.	1. C. Chennoogadoo 2. Namala Katheregadoo. 3. M. Nadepoogadoo. 4. M. Gungadoo. 5. T. Pakeeroogadoo. 6. M. Ramoodoo. 7. Gungannah. 8. Condapapana.	- - The prisoners deny the charge throughout. The prisoners are committed to take their trial before the Sessions Court by R. G. Clarke, Esq., Subordinate Criminal Judge, on the 25th October 1853, on the testimony of the prosecutrix and witnesses, under Clause 3d, Section 9, Regulation X. of 1816. The prosecutrix deposes that the fifth witness apprehended and took up her husband for being concerned in a case of theft, and placed him in the custody of second, fourth, and fifth prisoners for three days, and that he (fifth witness) afterwards delivered him (deceased) into the charge of the first prisoner; that he (first prisoner) then took her husband to certain hills, and remained there for two or three days, and beat him; that on the third day after lamplight the first prisoner brought her husband to her (deponent's) house, and there laid him; that the first prisoner then desired her to give him (prosecutrix's husband) some water; that she thereupon mixed boiled rice with water, and gave it to her husband, but he was unable to swallow it; that first prisoner then got her husband removed to a "cottum" or thatched shed: that before sunrise the following morning the first prisoner brought back her husband, and left him inside of her house; that she, on looking at him, found him dead, and that her husband's chest and thighs were swollen when she saw him the night previous. The first witness asserts that the fourth, fifth, and sixth prisoners placed the prosecutrix's husband (deceased) in confinement for three days, as being concerned in a case of theft committed in one Chowdeppah's house; that he (deceased) was afterwards placed in the custody of the first, second, and third prisoners; that the first prisoner struck the prose-	- -	- - - - -

cutrix's husband (deceased) four or five blows on the posteriors with a small stick, before the Court, asking him to point out the stolen property; that he (first prisoner) also trampled on his (deceased's) thighs; that afterwards the prosecutrix's husband (deceased) walked to the distance of two chains, and then sat down, being unable to go any further; that the third and fourth witnesses then carried him a short distance in his (deceased's) sheet, and that afterwards the first prisoner and others led him by the arm to his house.

The second witness asserts that the first prisoner beat his brother, the prosecutrix's husband (deceased), four or five blows on the loins with the stick, before the Court, when his (deponent's) brother (deceased) fell on the ground; that the first prisoner then kicked him on his testicles; that his brother (deceased) walked after this the distance of about 10 or 12 chains, and then sat down, being unable to go any further; that the third and fourth witnesses then carried him a short distance in a cloth, and afterwards the first prisoner led his brother by the hand, and left him near his (deceased's) house; that the prosecutrix then brought some boiled rice and water, and placed the same for his (deponent's) brother to eat, but which he was unable to do; that the first prisoner then beat him on the chest to make him eat the rice; that the first prisoner then had him (deceased) conveyed to a "cottum" (thatched shed), where he was laid down; that he (deponent) also went and slept in the said "cottum;" that the first prisoner asked him (deponent) and informed him of his brother's death; that, on looking at his brother, he found it to be the fact; that all the prisoners took his brother from hill to hill, desiring him to point out the stolen property.

The third witness alleges that on the prosecutrix's husband (deceased) declaring he had secreted the stolen property on a hill called Thippapully, that he (deponent), the prisoners, as well as certain others, accompanied prosecutrix's husband to the place, and on searching for the said property they did not discover it; that the prosecutrix's husband (deceased) then said that he had given the property in question to one Anunthiah; that, on interrogating the said Anundiah, he denied having received the same; that on prosecutrix's husband (deceased) again declaring that he had concealed the said property in the hill mentioned before, he (deponent), prisoners, and several others accompanied him again to the said hill; that after going a short distance, the prosecutrix's husband said that only the first and second prisoners should accompany him; that thereupon they (first and second prisoners) and first and second witnesses followed him; that one of the persons who went with the prosecutrix's husband made a sign for him (deponent) to come; that thereupon he, the other prisoners, and several others went up and joined the others; that the first prisoner informed him (deponent) that the prosecutrix's husband (deceased) did not give up the property; that whilst they were all returning, the prosecutrix's husband (deceased) walked a short distance and sat down, saying that he was unable to go any further, that thereupon he (deponent) and the fourth witness, by order of the first prisoner, put him in his sheet, and conveyed him a short distance; that the other prisoners were then coming behind them (deponent, &c.); that the first prisoner afterwards led the deceased by his hand into his village, and that the prosecutrix was crying the following morning, saying that her husband was dead.

The fourth witness corroborates the testimony of the third witness, and adds, that he saw the first prisoner strike the prosecutrix's husband a blow on the legs, another on the back, and several on the posteriors with the stick before the Court.

The fifth witness asserts that he, under the instructions of the fourth, fifth, and sixth prisoners, captured the prosecutrix's husband (deceased), and delivered him into their custody; that they afterwards made him (prosecutrix's husband) over to the first and second prisoners, who kept questioning him (prosecutrix's husband) for two days regarding the circumstance of the theft. This witness (fifth) corroborates the evidence of the third and fourth witnesses as regards the other circumstances, and adds further, that whilst himself, the sixth, seventh, and eighth witnesses, with some others, were asleep at night in the aforesaid "cottum," that the first prisoner after midnight came and aroused them, and told them to carry the prosecutrix's husband to his house, as he was unable to walk; that thereupon he (deponent), the second, sixth, and seventh witnesses, as well as the first prisoner, conveyed the prosecutrix's husband (deceased), and left him on the pial outside of his house; that he then had some life; that they then returned and slept in the "cottum;" and that on the following morning the prosecutrix was crying that her husband was dead.

The sixth and seventh witnesses speak to the same effect as the fifth witness, regarding the circumstance of the prosecutrix's husband having been taken from the said "cottum," and placed on the pial outside his house.

The eighth witness states that he saw the corpse of the prosecutrix's husband; that the posteriors were swollen, and the skin peeled off; that the back of the corpse was blistered, and the thighs swollen; that he (deponent) concluded in his mind that all this must have been proceeded from deceased being struck with a stick; that the first, second, fourth, fifth, and sixth prisoners had apprehended and brought the prosecutrix's husband for being concerned in a case of theft; that he saw the first prisoner beat and trample the prosecutrix's husband; that the second, fourth, fifth, and sixth prisoners and several others were present on the occasion; that he (deponent) also saw the third and fourth prisoners carry the prosecutrix's husband to a short distance, and that the fifth and sixth witnesses and others conveyed the prosecutrix's husband from the "cottum" by order of the first prisoner.

6. The zillah surgeon‖ in his evidence, says that the said assault was insufficient to cause death, but adds, "death may have resulted from ill-treatment, particularly if connected with feeble health and insufficient diet while in confinement."

7. Such, however, was not the case, for the prosecutrix and witnesses assert that deceased was a strong and always healthy man; and the first and second witnesses, who were confined with the deceased, add that during his confinement the deceased was properly fed.

8. It is evident that deceased died either from a natural cause, or that facts have been suppressed, though both prosecutrix and witnesses assert that they saw no marks of violence on the deceased's body. There are, however, many circumstances which lead to the latter conclusion, but there is a total want of proof, as also of what was the immediate cause of the deceased's death, from there having been no *post mortem* examination, though suspicion, certainly and strongly, points to the first prisoner. The inquest paper throws no light on the subject, for, from gross neglect, the inquest was not held till four days¶ after the deceased's death; consequently the appearances on the body, as set forth in the said inquest paper, are, as stated by the zillah surgeon, merely those of putrefaction.

9. The charge of murder, therefore, against the first prisoner** falls to the ground, neither can he be charged with culpable homicide, but a brutal assault on the deceased is proved against him; he is therefore sentenced, under all the circumstances of the case, under clause 7, section 2, Regulation XV. of 1803, to four years' imprisonment with hard labour in irons.

10. All the witnesses agree in declaring that the other prisoners never told the first prisoner thus to beat and trample on the deceased, but they also declare that they (other prisoners) did not prevent his doing so, or reprove him for it. The first prisoner, irritated apparently at the useless search, appears to have acted as he did on the impulse of the moment, and without any other connivance than silence and passive indifference on the part of the other prisoners.

11. This conduct on their part, as the second prisoner is a duffadar, the third a peon, the fourth and fifth reddies, and the sixth a curnum, amounts to a gross neglect of duty, and as such is brought to the notice of the magistrate, in order that they may meet with their deserts.

12. The prisoners, after having had the cruelty of their culpable silence and indifference pointed out to them, are released.

* Second witness is deceased's brother.
† (There are some, and light but unimportant, variations.) Near to the rocks of Thippapully.
‡ The rocks of Thippapully.
§ Two pieces of light but stout cane are sent up as No. 1, but they cannot be the identical stick used by the first prisoner, for the pieces do not tally.
‖ After having previously had before him translate of the evidence and inquest paper.
¶ Deceased died 21st, inquest held 24th September.
** Who simply denies, and declines naming witnesses on his behalf.

Sessions Court,
Bellary, 28 February 1855.

(True copy.)

E. Story,
Session Judge.

To the Commissioners for the Investigation of the alleged Cases of Torture.

ABSTRACT of Cases of Extortion, Oppression, or other Abuse of Authority committed in the Zillah of *Bellary*, from 1847 to 1853.

1.	2.	3.	Particulars of Column 3.						Particulars of Column 2.										
												How disposed of.				How disposed of.			
YEAR.	Number of Cases.	Number of Accused.	Tahsildars.	Subordinate District Police Officers.	Cutwals, Duffadar, and Peons.	Village Head of Police and Curnums.	Village Talayaries.	Other Persons.	Serious Cases involving Death.	Serious Cases not involving Death.	Total Serious Cases.	Punished.	Acquitted for want of Proof.	Committed to the Subordinate Court.	Petty Cases not attended with aggravating Circumstances.	Punished.	Acquitted.	Committed.	Cases in which, though not proved, the Parties have been censured by the Magistrate in suspicious Circumstances.
1847 - -	4	16	4	- -	10	- -	- -	2	1	1	2	- -	2	- -	2	- -	2	- -	4
1848 - -	1	3	- -	- -	- -	1	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	1	—	—	—
1849 - -	4	10	1	1	4	2	- -	2	1	2	3	- -	2	1	1	1	- -	- -	2
1850 - -	4	11	2	- -	3	4	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4	2	2	—	—
1851 - -	5	25	- -	- -	1	7	17	- -	- -	3	3	- -	3	- -	2	- -	2	—	—
1852 - -	17	60	- -	- -	13	19	8	20	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	17	4	13	—	—
1853 - -	24	91	- -	- -	26	18	33	14	1	1	2	- -	1	1	22	3	19	- -	3
TOTAL - -	59	216	7	1	57	51	62	38	3	7	10	- -	8	2	49	11	38	- -	9
1854 - -	41	110	4	8	27	30	28	13	- -	7	7	1	4	2	34	7	26	1	2
GRAND TOTAL	100	326	11	9	84	81	90	51	3	14	17	1	12	4	83	18	64	1	11

Bellary District Magistrate's Office on Circuit at Adonie,
5 February 1855.

(signed) *C. Pelly*,
Magistrate.

Cases of Extortion, Oppression, or other Abuse of Authority committed in the Zillah of *Bellary*, from 1847 to 1853-54.

Year.	Number of Calendar.	Name of the Complainant.	Name of Prisoner.	CHARGE.	HOW DISPOSED OF.			REMARKS.
					Punished.	Released.	Committed.	
1847	No. 11 of the calendar of persons discharged.	Halagee Basawah -	1. Beemarow, head of police of Hoovenhudguly. 2. Sheik Mohadeen, peon. 3. Badahajah, peon. 4. Jamaul Mohummed, duffadar.	- - The second, third, and fourth defendants are charged with having on the 31st December 1846, in the village of Hallhully talook, Harpunhully, beaten the prosecutor with tamarind switches and whips, and burned and tortured him, under the orders of the first defendant in order to compel the prosecutor to show the stolen property, and that in consequence of the above treatment prosecutor drowned himself.	- - - - -	For want of proof -	- - - -	- - The second, third, and fourth defendants were dismissed for irregular and suspicious conduct in this case, and for having allowed the complainant to escape from their custody.
„	Ditto - - - 12.	Pakeerah - -	1. Beemarow, head of police of Hovenhudgully. 2. Sevaramappah. 3. Sheik Moodeen, peon. 4. Yelloogah. 5. Badha Khajah.	- - With having, in the village of Coollahully, apprehended the prosecutor in a case of theft; placed him in guard, beat him with whips, and otherwise maltreated him, to such an extent that blood flowed from his nose; and with having taken him outside the village and beaten with tamarind twigs, and with having slippered him on the face, with a view to give a clue to a theft.	- - - - -	- ditto.	—	
„	13	Badajonegah - -	1. Beemarow, head of police of Hovenhudgully. 2. Sevaramappah. 3. Sheik Moodeen, peon. 4. Chotah Kajah, hathwany peon.	- - With having, in the village of Coollahully Hurpunhully talook, apprehended the prosecutor, and beaten him with tamarind twigs, and with having put him in fetters with a view to compel him to produce stolen property.	- - - - -	- ditto.	—	
„	14	Cawle Kencha - -	1. Beemarow, head of police of Hovenhudgully. 2. Gooroovah, peon. 3. Sheik Hoosain.	- - With having, in the village of Coollahully Hurpunhully talook, caused the prosecutor to be apprehended and beaten in order to compel him to produce stolen property.	- - - - -	- ditto.	—	
1848	23 of calendar No. 1 of the second quarter.	1. Utchammah - 2. Soobbiah.	1. Ramangoud, potail - 2. Nagapah. 3. Obesasoo, talayary.	- - The second and third prisoners are charged with having about two months ago, in the village of Cholasamoodrum Anantapoor talook, tied the neck and legs of the prosecutor together with a rope by order of first prisoner.	- - The first prisoner fined 10 rupees, commutable, if not paid, to one month's imprisonment; and second and third prisoners 2 rupees each, commutable, if not paid, to 15 days' imprisonment.	- ditto.	—	
1849	11 of the calendar of persons punished during the second quarter.	Marakah - -	Kurnum Seevapah - -	- - With having, in the village of Yerroogoontah Pendroog talook, apprehended the prosecutrix in a case of assault, slippered, and beaten her.	- - A fine of 20 rupees, commutable, if not paid, to 15 days' imprisonment.	- ditto.	—	

(*continued*)

Cases of Extortion, Oppression, or other Abuse of Authority committed in the Zillah of *Bellary*, from 1847 to 1853-54—*continued.*

Year.	Number of Calendar.	Name of the Complainant.	Name of Prisoner.	CHARGE.	HOW DISPOSED OF.			REMARKS.
					Punished.	Released.	Committed.	
1849	10 of the calendar of persons released during the first quarter.	Canalee Boochaga -	Chethumbara Row Karcoon.	- - With having, in the village of Neiggerdonah Gooleum talook, arrested the prosecutor's younger brother in a case of theft committed in his (prisoner's) house, and ill-treated him to such an extent that he committed suicide by hanging himself; and further with having caused the body to be thrown into a well, that it might appear he had met his death accidentally.	- - - - -	For want of proof.	—	
,,	11 of the calendar of persons released in the second quarter.	Somegah - -	1. Kanoomuntharow, dasayee. 2. Beemrow, curnum. 3. Venca. 4. Gerederralal, peon. 5. Ragavendra Row, head of police.	- - First, second, third, and fourth prisoners are charged with having apprehended the prosecutor in a case of theft committed in the house of the second prisoner, and caused rags to be wrapped round his fingers and set fire to; and fifth prisoner with having been cognizant of this torture after it occurred without taking notice of the same.	- - - - -	- ditto - -	- - - -	- - Though the charge was not legally proved, there was ground to believe that the fifth prisoner's statement that he was totally ignorant of the circumstance was false, he was punished by fine for neglecting to bring it to the immediate notice of the magistrate. As there was strong suspicion against second prisoner (Curnum), he was suspended for two years. Fourth prisoner (peon) was suspended for three months for not bringing the fact of the burn on the complainant's fingers to notice.
,,	83 of the criminal register.	Koolapooroomah -	1. K. Kamal Mohummud, surchasum. 2 Sheik Madar, police peon. 3. Sheik Nalbee, atwanee peon.	- - With having on the 28th May 1849, in the village of Ravalacheroovoo, Durmavarum talook, assaulted the prosecutrix, and thereby caused the death of her child of which she was then pregnant. Acting Joint Magistrate.	- - - - -	- ditto.	—	
1850	4 of the calendar of persons punished during the second quarter.	Chinna Vobalapah -	1. Curnum Chennaverappah. 2. Vencatrow, head of police of Pencondah.	- - First prisoner with having about 6th September 1848, in Coorabarahully Pencondah, taken the prosecutor to Coorabarahully, and maltreated him by beating and pinioning his arms; and with having caused his house to be searched with a view to compel him to produce property said to have been made away with by his (prosecutor's) brother; and the second prisoner with having illegally confined the prosecutor for three months without having authority to do so.	- - Sentence for this case is awarded in the following one.	- ditto.	—	
,,	5 Ditto.	Peddavobalapah -	1. Curnum Chennaverapah. 2. Vencatrow, head of police. 3. Ponale Kondapah, duffadar. 4. Balaram, police peon. 5. Takooram, police peon.	- - First prisoner with having in the month of April 1850, placed the prosecutor in confinement for two days, and taken him thence to a mosque near the talook cutcherry, and made him over to the other prisoners; second prisoner with having illegally sent him under an escort of peons, and had him kept in guard for six or eight days.	- - The first prisoner a fine of 40 rupees, and the second prisoner 50 rupees, commutable, if not paid, to 15 days' and one month's imprisonment respectively.	- - The third, fourth, and fifth prisoners released.	—	
,,	17 of the calendar of persons released during the first quarter.	Bussegah - -	1. Narasimreddy - - 2. Daseegah. 3. Sunjevah.	- - With having, in the village of Cunnaculla Ruidroog talook, kept the prosecutor (apprehended in a case of theft) in confinement, and with having maltreated him.	- - - - -	For want of proof.	—	

„	22 of the calendar of persons released during the second quarter.	Nubee Saib - -	Nullapareddy, potail -	- - With having caused the prosecutor (apprehended in a case of theft) to be tied to a post in the choultry and beaten.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
1851	1 Ditto - ditto -	Camsulla Soobiah -	Abdulkader, police peon	- - With having, about seven months ago, in the village of Nursimpully, talook Durmaverum, assaulted the prosecutor (apprehended in a case of theft), with a view to extort a confession.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
„	11 Ditto - ditto -	Beimoodoo - -	Sashapah, curnum -	- - With having, about a month previous to the 1st August 1851, tied the prosecutor to a post, on the plea of his having caused one Hanoomaka to abort.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
„	14 of the calendar of persons released during the fourth quarter.	- - Handereddy Vencatappah.	1. Narrayanareddy - 2. Narasimmareddy. 3. Nadamnah. 4. Mootialgadoo. 5. Neerguttee Chineegadoo 6. Chinnahanoomuntagadoo. 7. Ramagovindagadoo. 8. Daseegadoo. 9. Nagadoo. 10. Booseegadoo	- - With having, about two months prior to the 19th November 1851, in the village of Thullamurla, Penconda talook, placed the prosecutor (apprehended in a case of theft committed in the house of 1st prisoner) in guard, pinioned him, suspended him to a tree, and beaten him.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
„	45 Ditto - ditto -	Naregadoo - -	1. Narayanareddy - - 2. Narasimmareddy. 3. Mooreannah. 4. Mootteyallgadoo. 5. Neerguttee Chinnagadoo 6. Ramagovindagadoo. 7. Chinna Hanoomuntagadoo.	- - With having, about two months prior to the 21st November 1851, ditto, ditto, ditto.	- - - -	- - ditto.	—	
„	46 Ditto - ditto -	- Cooroogoontta Mullanah.	1. Narayanareddy - - 2. Nareesimmareddy. 3. Moorannah. 4. Hurvanagoodoo. 5. Chinnegadoo. 6. Mootteyalgadoo.	- - With having, about two months prior to the 21st November 1851, in the village of Thullamullah, Penconda talook, placed the prosecutor (apprehended in a case of theft committed in the house of first prisoner) in guard, pinioned him, suspended him to a tree, and beaten him.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
1852	10 of the calendar of persons punished during the second quarter.	- - Mula Peddanursoogadoo.	1. Bachereddy - - 2. Pakeergadoo. 3. Dodookoor Iyenah. 4. Pedda Nursimmah. 5. Ramegadoo.	- - With having, about 15 days previous to the 22d April 1852, in the village of Mullavaudlapullaya, hamlet of Siddracherla, talook Anantapoor, apprehended the prosecutor on suspicion, placed him in guard, and with having tied and beaten him.	- First and fourth prisoners a fine of five rupees each, and second and third and fifth prisoners three rupees each, commutable, if not paid, to eight and six days' imprisonment respectively.	- - ditto.	—	
„	13 Ditto - ditto -	Veroopakshapah -	Lutchmiah Cutwal - -	- - With having struck the prosecutor on the cheek, and put him in the choultry, for refusing to let out his bullock.	- - A fine of six rupees, commutable, if not paid, to 10 days' imprisonment.	—		
„	25 Ditto - ditto -	1. Mungala Sunjeevee. 2. Ungeyala Vencateegadoo.	1. Narrayanareddy - 2. Soobbannah. 3. Lingunnah. 4. Narasemmareddy, potail 5. Chinnamah. 6. Ramoogadoo.	- - With having, about one month prior to the 7th September 1852, in Thullammala talook, Pengondah, apprehended the prosecutor on suspicion that he had found treasure, placed him in guard, and assaulted him.	- - The first prisoner a fine of five rupees, the second and third prisoners two rupees each, commutable, if not paid, to 10 days' imprisonment each.	—		
„	26 Ditto ditto -	Goondhee Chinnamullapah.	1. Narrayana Reddy, potail. 2. Mooselegaudoo, catobady. 3. Pedda Ragaviah, curnum.	- - With having, about 20 days prior to the 7th September 1852, in Gusseegeevareepully, hamlet of Pamdoorty, talook Pennaeondah, apprehended the prosecutor, placed him in guard, and beaten him with a view to extort a bribe.	- - The first and second prisoners a fine of 10 rupees each, and third prisoner three rupees, commutable, if not paid, to four and six days' imprisonment respectively.	—		

(continued)

Cases of Extortion, Oppression, or other Abuse of Authority, committed in the Zillah of *Bellary*, from 1847 to 1853–54—*continued*.

Year.	Number of Calendar.	Name of the Complainant.	Name of Prisoner.	CHARGE.	HOW DISPOSED OF.			REMARKS.
					Punished.	Released.	Committed.	
1852	5 of the calendar of persons released during the first quarter.	1. Ungayalla Vencategah. 2. Mungala Sunjeevee.	1. Narrayanareddy 2. Ecra Chinnagadoo. 3. Nagadoo.	-- With having, about 15 days previous to the 7th September 1852, in the village of Talmurla, talook Pennacondah, placed the prosecutors in confinement, and beaten them.	- - - - -	For want of proof.	—	
,,	6 ditto - ditto -	Chenchoogadoo -	1. Chinna Chennareddy - 2. Papahhan. 3. Ramegadoo. 4. Obelasoo.	-- With having, about two months previous to 23d February 1854, in the village of Tandumney Annuntapoor, apprehended the prosecutor (in a case of theft), kept him in confinement, and beaten him.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
,,	7	Lingiah - - -	1. Boorandeen, cutwal - 2. Pedda Vencatreddy. 3. Chinnavovareddy.	-- With having, about one month previous to the 12th February 1852, in the town and talook of Tadputtry, apprehended the prosecutor (in a case of burglary), put him in guard in the village choultry, and assaulted him.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
,,	28	1. Pedda Caseem - 2. Shumsharedeem.	1. Mohomed Hoossein, cutwal. 2. Syed Hoossen, duffadar. 3. Oomersaib. 4. Pakeerah. 5. Sheik Meerah. 6. Sheik Abdullah. 7. Mohomud Surver.	-- With having, about 26th April 1852, in the town and talook of Bellary, apprehended the prosecutors (in a case of burglary), and beaten them.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
,,	36	Camasala Moodeena -	1. Mahommud Casem, surchasem.	-- With having, on the 5th May 1852, in the cusbah of Gootty, apprehended the prosecutor (in a case of burglary), and by threats and blows extorted half a seer of gold as bribe.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
,,	37	Timmappah - -	1. Ramanah, police duffadar. 2. Peddanurseegadoo. 3. Chullagery Vencategadoo. 4. Pullagadoo. 5. Mitoovadoo, talary.	-- With having, about the 9th June 1852, in the village of Cumbulpully, hamlet of Cogea, talook Pencondah, apprehended the prosecutor on the plea of his being a robber, and with having bound and beaten him.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
,,	41	Mullasee - -	1. Sageerapah, potail - 2. Veroopakshapah, curnum. 3. Kencha, talaree. 4. Kuncheegah, goorooeul.	-- With having, about the 1st July 1852, in Narayanadavarakarah, 1, Koodleghee talook, assaulted the prosecutor, who was apprehended in a case of burglary.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
,,	59	Shroff Nagappah -	1. Narayanareddy - - 2. Pakreeoollakhan. 3. Moosalegadoo. 4. Pedda Ragaviah.	-- With having, about 16th September 1852, Gussegvurpully, hamlet of Pamdoorty, talook Pencondah, beaten the prosecutor, on the plea of his being a suspicious character.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
,,	62	Bootaga Kaderegah -	1. Ramreddy, potail - 2. Kanakondegaudoo, talaree.	-- With having, about the 27th October 1852, in the village of Bookaputnum, talook Pencondah, apprehended the prosecutor, in a case of theft, placed him in custody for one month, and beaten him.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	

"	63	Ramagah - -	1. Ramreddy, potail - 2. Nagadoo, talaree. 3. Hoosany, kuttoobady. 4. Emam Saib, ditto.	- - With having, about one month prior to the 27th November 1852, in the village of Bookaputnum, talook Pencondah, placed the prosecutor in custody for eight days, and beaten him, on the plea of his being a suspicious character.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
"	64	Kamara Verannah -	1. Peddah Obereddy, potail. 2. Chinna Obereddy, potail. 3. Mahommed Caseem, surchasum.	- - With having, about the month of April 1852, in the town and talook of Taudputtry, apprehended the prosecutor, in a case of theft, placed him in guard for a period of 18 days, and with having beaten him, and extorted a bribe of 240 rupees from him.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
"	66	Rungummah - -	Peddah Vencattareddy, potail.	- - With having, about the 26th September 1852, in Gusegavarpully, hamlet of Poumdoorty, Pencondah talook, apprehended the prosecutrix on suspicion, placed her in guard, beaten her, and with having extorted a bribe of four rupees.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
"	73	Hanoomah - -	1. Marareddy - - 2. Venkatareddy. 3. Giddanadoo.	- - With having, on the 30th November 1852, in the village of Moodamoollagoorthy, Punchapalem talook, apprehended the prosecutor's brother Nursa, and with having beaten him, by which treatment he was driven to commit suicide by hanging himself.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
"	75	Abdool Guffa - -	1. Dasapah, cutwal - 2. Dodda, Dundiah.	- - With having, one day in the month of December 1852, in the Cowle bazar of Bellary, talook Bellary, beaten the prosecutor, who was apprehended in a case of assault.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
1853	15 of the calendar of persons punished.	Pedda Sunjeevoo -	1. Vencatrow, curnum - 2. Daseeree Ramanah, police peon. 3. Seenapah, amany moottadry. 4. Ramannah, police duffadar.	- - With having, about the 20th of May 1852, in Davayagapoorum, hamlet of Serakolum, talook Pencondah, apprehended the prosecutor in a case of gang robbery, and extorted a bribe from him by threats and blows.	- - The first and third prisoners to pay a fine of 45 rupees each; second prisoner 15 rupees; and fourth prisoner 20 rupees, commutable, if not paid, to one month's imprisonment.	- - ditto - - - - - -	- - The second and fourth prisoners being police officers, and punished for the above crime, were dismissed from their situations.	
"	18	1. Manadee - - 2. Bassalingah.	1. Vothinapah, village police.	- - With having, about the 28th April 1853, in the village Yadehully, talook Herpunhully, apprehended the prosecutors (in a case of theft), placed him in custody, and attempted to assault him.	- - To pay a fine of 10 rupees, commutable, if not paid, to 15 days' imprisonment.	- - ditto.	—	
"	3 of the calendar of persons released.	Gooroovee - -	1. Nursumah, talaree - 2. Chinnaramanah. 3. Madhavah, talaree. 4. Kristeegadoo, talaree.	- - With having, about the 28th November 1852, in the village of Papathaud, of the Anuntapoor talook, apprehended the prosecutor (in a case of theft), placed him in custody, and assaulted him.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
"	11	Govindoo - -	1. Emane Saib, cundachar 2. Sunna Burmah, cundachar. 3. Budda Saib. 4. Jumbona Gowd.	- - With having, about 1st of December 1852, in Hospett of the Koodlegee talook, beaten the prosecutor, who had been apprehended in a case of theft.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	

(continued)

Cases of Extortion, Oppression, or other Abuse of Authority committed in the Zillah of *Bellary*, from 1817 to 1853-54—*continued*.

Year.	Number of Calendar.	Name of the Complainant.	Name of Prisoner.	CHARGE.	HOW DISPOSED OF.			REMARKS.
					Punished.	Released.	Committed.	
1853	13	Halasa - - -	1. Pavadee Gowd - - 2. Mulla, talaree. 3. Beemah, barkee.	- - With having, about the 29th December 1852, apprehended the prosecutor in a case of theft and assaulted him.	- - - - -	For want of proof.	—	
„	17	Sidoo - - -	1. Dasapah, cutwal - 2. Kasursing, dundiah.	- - With having, about the 17th April 1853, beaten and assaulted the prosecutor when apprehended in a case of theft.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
„	18	Gaundla Veerapa -	Ecragah, talaree of Sunthagoodloo.	- - With having, about the 25th February 1853, in the village of Sunthagoodloo, of the Goollen talook, apprehended the prosecutor in a case of theft and beaten him.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
„	27	L. Naranapah - -	1. Pedda Vobareddy, potail 2. Boorandeen, cutwal. 3. Kondadoo, katoobady.	- - Third prisoner is charged with having, about the 23d April 1853, in Cottalapullah hamlet of Degavapullah, of the Taudputtry talook, apprehended the prosecutor on suspicion, and with having beaten him with a stick, under the orders of the first and second prisoner.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
„	30	Mola Rungadoo -	1. Pedda Vobareddy, potail 2. Boorandeen, cutwal. 3. Balashashoodoo, cuttoobady. 4. Kasavarow, dundiah. 5. Peer Saib, dundiah.	- - The third, fourth, and fifth prisoners are charged with having, about the 25th March 1853, in the town and talook of Taudputtry, bound and beaten the prosecutor. First and second prisoners are charged with having ordered the other prisoners to commit the said assault.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
„	31	Unda Chennabussappah.	1. Ramappah - - - 2. Pompanah. 3. Chinnanagoodoo. 4. Paupanah. 5. Hanoomunthapah. 6. Siddannah. 7. Nursareddy. 8. Paupareddy. 9. Sheik Mooshkeen, atwany peon. 10. Bussiah.	- - With having, on the 1st June 1853, in the village of Cottacherroo, of the Pennecondah talook, beaten and kicked the prosecutor.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
„	34	Beemadoo, &c. -	1. Karebusvanagowd, potail 2. Ramanah, talaree. 3. Shimoogadoo, talaree. 4. Solabanagoodoo, cavalee	- - With having, about 1½ month previous to the 7th March 1853, in the village of Paultoor, of the Gootty talook, apprehended the prosecutor in a case of highway robbery, placed him in guard and beaten him.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
„	37	Vuddagoorroopah -	1. Jumbanagowd, potail - 2. Nagareddy. 3. Hanoomunttoo. 4. Ramoodoo. 5. Veneayah.	- - With having about the 9th of April 1853, in the town of Hospett, talook Koodlegee, beaten the prosecutor, who had been apprehended in a case of fraud.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	

"	38	Soobah - - -	1. Mohummud Gouse, police peon. 2. Verunnah.	- - With having, about the 24th April 1853, assaulted the prosecutor and beat him when taken up in a case of theft.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
"	41	1. Sotadoo - - 2. Doorgah.	1. Sunkadoo, talaree - 2. Gooreegadoo, ditto.	- - With having, about the 12th April 1853, assaulted and beaten the prosecutors when apprehended as prisoners in a case of theft.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
"	68	Moogapah - -	1. Moodoonullangound, village police. 2. Currebasavanagound. 3. Curriah, talaree. 4. Hauvomah, ditto.	- - With having, about the 5th July 1853, in the village of Oothangee, talook Herponhullee, beaten the prosecutor when he was apprehended in a case of burglary as prisoner.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
"	71	Tippoogah - -	1. Siddiah, ryot - - 2. Ganapah, talaree. 3. Douk Hanoomah, talaree. 4. Rungah, talaree. 5. Piddoogah, talaree.	- - With having, on one day in July 1853, in Shaculcottah village, talook Bellary, apprehended the prosecutor in a case of cattle-stealing as prisoner, tied and branded him with a red hot iron gunny needle and beaten him.	- - - - -	- - ditto - - - - - - -	- - The head of police not having taken notice of the numerous marks of burning apparent on the person of the prisoner, though he was in his custody for nine days, viz., from 11th to 19th July 1853, he has been fined ten rupees, and the duffadar Bahodeen, who had the charge of the prisoner for so long a time, and not making the circumstance known to the head of police, has been reduced from the duffadarship to that of a peon by the assistant magistrate, Mr. C. R. Pelly.	
"	80	Thimmah - -	1. Hanoomaga, talaree - 2. Lindagoo, talaree. 3. Davandrapah, reddy and curnum.	- - With having, about 14th August 1853, beaten and assaulted the prosecutor when apprehended in a case of cattle-stealing.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
"	106	Urlapah - - -	1. Somagah, talaree - 2. Yelloogah, ditto. 3. Boocheegah, cavalee.	- - With having, about the 9th of October 1853, apprehended the prosecutor in Ramdoorg, of the Goolleum talook, in a case of burglary, beaten him with their hands, gagged, and assaulted him.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
"	117	1. Chellamagoodoo - 2. Pinjar Peroo. 3. Camalee. 4. Eeroogadoo.	1. Sheik Amhummud, police duffadar. 2. Sheik Beram, dundiha. 3. Soobanah, choultry duffadar. 4. Sevoogadoo, talaree. 5. Nerangowd, potail. 6. Eerojee, Hathwanee peon.	- - With having, about the 26th October 1853, beaten and assaulted the prosecutors when apprehended in a case of torch-light robbery.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
"	151	Hauvomagah - -	1. Boochiah, cavalee - 2. Uppegadoo, talaree. 3. Nagadoo, talaree.	- - With having, about 10 or 12 days prior to the 4th December 1853, apprehended the prosecutor in a case of cattle-stealing, bound, and beaten him.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
"	152	Talaree Nursegadoo -	1. Oomar Saib, police duffadar. 2. Mustan, Atvany peon. 3. Sheik Hoossain, Atwani peon. 4. Oomajee, police peon.	- - With having, about the 10th November 1853, in Cullagalla, of the Gooty talook, bound and kicked the prosecutor, with a view to extorting information in a torch robbery in that village.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	

(*continued*)

Cases of Extortion, Oppression, or other Abuse of Authority committed in the Zillah of *Bellary*, from 1847 to 1853-54—*continued.*

Year.	Number of Calendar.	Name of the Complainant.	Name of Prisoner.	CHARGE.	HOW DISPOSED OF.			REMARKS.
					Punished.	Released.	Committed.	
1853	153	Moosaleegaudoo, talaree.	1. Oomersaib, police duffadar. 2. Mustan, Atwany peon. 3. Sheik Hoosain, Atwany peon. 4. Oomajee, police peon.	- - With having, about the 9th November 1853, beaten the prosecutor with sticks on the road to Andiatt, with a view to extort information in a torch-robbery in the village of Cullagolla.	- - - - -	For want of proof.	—	
„	154	Rungapah - -	1. Kotharayadoo - - 2. Lutchmeegadoo, talaree. 3. Muntha Nagoodoo, cuttoobady.	- - With having, in the village of Cundlapully, talook Gooty, on the 16th November 1853, tied up, beaten, and assaulted the prosecutor outside the village of Mathemacoolapully, when apprehended in a case of torch-robbery, committed in the above village.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
„	210	Ramanah - -	1. Godopullay Timmogah, peon. 2. Lingah, duffadar. 3. Caseem, peon. 4. Chennareddy. 5. Soobbareddy. 6. Asvathopah.	- - The first prisoner is charged with having, in Cottacotah, hamlet of Ragoolanoothalapullah, talook Pencondah, apprehended the husband of the prosecutrix groundlessly in a case of theft, and placed him in confinement in the village police; and further, with having on the 29th September 1853, taken him to a jungle and ill-treated him, and with having caused his death by the said ill-treatment.	- - - - -	- - ditto - -	- Committed to the Subordinate Court.	- - First prisoner was sentenced by the Sessions Court to four years' imprisonment with hard labour in irons. Second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth prisoners were released.
„	13, of the 3d quarter	Veroopatchapah -	1. Lutchmiah, cutwal -	- - With having struck the prosecutor on the cheek, and putting him in choultry, for refusing to lend his bullock.	- - A fine of six rupees, commutable, if not paid, to 10 days' imprisonment.	- - ditto.	—	First, second, and third prisoners were also dismissed from their situations by the joint magistrate.
				Extortion.				
1854	11	Golla Sunjeevoo -	1. Ramreddy, potail - 2. Vencatsoobiah, curnum.	- - With having, on the 2d February 1854, in the village of Yagadoor, talook Yadaky, charged the prosecutor with theft, threatened, and forcibly exacted from him 20 rupees.	- - A fine of 20 rupees to the first prisoner, and 15 rupees to the second prisoner, commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment for one month each, under clause 2, section 3, Regulation III. of 1819.	- - ditto.	—	
				Abuse of Authority by Village Police.				
„	16	Nagadoo - - -	1. Lutchem, potail - - 2. Timmadoo, cuttoobady.	- - The first prisoner with having, eight days previous to the 13th May 1854, at 10 a. m., in Garreldinny, talook Adoony, caused the prosecutor to be beaten by the second prisoner; and the second prisoner with having then and there beaten the prosecutor as directed by the first.	- - A fine of 20 rupees to the first and one rupee to the second prisoner, commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment for 15 days and five days respectively, under clause 2, section 3, Regulation III. of 1819.	- - ditto.	—	

				Abuse of Authority.				
420. „	20	Mulligadoo - -	1. Conopah, duffadar - 2. Vencataramana, police peon.	- - The first prisoner is charged with having, on the 10th March 1854, in the village of Shrotriem Cautaipully, talook Kodecoundah, pinioned the prosecutor and assaulted him, when he was apprehended as a prisoner in a case of torch robbery. The second prisoner with having then and there abetted the first in the commission of the crime.	- - A fine of fifteen rupees to the first, and five rupees to the second prisoner, commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment for one month each, under clause 2, section 3, Regulation III. of 1819.	—		
				Assault and Abuse of Authority.				
„	41	1. Narayanah - - 2. Poolliah.	1. Sam Row, zilladar - 2. Narasinga, talary. 3. Ramjee.	- - With having, prior to the 20th May 1854, (exact date unknown), at about 3 p. m. in the village of Nedecherla, Punchapollem talook, caused the second prosecutor to be tied to a post, with having abused, struck with his hand, and kicked first prosecutor, and with having caused him also to be tied and confined in the choultry.	- - The first prisoner is acquitted of the charge of assault for having confined the first prosecutor in the choultry without sufficient cause; he is sentenced to pay a fine of five rupees, commutable, if not paid, to ten days' imprisonment under clause 2, section 3, Regulation III. of 1819.	- - Second and third prisoners are released.	—	
				Abuse of Authority by Village Police.				
,	31	Venkatega - -	1. Rungareddy, potail - 2. Baulegah, talary. 3. Madargadoo.	- - The first prisoner with having, about a month previous to the 27th March 1854, at day-time, in Cheemullavagapully, the hamlet of Narasapoor, talook Yadky, apprehended the prosecutor as a prisoner in a case of theft, caused him to be beaten by the second and third prisoners, and received a bribe of sixteen rupees from the prosecutor.	- - - - -	For want of proof.	—	
				Abuse of Authority by Village Police.				
„	36	Vencayah - -	1. Chenna reddy - - 2. Obla reddy. 3. Casava reddy.	- - With having, about two months previous to the 24th February 1854, in Tummumpully, the hamlet of Chintacoyalamoonta, talook Taudputtry, confined the prosecutor in the village choultry, and received a bribe of four rupees from him.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
				Abuse of Authority by Village Police.				
„	54	Chinna Veeragadoo -	Ram Reddy, potail - -	- - With having, about four months previous to the 8th March 1854, in the village of Yegadoor, talook Yadky, charged the prosecutor with having sold suspicious property, threatened him, and received a bribe of six rupees, besides a buffaloe and goat, value six and two rupees respectively, the property of the prosecutor.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
„	55	Hoossain - -	Bungaregah - - -	- - With having, about eight days previous to the 25th March 1854, in the village of Hoossoor, talook Punchapalum, beat the prosecutor when he was apprehended as a prisoner in a case of cattle-stealing.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
				Abuse of Authority by Village Police.				
„	68	- - Coomaly Nunjoondiah.	1. Teramul Row, potail - 2. Pardevaramapah, potail goomastah. 3. Kristnapa, curnum. 4. Silar, police peon.	- - With having, on the 15th October 1853, at Cholore, talook Codecondah, threatened the prosecutor, placed him in custody, received a bribe of eighty rupees, and concealed the case of the torch-robbery.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	

(*continued*)

Cases of Extortion, Oppression, or other Abuse of Authority committed in the Zillah of *Bellary*, from 1847 to 1853-54—*continued.*

Year.	Number of Calendar.	Name of the Complainant.	Name of Prisoner.	CHARGE.	HOW DISPOSED OF.			REMARKS.
					Punished.	Released.	Committed.	
				Abuse of Authority.				
1854	69	Booddun Khan -	1. Sillar Saib, police peon	- - With having, about six or seven months previous to the 19th May 1854, received from the prosecutor a bribe of sixty rupees and two poottoo of grain in a case of theft committed in Tonpady, talook Goreebidnoor, in the Mysore country.	- - - - -	For want of proof.	—	
"	105	1. Pinjar Nagoodoo - 2. Narayanadoo. 3. Sunnuvadoo.	Gheerapipah - - - Geryyappah.	- - With having, about four months since, suppressed a charge of highway robbery brought against Pingooree Nagoodoo, Woodoombi Narasimmoodoo, Yanoogala Sunnavadoo, and with having received from the prosecutors a bribe of sixty rupees.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
				Abuse of Authority, and Assault.				
"	146	Davy Venkategah -	1. Veerabadrahgoud - 2. Ramangoud. 3. Soonkadoo. 4. Vobegaudoo.	- - With having, about 12 a. m. on the 21st August 1854, in Vooroovacondah, Gooty talook, first and second prisoners, caused the prosecutor to be beaten by third and fourth prisoners, and some others tied to a post, and confined in the choultry; first prisoner further with having struck the prosecutor on the mouth with a stick, by which two of his teeth were knocked out and two loosened; the third and fourth prisoners with having, by order of the first and second prisoners, beaten the prosecutor and tied him to a post.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
				Abuse of Authority.				
"	149	Somoogah - -	1. Hajee Baig - - 2. Fakoordeen. 3. Timmoodoo.	- - The first, third, and fourth prisoners with having on the 3d April 1854, in Vurnagullah, Adony talook, ill-treated the prosecutor, who was apprehended as a prisoner in a case of torch-light robbery, with a view to extort a confession, and second prisoner with having been present aiding and abetting.	- - - - -	For want of proof.	—	
				Abuse of Authority.				
"	57	1. Hanooregah - 2. Paupegah.	1. Hanoomunthareddy - 2. Gungojee.	- - With having, on the 27th October 1854, detained the prosecutors, Pinjaree Honooroogah and Paupeegah, inhabitants of Paramatha Yalaree, in Anunthapoor talook, in custody for eight days, and also with having caused them to be beaten, on the plea that prosecutors were suspected of having been engaged in a torch-robbery.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
				Abuse of Authority.				
"	58	1. Paupannah - - 2. Jalee Naganah. 3. Peddannah. 4. Narasimmah.	1. Chinnanah - - 2. Chenchannah.	- - With having, in the month of October 1854, detained the prosecutors, Caupa Paupunnah, Gaulee Nagunnah, Pedda Peddunnah, Narasimmah, inhabitants of Arookoor, a hamlet of Commoor, in Anunthapoor talook, in custody, and with having beaten them, on the plea that they (prosecutors) had been engaged in a torch-robbery.	- - - - -	- - The prisoners are released for want of proof.	—	

				Abuse of Authority.					
"	204	1. Sunjeevoodoo 2. Roochavadoo. 3. Nosum Sunjeevoo. 4. Siddee. 5. Dasegadoo. 6. Hanoomoogoodoo.	1. Potail Yerragoontapah 2. Curnum Narasingapah. 3. Corkoon Purvatiah. 4. Talary Obalasoo.	-- With having, in the month of August 1854, caused six persons, by name Chickloor Sungeevoodoo and others, to be beaten, with a view to extort a confession from them of the robbery of cholum belonging to Gujjay Bauliah, an inhabitant of Pundameedapilly, a hamlet of Coondurpee, in Dhurmavarum talook.	- - - - -	For want of proof.	—		
				Abuse of Authority.					
"	207	Sidanagowd - -	Ragavandra Row, tahsildar	-- With having, in the year 1853, placed the prosecutor, Sidanagowd, an inhabitant of Timmapoorum, in Anunthapoor talook, in charge of a peon, and with having caused him to be beaten, on the plea that he owed money to the Circar.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—		
				Abuse of Authority.					
"	58	1. Paupunnah 2. Jaby Naganah. 3. Peddunnah. 4. Narasimmah.	1. Doobbala Chinnanah 2. Chenchannah.	-- With having, on the 27th October 1854, detained the prosecutors, Pingaree Honoorgah and Paupegah, inhabitants of Paramatayalaree, in Anuntapoor talook, in custody for eight days and beaten them, under orders of the prisoners, referred to in case No. 57 of punished calendar, on the plea that they were suspected of being concerned in a torch-robbery.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—		
				Abuse of Authority.					
"	58	Capa Paupanah and others.	1. Doobbala Chennanah 2. Chenchunnah.	-- With having, on the 15th October 1854, detained the prosecutors, Caupa Paupunnah and others, inhabitants of Arvakoor, in Anuntapoor talook, in custody for eight days, and beaten them, under orders of the prisoners, referred to in case No. 12 of punished calendar, on suspicion of their being concerned in a torch-robbery.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—		
				Abuse of Authority.					
"	208	Comaty Anuntiah -	Amany Moostaddy Vencappah.	-- With having, on the 27th October 1854, received a sum of 34 rupees as bribe from Comaty Anuntiah, to allow him to compromise a case of fraud.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—		
				Abuse of Authority.					
"	203	Perloo - - -	1. Bussapah 2. Lingappah. 3. Obah. 4. Sammegah.	-- First and second defendants are charged with having caused complainant to be beaten with twigs by the third and fourth defendants, about the end of November 1854.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—		
				Abuse of Authority, and Extortion.					
"	225	Bimanah - - -	1. Noorsing, peon 2. Yagunna, } Ryots. 3. Hanoomapah, }	-- The prisoners are charged with having, about 15 days ago, in Mopady, Gooty talook, arrested the prosecutor on a charge of purchasing property stolen from the house of second prisoner, confined him in the choultry for two days, and threatened to make him give up the property; and further, the second prisoner, with having released prosecutor after extorting 20 rupees.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—		

(continued)

Cases of Extortion, Oppression, or other Abuse of Authority committed in the Zillah of *Bellary*, from 1847 to 1853-54—*continued.*

Year.	Number of Calendar.	Name of the Complainant.	Name of Prisoner.	CHARGE.	HOW DISPOSED OF.			REMARKS.
					Punished.	Released.	Committed.	
				Abuse of Authority, and Extortion.				
1854	226	Lutchamakah - -	1. Nursinga Row - - 2. Yenganah, 3. Hanoomapah, } Ryots.	- - The prisoners are charged with having, about a month ago, arrested prosecutrix, in Mopady, Gooty talook, on a charge of receiving property stolen from the house of second prisoner, and confined her for two days; and further, the second prisoner, with having received 30 rupees and released her; and third prisoner with having threatened to have her slippered.	- - - - -	For want of proof.	—	
				Abuse of Authority, and Extortion.				
„	228	Fakerah - - -	Chinna Rungareddy -	- - Prisoner is charged with having, about three months exact date unknown, confined prosecutor in the guard in Chemalanagayapully, Yadaky talook, for the space of two days, without sufficient cause, and extorted from him the sum of 12 rupees, he (prisoner) being at the time reddie in office.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
				Abuse of Authority.				
„	232	Nagadoo, talar - -	1. Sheik Homed 1. Surchashum } talayars 2. Appigadoo. 3. Chennegadoo. 4. Iripigadoo. 5. Sunjeevoogadoo. 6. Dadasaib, peon.	- - The prisoners are charged with having about a month ago, prior to 18th of October, exact date unknown, been guilty of abuse of authority, first prisoner by causing prosecutor to be beaten at Illoor and Cunnumpully, and confined in Pammidie; second, third, fourth, and fifth prisoners beating him at the above place, and second and sixth prisoners by arresting him without sufficient cause.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
				Abuse of Authority.				
„	236	Nullavadee - -	Sevaramapah, head of police of Yadaky.	- - The prisoner, head of police of Yadaky, is charged with having, about a month prior to 16th November, exact date unknown, at about 4½ p.m., in cusbah Yadaky, Yadakee talook, used abusive language to prosecutor, caused him to be beaten and confined in the guard for three days without sufficient cause.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
				Abuse of Authority and Assault.				
„	240	Kotappah - -	1. Kajah, peon - - 2. Balegot 3. Appayah } talayars.	- - The prosecutors are charged with having, on the 23d inst., at about 10 a.m., in Bruce Pettah, cusbah Bellary, assaulted prosecutor by striking him on the back and shoulders with their hands.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
				Abuse of Authority.				
„	238	Yerrapah - -	Sevarammapah, head of police of Yadakie.	- - The prisoner, head of police of Yadakee, is charged with having, about five or six months ago, date unknown, at about nine a.m., in cusbah Yadaky Yadaky talook, used abusive language to prosecutor, and caused him to be beaten and confined in the guard for one day without sufficient cause.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	

				Abuse of Authority.				
,,	242	1. Annajee 2. Fakeerah. 3. Chintacoontah Fakeerah.	1. Basavungoud 2. Linganagoud. 3. Talari Basavah. 4. Cundachar Hanoomah. 5. Talari Chinnah. 6. Cundachar Chinnah. 7. Talari Kumbali.	-- The prisoners are charged with having about 12th November, exact date unknown, at Timlacooloor, Goollum talook, at about three p.m., been guilty of abuse of authority; first prisoner in having kicked first prosecutor; third, fourth, fifth, and sixth prisoners in having tied the prosecutors by their neck and legs, and beaten them; and first and second, third, and seventh prisoners in having been present aiding and abetting.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
				Abuse of Authority.				
,,	244	Narapah	1. Geereappah, curnum 2. Kristegah } talaries. 3. Ramagah }	-- The prisoners are charged with abuse of authority and extortion; first prisoner in having directed prosecutor to be confined, about a month ago, in the choultry of Virapoor, Bellary talook, and second and third prisoners in having confined him and extorted from him the sum of three rupees in the name of first prisoner.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
				Abuse of Authority.				
,,	269	Nursingah	1. Cassim 2. Streenvass Row. 3. Gonegah.	-- The prisoners, first and second, are charged with having, in the village of Hallebalagallgoolum talook, beaten prosecutor, and put him in the guard, because he refused to cultivate his field, and also to give second prisoner five rupees; and third prisoner with having taken hold of him about 15 days previous to the 22d November.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
				Abuse of Authority.				
,,	278	Baramapah	Sham Row	-- Prisoner is charged with placing a guard over prosecutor's house because the latter refused to pay his share of 50 rupees demanded by prisoner about 1½ months previous to the 6th October 1854.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
				Abuse of Authority.				
,,	285	1. Nadipivadoo 2. Lingadoo	1. Narayana Row 2. Ramdoss.	-- The first prisoner is charged with having, in the village of Rayel Chervoo, in the Yadakee talook, about the 17th November, caused the prosecutors to be beaten with a whip, and the second prisoner with having carried the order into execution by beating prosecutor on the back and legs.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
				Abuse of Authority.				
,,	286	Keeshavooloo	Ramalingum	-- Prisoner is charged with having, in the village of Nittoor, talook Yadky, about 16 days previous to the 7th December 1854, placed prosecutor in the guard, and also with having put fetters on his hands, on suspicion of his having been concerned in a robbery in that village.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
,,	68 Punished Calendar.	Golla Pauloodoo, and others.	Nursapah Curnum	-- The prisoner is charged with assaulting and beating complainant in Raidroog some five months ago, or thereabout, in consequence of their not reporting a torch-robbery to him, and with extorting money from the same in several shapes, and to the whole amount of 40 rupees.	-- To pay a fine of 10 rupees, commutable, if not paid, to five days' imprisonment.	- - ditto.	—	

(*continued*)

Cases of Extortion, Oppression, or other Abuse of Authority committed in the Zillah of *Bellary*, from 1847 to 1853-54—*continued*.

Year.	Number of Calendar.	Name of the Complainant.	Name of Prisoner.	CHARGE.	HOW DISPOSED OF.			REMARKS.
					Punished.	Released.	Committed.	
				Abuse of Authority.				
1854	237	Nagapah - - -	Streenevass Row (talook sheristadar of Raidroog).	- - With having, about two and half months prior to the 8th November 1854, in Palavencatapoorum, hamlet of Mamdoor, talook Raidroog, caused the prosecutor to be apprehended and brought to Rundacherla, detained him in guard for a day and half, beaten him, and received a bribe of 50 rupees.	- - - - -	For want of proof.	—	
,,	280	Ramoogadoo - -	1. Casee Row, head of police of Gooty. 2. Sunjeevee Row, moonshee.	- - With having, about four months previous to the 11th December 1854, caused the prosecutor and others to be apprehended as prisoners in case of torch-robbery, committed at Chabala, talook Gooty, and brought to Gooty, detained him in guard, and received a bribe of 42 rupees.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
,,	244	1. Ramoogadoo -	1. Shah Homed, surcheshum. 2. Sidda Reddy, potail. 3. Modeen Saib, peon.	- - First prisoner is charged with having, about four days previous to the 21st November 1854, in the morning, near Rampoorum Gooty Talook, been guilty of abuse of authority. Second prisoner with having ordered the prosecutor to be tortured, and first and second prisoners with having been present witnessing the third prisoner torturing prosecutor.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	
,,	342	1. Veerabadradoo - 2. Vencatachetty.	Streenevas Row, sheristadar of Raidroog talook.	- - The prisoner is charged with having, about two or three months previous to the 17th November 1854 (exact date unknown), while holding the situation of Sheristadar, caused the prosecutors, who were apprehended as robbers in a case of torch-robbery, to be beaten and otherwise tortured in Rundacherla, and received by force a bribe of 55 rupees from them.	- - - - -	- - ditto - -	- - * Committed to the Subordinate Court.	- - * The prisoner in this case was released in the Subordinate Criminal Court, the charge not being proved.
,,	282	Veroopatchee - -	1. Syed Nabee, cutwall - 2. Syed Oomur, jamadar. 3. Mohommud Khan, peon. 4. Doorgah, peon. 5. Sheik Emam, peon. 6. Husman Khan, peon. 7. Poolegadoo, talary.	- - The first prisoner with having detained the prosecutor in the choultry guard from 4 p. m., on the 7th, to 11 a. m., on the 8th October 1854, abused him, and desired the second prisoner to torture him. The second prisoner with having beaten prosecutor; and from third to seventh prisoners with having assaulted him when taking him to the choultry.	- - - - -	- - ditto - -	- ditto.†	- - † The prisoners were sentenced by the Subordinate Criminal Court to six months' imprisonment each with hard labour, in irons, and also to pay a fine of 50 rupees each; in default to be imprisoned to a further period of six months; but they were released on appeal to the Session Court.
,,	297	Hanoomappah - -	1. Kristnarow Peshcar - 2. Ramungowd Reddy. 3. Kristappah curnum. 4. Yerralee Gadoo, talary. 5. Pedda Vobadoo.	- - With having, one day in August 1854, the second and third prisoners in Chinna Moostoor, Gooty talook, pushed the prosecutor by the neck without reason, and ordered the fourth and fifth prisoners with having pinioned prosecutor, acting in accordance with the second and third prisoners' orders; and first prisoner with not having put a stop to such conduct.	- - - - -	- - ditto.	—	

Bellary, Magistrate's Office, on Circuit, at Anuntapoor, 6 March 1855.

(signed) *C. Pelly*, Magistrate.

(A.)—Report of Persons Apprehended in the Zillah of *Mangalore*, and delivered to the Subordinate Judge in the month of February 1850.

Number of the Case.	Names of the Prisoners.	Abstract of the Crime or Charge.	Date of Apprehension.	Date of Leaving the Talook.	Date of Arrival.	Reasons for Punishment or Release, or Date of Commitment.	Explanation of Delay, and Remark, &c.
37, Mangalore, Tahsildar, Acting Sub-Judge.	1. Potail Soobba Alwah. 2. Devo, younger brother of first prisoner. 3. Teampa Chowta. 4. Vencoppah. 5. Devoo. 6. Hoossein.	*Abuse of Authority* - - The first prisoner is charged with having, while in the office of potail of Tokoor village, Mangalore talook, on the 17th January 1850, in the daytime, caused the person of the prosecutor, who was charged by one Rookoominny with housebreaking and theft, and was committed to the sub-court as third prisoner in case No. 20 of 1850 on the criminal file, but was unconditionally released, to be searched in the said village, and unlawfully and corruptly, and by colour of his said office, appropriated to his own use ornaments valued at *Rs.* 238. 6. 9., found on the person of the prosecutor, and belonging to himself, and with having caused him to be bound and beaten to compel him to confess the charge. The prisoners two to six, with having aided and abetted the first prisoner, and bound and struck the prosecutor in Tokoor and Puddookoday, villages in the said talook, by order of the first prisoner.	16 February 1850.	27 February 1850.	28 February 1850.	- - There is every reason for suspecting that the first prisoner, in his capacity of potail, aided and abetted by the other five, has been guilty of great irregularity, if he has not practised torture; but the case for the prosecution has been greatly weakened by the evidence of the witness the late potail Narraina, alias Annaya, who, after deposing that the prosecutor was deprived of certain jewels, besides the property mentioned in the list of property found upon his person, admitted that he signed that list without remonstrance. This, together with the positive evidence of the witnesses for the defence to the contrary, give the court no option but to require security from the prisoners. First prisoner will find security accordingly: two sureties in 100 rupees each for two years, for appearance and good conduct, or be imprisoned in gaol for six months. Second, fourth, fifth and sixth prisoners will find security in one surety each, for 40 rupees, for six months, or be imprisoned two months. Third prisoner, ditto, ditto, for 50 rupees, or be imprisoned for two months. Clause 1, section 4, Regulation II of 1822. The prosecutors in this and in Case No. 36 of 1850, are recommended to recover their property by civil process, 23 March 1850.	- - The tahsildar reports, that after the prosecutor in this case was committed to court on the 8th February 1850, on a charge of theft, he issued an order for the attendance of the parties in this case, and examined the persons who attended on the 16th till the 18th, and immediately issued a warrant for the search of the prisoners' houses; that the report regarding the result of the search reached him on the 19th; that he examined the witnesses, &c., from the 20th till the 23d, and prepared the statement showing the proof against the prisoners, &c., on the 24th, and copies of the proceedings on the 25th and 26th, and forwarded the case to court on the 27th, at 4 p. m.

25 March 1850.

(signed)

Acting Sub-Judge.

Appendix (H.)

(A.)—Extract from the Proceedings of the Sessions Court of *Mangalore*, under date the 22d July 1846.

Tammaya Bhut *v.* Hussen.

The trial of case No. 45 on the calendar of 1846 having been completed, and it appearing by the record of the case that a copy of the prisoner's deposition before the subordinate court, in which he stated he had been tortured by the police, had been forwarded to the additional joint magistrate, the session judge resolves to call upon that officer to furnish the sessions court with information as to the result of the inquiry which may have been made by him regarding the allegation of the prisoner.

Ordered, that extract from these proceedings be sent to the magistrate of Canara by precept returnable in five days.

(True extract.)
(signed) *Findlay Anderson*,
Sessions Judge.

In return to the foregoing precept, the magistrate has the honour to subjoin copy of a letter from the additional joint magistrate, from which it will be observed that that officer considers the evidence produced in support of the charge of torture of too suspicious a nature to warrant him in convicting the potail.

Given, &c., 30 July 1846.

(signed) *T. L. Blane*,
Magistrate.

From *C. W. Read*, Esq., Acting Additional Joint Magistrate of *Canara*, to *T. L. Blane*, Esq., Magistrate of *Canara*.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge an extract from the proceedings of the sessions court of Mangalore, desiring me to state the result of my inquiry into the allegation of a prisoner "Hoosney," charging potail Sunkunna Bhut and others with having, by ill-treatment, extorted from him a confession of robbery, for which he was subsequently committed to the criminal court.

2. "Hoosney" cited three witnesses in support of his accusation, one being his own brother, a second a man employed by his near relative during the trading season, and the third witness a man of "Hoosney's" own caste, and who with him was originally accused of the robbery, but released in the talook.

3. The character of the evidence being thus, in my judgment, open to a very great suspicion, in connexion with other circumstances of which I presume the sessions judge does not require a detail, I have dismissed the charge made by the prisoner "Hoosney;" at the same time I have warned the potail of his narrow escape, and I have explained to him the consequences of a conviction of an offence of the kind, of which, however, although an old servant, he has never before been accused.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. W. Read*,
Acting Additional Joint Magistrate.

(True copy.)
(signed) *T. L. Blane*,
Magistrate.

(B.)—Extract from the Proceedings of the Sessions Court of *Mangalore*, under date the 18th June 1851.

The sessions judge having completed the trial of case No. 18 on the calendar, in which certain officers of police were charged with abuse of authority, resolves to bring to the notice of the magistrate the culpable manner in which the inquiry in the case of robbery and wounding, No. 10 on the calendar, was conducted by the tahsildars. It appears that Isra Padilaya, the first witness, and Maler Dassa, the second witness in the present case, who are the persons that allege violence was committed on them by the police, were apprehended on the 5th February, and although the tahsildar came to the spot on the 6th February, and was engaged in holding the inquiry, these persons were detained in the custody of the first prisoner, the potail of the village, till the 13th, when they were delivered over to the tahsildar by the first prisoner, who made a report to the tahsildar on the occasion.

2. The object and effect of such a course of proceedings is to relieve the tahsildar of the responsibility of the inquiry, and of the treatment of the persons confined on suspicion, and to throw it on the potail.

3. The sessions judge has, on former occasions, observed a similar attempt made by the district head of police, or other head police officer conducting the inquiry, to shift the responsibility of the inquiry from themselves, to the duffadar acting under their orders.

4. The sessions judge requests the magistrate will issue a Circular Order to the head police officers to prevent such irregularity in future. * * * *

Ordered,

Ordered, that extract from these proceedings be sent to the magistrate of Canara for his information and guidance. Appendix (H.)

(True extract.)

(signed) *F. Anderson,*
Sessions Judge.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Sessions Court of *Mangalore,* under date the 20th May 1850.

Read Report (A.) of case No. 37 of 1850 on the file of the sub-court, as well as the petition of appeal presented by the first prisoner Potail Soobba Alwa, and the proceedings connected with the case.

1. The acting subordinate judge deserves much credit for the patient and laborious trial held by him in this case, which has furnished the sessions judge with ample materials for forming a judgment on its merits.

2. The sessions judge observes, that although the property is alleged to have been taken, and the violence committed on the prosecutor, Soobbarow, on the 17th January, the first information given on the subject to the Sirkar was on the 26th January, and Soobrow was not examined till the 4th February.

3. The potail seems to have adopted all necessary precautions regarding the property found on Soobbrow, a list being written on the spot, which was attested by the persons present.

4. The first witness is the brother-in-law and nephew of Soobarow, and the second witness is nephew of the first witness. They allege that they saw the property taken from Soobrow, but that they left the spot as the prisoners were taking away Soobarow, by the first prisoner's directions, to maltreat him. The first witness contradicts himself in his evidence given before police and sub-court, regarding the assault committed by the first prisoner on Soobarow. The second witness, before the sub-court, stated he saw the first prisoner push Soobarow, but he did not state so before the police. The sessions judge considers the evidence of these two witnesses utterly unworthy of credit.

5. The third and fourth witnesses are both Christians, and live three miles distant from the bunksaul where Soobarow was detained; it appears that Vencappah, relation of Soobarow, who first gave information to the Sirkar regarding the present charge, lives in the same village with them. The reason they assigned for going to the banksaul (viz., that they had been invited by a moopilla to shoot, but that they had missed him and returned without shooting), is suspicious.

6. The fifth witness, who attested the list of property found on the prosecutor, admits that the first prisoner had made a report against him, and that he had been dismissed from his office of potail; also that he had preferred a complaint against the first prisoner in the preceding year. The sixth witness also admits that he (sixth witness) had preferred a complaint against the first prisoner in the preceding year.

7. There are a great many discrepancies in the evidence; for instance, the prosecutor, Soobarow, states it was in the following day the biting insect was applied to his stomach, the witnesses depose to having seen it applied on the same day. The third witness deposes to having seen fire applied to the finger of the prosecutor; the fourth witness, who was with him, says he only heard of it. The prosecutor first deposed that the property was taken from him when he was inside of the banksaul; he afterwards stated it was taken from him when he was outside, under a tree. No mention was made in the complaint first made to the Sirkar, of the receipt subsequently alleged to have been executed by Soobrow to his tenants. There is also direct evidence to refute the evidence brought forward by Soobarow, and several persons named by him denied all knowledge of the transaction.

8. Upon a consideration of the whole record of the case, the session judge is of opinion, that the charge against the first prisoner, of having appropriated the property stated in the charge, is unfounded; and that the evidence of violence having been used is not such as to warrant a demand of security from the prisoners. The sessions judge, therefore, resolves to direct the security bonds taken from the prisoners to be cancelled.

9. In the case of Naraina, No. 36, the sessions judge is also of opinion the charge of searching his house during the night, and appropriating his property, is unfounded. The first and second witnesses are distant connexions of Naraina, both residing in Mangalore, and they admit that they never went before to Naraina's house. Such being the case, it is utterly improbable that the second witness would go out in the night alone, to see what had become of Naraina.

Ordered, That extract from these proceedings be sent to the subordinate judge of Mangalore for his information, with precept returnable in two days.

(True extract.)

(signed) *Findlay Anderson,*
Sessions Judge.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Cases connected with the Torture Question, from the Year 1848 to 1854.

NAMES OF PRISONERS.	CHARGE.	DATE OF CHARGE.	SENTENCE.	DATE OF SENTENCE.
	Assault.			
1. Munjoo, peon - - 2. Murry Oograny and three others.	- - Charged with having beaten prosecutors, Venkagowdah and Bollah, with the fist, stick, and sword, in forcing them before the potail to pay the Government demand.	11 June 1848	- - Dismissed for want of proof.	19 June 1848.
	Assault.			
1. Abdool Rahman, peon - 2. Munjah, peon.	- - Charged with having dragged and beaten the prosecutor, Soobroy Hebbar, with a view to enforce payment of the amount due by him on account of Government revenue.	26 Aug. 1848	- - Dismissed for want of proof.	5 Sept. 1848.
	Assault.			
1. Venketrammah, moonshee 2. Visvanatapah, goomastah. 3. Ragoonatah, peon. 4. Ramachindrah, acting peon.	- - Ill-treating prosecutors (Kristna and four others) on the plea of tracing stolen property.	8 Aug. 1851	- - Released for want of proof.	12 Aug. 1851.
	Assault.			
1. Soobashetty, potail, and three others.	- - Illegally pinioning by the arms two prisoners (Chumbah and Dora), suspected of theft, with a view to extort from them the stolen property.	19 July 1852	- - First and second prisoners fined five rupees each, or in default 15 days' confinement; third and fourth prisoners 1 rupee each, or in default four days' confinement. Section 32, Regulation IX. of 1816.	30 July 1852.
	Assault.			
1. Soobrayah, potail - 2. Abdool Kadir, duffadar.	- - Charged with having put chillies into the eyes of the prosecutor, and ill-treated him on suspicion of theft.	21 July 1853	- - Released for want of proof.	4 Aug. 1853.
	Abuse of Authority.			
1. Babanaik, potail - -	- - Charged with having extorted from one Neeloo a bribe of two rupees, under a threat of charging him with theft.	12 Nov. 1853	- - Fined five rupees, or in default 20 days' confinement. Section 3, Regulation III. of 1819.	6 June 1854.
	Assault.			
1. Shivoo, duffadar - - 2. Munjah, peon. 3. Mulliah, peon.	- - Charged with having pinioned the prosecutor, Veerapah, by the arms, and beaten him, with a view to extort from him certain stolen property.	10 Aug. 1854	- - Released for want of proof.	17 Aug. 1854.

Additional Sub-Collector's Cutcherry,
Honore, 30 December 1854.

(signed) *J. D. Robertson,*
Additional Sub-Collector.

No. 8.—North Arcot.

Memorandum showing the Number of Cases respecting the Ill-treatment of Prisoners, &c. brought before the Magistrate and his Subordinates, and disposed of according to Regulations, during the last Seven Years, or from 1848 to 1854.

1. Year and Month of the Calendar.	2. Name of the Calendar.	3. Talook.	4. Number of Cases.	5. NAME.	6. OFFENCE.	7. SENTENCE.
1849:					*Assault.*	
July to September	Discharged calendar	Palmanair - -	3	- - Lutchmeenursapah and four others.	- - Second defendant is charged with having taken away the complainant's servant, Veerasawmy Maistry, and all the defendants are charged with having beaten and ill-treated him so as to cause his death.	- - Dismissed as totally false, 17th September 1849.
					Assault.	
Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Calastry Division -	12	Abbadoo, peon - - - Nursoo, peon.	- - Tying and beating the complainant, putting him in stocks, and forcibly taking from him fifty rupees.	- - Dismissed as not proved, 25th July 1849.
Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Pemnurry - -	13	- - Nadapareddy, village moonsiff, and three others.	Ditto - ditto - ditto -	Ditto, 8th August 1849.
					Abuse of Authority.	
October to December.	Ditto - - -	Trittauny Division -	3	- - Abdool Akeem, mucktaseer, and four others.	- - Suspending the complainant to a tree, beating him, and requiring to produce certain property stolen from the fourth defendant's house, which was mortgaged to him.	Ditto, 11th Oct. 1849.
					Abuse of Authority.	
Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Narnavarum Division	4	Abdool Akeem, mooktassur -	- - Tying the legs of the complainant with a rope, and requiring him to confess a theft.	Ditto, 19th Oct. 1849
1850:					*Abuse of Authority.*	
July to September	Ditto - - -	Vellore - - -	5	- - Arnagherry Gounden, village moonsiff.	- - Beating the complainant to induce him to confess a theft.	Ditto, 27th April 1850.
1851:					*Abuse of Authority.*	
January to March	Ditto - - -	Poloor - - -	2	Cotta Chengun, peon - - Appavoo Naick, ditto. Cheppah Chengannah, ditto. Parvata Chitty. Rungapah Chitty.	- - The defendants, first, second, and third, are charged with having beaten and in various ways ill-treated the complainants whilst in their custody on a charge of robbery with violence.	- - Released for want of proof 15th March 1851.
					Abuse of Authority.	
April to June -	Ditto - - -	Cauverypauk - -	1	Moonesawmy Naick, duffadar - Vencatasawmy, peon. Vencatachellum, ditto.	- - Beating and assaulting the complainant when under custody on a charge of theft.	- - Ditto not proved, 16th May 1851.

(*continued*)

Memorandum showing the Number of Cases respecting the Ill-treatment of Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

1. Year and Month of the Calendar.	2. Name of the Calendar.	3. Talook.	4. Number of Cases.	5. NAME.	6. OFFENCE.	7. SENTENCE.
1851—*cont^d.*						
April to June -	Discharged calendar	Vellore - - -	12	- - Abdool Akeem and two others, peons.	*Abuse of Authority.* - - Beating the complainant with a slipper, in order to make him discover stolen property, which he was suspected of having in his possession.	- - Dismissed, not proved, 26th June 1851.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Canjoondy - -	13	Shaik Madar, police peon - Syed Esuff, ditto. Syed Homed, ditto.	*Abuse of Authority.* - - Beating the complainant and others, in order to make them confess a murder.	Ditto, 15th April 1851.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Tritanny Division -	14	Paupee Chitty - - - Narasappa Naick, village monigar, and two others.	*Abuse of Authority.* - - Accusing the complainant of a theft, placing a stone on his back, levying from him a fine, and appropriating certain gold ornaments which were on his person.	Ditto, 18th June 1851.
October to December.	Punished calendar -	Sutwaid - - -	32	- - Nynapillay, gomastah of village moonsiff.	*Abuse of Authority.* - - Placing the complainant under restraint, and putting him in stocks, on the false plea of his brother having complained against him to the village moonsiff that he had taken him to the jungle and beaten him there severely.	- - Fined 10 rupees, commutable to 15 days' imprisonment. Fine paid 1st December 1851.
Ditto - - -	Discharged calendar	Trivuttoor - -	35	Kistnapa Naik, tanah peon - Veerasawmy Naik. C. Ramasamy Naik.	*Abuse of Authority.* - - Charged with having tied the hands and feet of the complainants and others, and having bound them to a tree and beaten them with slippers, in order to extort confession of a robbery.	- - Released for want of sufficient proof, 4th November 1851.
1852 :						
January to March	Ditto - - -	Sautgheer - -	7	Vasoodava Row, peishcar - Pareamagovinden, monigar. Permalloo, peon.	*Assault.* - - Charged with having assaulted and ill-used the complainant, by tying his neck to his foot, to compel him to pay the amount due on account of the rent of certain palmyra topes.	- - Dismissed for want of proof, 21st February 1852.
April to June -	Punished calendar -	Narnavarum Division	13	T. Vencataramadoo, police peon Vencatasawmy.	*Abuse of Authority.* - - The first is charged with having slippered the prosecutor, and the second defendant with having received a bribe of one rupee and three fowls from the said prosecutor, by falsely accusing him of having stolen some grain.	- - The first defendant was fined three rupees, commutable to seven days' imprisonment; and the second defendant five rupees, commutable to 10 days' imprisonment. Fine paid 15th June 1852.

420.	April to June.	Discharged calendar	Calastry - -	10	Nagadoo - - - - - Chengadoo. Chenchoo Chetty. Goondoogaudoo.	*Assault.* - - Having assaulted and ill-treated the complainant, to extort a confession of the theft committed in the pagoda at Calastry.	- - Dismissed, not proved, 17th April 1852.
	July to September	Punished calendar -	Chittoor - - -	33	Chengulreddy, village moonsiff -	*Abuse of Authority.* - - Having beaten the complainant, who had been charged with cattle stealing, with a stick, to extort a confession.	- - Fined five rupees, commutable to 10 days' imprisonment, 21st September 1852.
	October to December.	Ditto - - -	Palmanair - -	34	Bonneppen, monigar - - Rungannah.	*Abuse of Authority.* - - Charged with having placed the complainant in custody, and ill-treated him, in order to compel him to admit that he was indebted to one Vencutten.	- - Fined 15 rupees each, commutable to one month's imprisonment, 9th October 1852.
	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Narnavarum - -	36	Narrainapillay, monigar - -	*Abuse of Authority.* - - Charged with having apprehended the complainant and others, threatened them with a view to extort confession of having stolen certain sheep, and extorted a bribe of 19 rupees from the relatives of the complainant.	- - Fined 29 rupees, commutable to one month's imprisonment, 24th November 1852.
M M 4	Ditto - -	Discharged calendar	Chendragherry - -	40	Appacootty Iyer, turfdar - - Moonesawmy, peon.	*Abuse of Authority.* - Charged with having beaten the complainant, and tied his feet to his neck with a rope, and ill-treated him, on account of a revenue balance due by him.	- - Dismissed, not proved, 27th November 1852.
	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	41	Appacootty Iyer, turfdar - Chengulroyen, monigar. Lutchmadoo, peon. Shaik Munoo. Toty Siddadoo.	*Abuse of Authority.* - - Charged with having ill-treated the complainant for 20 days by tying his legs to his neck, and placing a stone on his back, on account of Circar balance.	- Ditto - ditto.
	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Cauverypauk - -	53	Ramasawmy Moodelly - - Soobban. Toppagan. Aundy. Moonegan, peon. Vencatasawmy, peon. Chengulroyen. Ramasamy, sepoy. Abdool Cawder, duffadar. Permalloo.	*Abuse of Authority.* - - Ill-treated the complainant and two others by tying their hands behind their backs, and placed them in custody, and also immersed them in a tank, on the plea that they were concerned in a theft committed in the house of the first defendant's concubine.	- - Dismissed, not proved, 27th October 1852.

(*continued*)

Memorandum showing the Number of Cases respecting the Ill-treatment of Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

1. Year and Month of the Calendar.	2. Name of the Calendar.	3. Talook.	4. Number of Cases.	5. NAME.	6. OFFENCE.	7. SENTENCE.
1853: January to March	Discharged calendar	Cauverypauk - -	2	Vencatasamy, duffadar - - Gopauloo, peon. Laulah Meyah, peon.	*Abuse of Authority.* - - Taken the complainant and others to the police cutcherry at Wallajapet, and there beaten and ill-treated them, in order to extort a confession, and with having extorted a bribe of 18 rupees from them.	- - Dismissed, not proved, 28th January 1853.
April to June -	Ditto - - -	Arcot - - -	23	- - Abbee Naiken, monygar; and five others.	*Abuse of Authority.* - - The first and second defendants are charged by the complainant with having ordered the third and fourth defendants to collect from him a sum of 12 rupees as teerwah due to Government; the third and fourth defendants are charged with having ordered the fifth and sixth defendants to maltreat the complainant, so as to extort from him the said sum; and the fifth and sixth defendants are charged with having beaten the complainant accordingly.	- - Dismissed in default of proof, 6th May 1853.
July to September	Ditto - - -	Sautgheer - -	41	- - Pottegaun - - - C. Vencatasawmy.	*Abuse of Authority.* - - Falsely accused the complainants of being concerned in certain robbery; pinioned, beaten and ill-treated them.	- - Dismissed, not proved, 17th September 1853.
October to December.	Ditto - - -	Vellore - - -	54	- - Vencatasamy, duffadar, and two others.	*Abuse of Authority.* - - Charged with having wounded the complainant, by beating him with slippers, &c., and suspended to a tree to extort confession.	- - Discharged, not proved, 27th December 1853.
1854: April to June -	Ditto - - -	Wundiwash - -	14	- - Jangama Naik, tanah peon, and three others.	*Abuse of Authority.* - - Beaten the prosecutrix in order to extort confession from her of having received certain stolen property. The first defendant also charged with having stabbed the prosecutrix with scissors on her thighs and other parts of her person.	- - Dismissed in default of proof, 11th May 1854.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	- Ditto - - -	15	Jungama Naik, tanah peon - Moonien, taliar, and two others.	*Abuse of Authority.* - - Assaulted and beaten the prosecutrix, in order to extort confession from them of being concerned in certain robbery.	- Ditto - ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	- Ditto - - -	16	Jungam Naik, tanah peon - Moonien, taliar.	*Abuse of Authority.* - - Falsely accused the complaint of purchasing stolen property, and having extorted from him two rupees as a bribe, and also directed the second defendant to put him in the stocks.	- Ditto - ditto.

North Arcot, Magistrate's Office, Chittoor, 21 October 1854.

(signed) *J. D. Bourdillon,*
Magistrate.

No. 9.—Salem.

No. 1.—Calendar of Persons Punished by the Magistracy and Heads of Police on Charges of Cruelties resorted to by the Native Subordinate Revenue Officers, on account of the Revenue Balance, during the last Seven Years, from 1847 to 1853, in the District of *Salem*.

Number.	Talook.	Names of the Defendants.	CRIME.	Sentence.
1849: 1	Salem Town, by the joint magistrate.	1. Vencatasoobbien, curnum. 2. Manium Soobroyamoopen. 3. Toty Punjien.	With having tied and ill-treated the prosecutor for the revenue balance due from him.	The first and second fined each 20 rupees, and the third 1 rupee, or, in default, to be imprisoned, the former two for fifteen, and the latter for four days, under section 32, Regulation IX. of 1816. 30 July.
1850: 2	Ahtoor	1. Auroomooga Pillay, curnum, 2. Eleaperooma Govinden, moniagar.	With having tortured the prosecutor by tying a rope to his leg, to compel the payment of a revenue balance.	Fined each five rupees, or in default to be imprisoned for ten days, under clause 2, section 2, Regulation III of 1819. By order of the assistant magistrate. 22 January 1850.
1852: 3	Denken Cottah	1. Maragounden Caradar 2. Ramiah, goomastah of ditto.	With having tortured the prosecutor by tying a rope to his neck and toe, so as to bend his body, and placing on his back a large stone, to compel the payment of a revenue balance.	Fined; the first five rupees, and the second two rupees, 13 April 1852. By order of the magistrate.
1853: 4	Oossoor	Ramasawmy and others, 3, connected with the enamdar in the Bangalore Poliem.	With having confined and ill-treated the prosecutor, by not allowing him to go to his meals, to compel the payment of a revenue balance.	Fined; the first two rupees, and the second twelve annas, and the third is released for want of proof. 1 April 1853.
5	By the joint magistrate.	1. Eroolandy Gownden, moonsiff. 2. Colundy Caroopen Gownden. 3. Chinnan Tundulgar.	The first and second prisoners are charged with having asked the prosecutor a sum of four rupees above the assessment due by him to Government, and ordering the third prisoner to beat him when he refused to pay the amount. The third prisoner is charged with having beaten him, to compel the payment of the amount demanded by the first and second prisoners.	Sentenced, the first and second prisoners to pay a fine of four rupees each, commutable to ten days' imprisonment, and the third to pay a fine of two rupees, commutable to five days' imprisonment, under clause 2, section 3, Regulation III. of 1819. 10 August 1853.
6	Oossoor	Davasing and others, 3, enamders in the Soolagherry Polium.	With having shut up the prosecutor in a house, and preventing him from going to his meal, on account of the revenue balance due from him.	Fined; the second and third each four annas, and the first is released for want of proof. 8 August 1853.
1854: 7	Ditto	Carrapen, and another, 2, enamdars in the Shoolgherry Polium.	With having abused the prosecutor and ill treated him, by placing on his head a large stone, to compel the payment of a revenue balance.	Fined; the second eight annas, and the first is released for want of proof. 11 February 1854.

Salem Collector's Office,
On Circuit, Moonchavady, 17 February 1855.

(signed)
Collector.

No. 2.—Calendar of Persons Released by the Magistracy and the Head of Police, on Charges of Cruelties resorted to by the Native Revenue Officers, &c., on account of the Revenue Balance, during the last Seven Years, from 1847 to 1853, in the District of *Salem*.

Number.	Talook.	Names of the Defendants.	CRIME.	Grounds of Release.
1847: 1	Raizepoor	1. Vencataramanien, curnum 2. Shaik Modeen, peon.	With having abused and assaulted the prosecutor to compel the payment of a revenue balance.	Released by order of the joint magistrate for want of proof, 14 December 1847.
1849: 2	Ditto	1. Alaguppa Odian, monigar 2. Aurree Odian, ditto. 3. Subbian, curnum.	With having tortured the prosecutor by having caused him to kneel on bricks and beaten him, to compel the payment of a revenue balance due from him.	Ditto, 17 May 1849.
1853: 3	Ditto	Superoomagounden, monigar	With having abused the prosecutor, and attempted to beat him, to compel the payment of a revenue balance.	Dismissed on Razeenamah, 13 May 1853.
1848: 4	Denkencotta	Sumpanghee Chitty, caradar	With having beaten the prosecutor, to compel the payment of a revenue balance.	Ditto, 7 June 1848.
1852: 5	Ditto	Boojunga Row, carcoon	With having confined the prosecutor and ill-treated him, to compel the payment of a revenue balance.	Released for want of proof, 18 August 1852.

(*continued*)

Number.	Talook.	Names of the Defendants.	CRIME.	Grounds of Release.
1853: 6	Denkencotta - -	1. Ramiah, caradar - - 2. Sunjeevun Wooddaree.	- - With having tortured the prosecutor by tying a rope to his neck and toe so as to bend his body, to compel the payment of a revenue balance.	- - Released for want of proof, 1 February 1853.
1852: 7	Ahtoor - - -	- -Vadamagounden, moniagar of Unganoor Maly.	- - With having tortured the prosecutor by applying the kittie or thumbscrew, and beaten him severely, to compel the payment of a revenue balance.	Ditto, 28 November 1852.
1850: 8	Darampoory - -	1. Cundapah Moodeley, carcoon. 2. Chennapen, curnum.	- - With having abused the prosecutor and ill-treated him, to compel the payment of a revenue balance.	Ditto, 7 April 1850.
1849: 9	Oossoor - - -	- - Kistnapen Sumprethee, or under order of the Shoolagherry poligar.	- - With having abused, beaten, and ill-treated the prosecutors, to compel the payment of a revenue balance.	Ditto, 11 March 1849.
1853: 10	Ditto - - -	- - Mooneyapen and others, 6, village renters in the Bangalore poliput.	- - With having abused, beaten, and ill-treated the prosecutors, to compel the payment of a revenue balance.	- - Dismissed the case on razeenamah, 21 January 1853.
1847: 11	Ditto - - -	- - Dorasawmy and another, 2, connected with the Bangalore poligars.	- - With having beaten with a rattan, and ill-treated the prosecutor, to compel the payment of a revenue balance, while the poliem was under attachment of the Court.	- - Complaint was withdrawn, 13 August 1847.
12	Ditto - - -	- - Dorasawmy and another, connected with the Bangalore poligar.	- - With having beaten and ill-treated the prosecutor to compel the payment of a revenue balance.	Ditto, 13 August 1847.
1849: 13	Ditto - - -	- - Irramagounden and another, poliagar of Shoolagherry.	- - With having abused, beaten, and ill-treated the prosecutor's enam land cultivators, to compel them to pay a revenue balance.	- - Released for want of proof, 11 March 1849.
1850: 14	Ditto - - -	- - Bungareegan and three others.	- - With having abused and beaten the prosecutor, to compel the payment of a revenue balance.	- - Complaint was withdrawn, 29 January 1850.
1851: 15	Ditto - - -	- - Annien, moonsiff, and another.	- - With having abused the prosecutor and ill-treated him, by placing a stone on his nose, to compel the payment of a revenue balance.	Ditto, 22 November 1851.
1853: 16	Ditto - - -	- - Barce Annien, enamdar in the Ungoosgherry poliem.	- - With having abused the prosecutor, and caused him to be beaten by toties, to compel the payment of a revenue balance.	- - Complaint was withdrawn, 19 February 1853.
17	Ditto - - -	- - Kistnien, curnum, and another.	- - With having ill-treated the prosecutor, to compel the payment of a revenue balance.	Ditto, 3 April 1853.
1849: 18	- - By the head assistant magistrate, 3d quarter, No. 51.	1. Teroomalacharry, carcoon. 2. Lutchmanagounden.	- - With having ill-treated the prosecutor, on account of a revenue balance, and compelling him to work at his house, after extorting a bribe from him.	- - Released for want of proof, 20 July 1849.
19	Ditto - - -	- - Vencatramanien, tuftee ameen.	- - With having beaten and ill-treated the prosecutor, to compel the payment of a revenue balance.	Ditto, 30 August 1849.
1852: 20	- - By the magistrate, 3d quarter, No. 90.	1. Cullappen, carcoon - 2. Rungareddy, village moonsiff.	- - With having ill-treated one Dassen, to compel him to pay a revenue to Government which he was not liable to pay.	Ditto, 3 August 1852.
1850: 21	- - By the joint magistrate, 1st quarter, No. 35.	1. Canakoo Armooga Pillay 2. Elia Peroomahgounden, moonsiff. 3. Maniem Peroomagouden. 4. Kistnamah Naiken, peon.	- - With having beaten and annoyed the prosecutrix, in order to compel the payment of a balance due from her.	Ditto, 22 January 1850.
22	- - By the head assistant magistrate, 1st quarter, No. 56.	1. Cundappa Moodely, carcoon. 2. Seenien, curnum. 3. Puchava Chetty. 4. Sabapady *alias* Mootah Chetty.	- - With having abused, beaten, and annoyed the prosecutor and his brother, on account of a revenue balance due from them.	Ditto, 2 February 1850.
1848: 23	Ditto, No. 37 - -	1. Sashagherry Row, police tahsildar of Tengara Cottah. 2. Peon, Moostfa.	- - With having beaten the complainant, to compel the payment of a revenue balance.	Ditto, 21 January 1848.
24	Ditto, No. 60 - -	1. Caradar Coppagounden - 2. Oodary Moongam. 3. Tunnecutty Moonien.	- - Charged with having prevented the complainant from tilling his land, confined and annoyed him on account of Government kist due from him.	Ditto, 4 February 1848.
25	- - Ditto, 4th quarter, No. 101.	1. Haredassien, caradar - 2. Narranappen, curnum goomastah.	- - Charged with having charged an excess of tax, and beaten the prosecutor to compel him to pay the same.	Ditto, 16 November 1848.

Salem Collector's Office, on Circuit, Moonchavedy, 17 February 1855.

(signed) *H. A. Brett*, Collector.

No. 3.—CALENDAR of Persons Punished by the Magistracy in cases in which Native Police Officers have been charged with extorting Confessions from Prisoners, during the last Seven Years, from 1847 to 1853, in the District of *Salem*.

1. By whom disposed of.	2. Number of the Quarterly Calendars.	3. Names of the Prisoners.	4. CHARGE.	5. Sentence.	6. Date of Sentence.
1848: By the head assistant magistrate.	Second quarter - No. 58.	Soobbien, curnum -	- - Charged with having pinioned and ill-treated the complainant, to compel him to confess a charge of theft, and extort a bribe thereby.	- - Fined 18 rupees, or to be imprisoned for 15 days, under clause 2, section 3, Regulation III. of 1819.	29 May 1848.
1849: By the joint magistrate, Ahtoor, &c., talooks.	First quarter - No. 40.	Moottoogounden, moonsiff.	- - With having beaten and annoyed one Cora Cavery, to compel him to confess a charge brought against him by the prosecutor, of having stolen ready money, &c., amounting to 12 rupees, which was tied up in his cloth.	- - Sentenced to pay a fine of 10 rupees, under section 32, Regulation IX. of 1816.	- - 24 February 1849.
1851: By the head assistant magistrate.	Second quarter - No. 3.	Semboosing, acting duffadar.	- - With having beaten and ill-treated the prosecutor, to compel him to confess a theft, after he was arrested by a warrant.	- - Fined one rupee, or, in default, to be imprisoned for two days, under clause 2, section 3, Regulation III. of 1819.	5 April 1851.
By the joint magistrate, S. D.	Third quarter - No. 43.	1. Pedda Reddy, moonsiff. 2. Comarun Toty.	- - Charged with having unlawfully beaten the prosecutors, and confined them in custody, to compel them to confess a charge of theft.	- - Fined, the first prisoner to pay a fine of 25 rupees, commutable to one month's imprisonment, and the second to pay a fine of five rupees, or imprisoned for 10 days, under clause 2, section 3, Regulation III. of 1819.	11 July 1851.

Salem, Magistrate's Office,
On Circuit, Moonchavedy, 17 February 1855.

(signed) *H. A. Brett*,
Magistrate.

No. 4.—CALENDAR of Persons Released by the Magistracy for want of Proof, in which Native Police Officers have been charged with attempting to extort Confessions from Prisoners, during the last Seven Years, from 1847 to 1853, in the District of *Salem*.

1. By whom disposed of.	2. Number of the Quarterly Calendars.	3. Names of the Prisoners.	4. CHARGE.	5. Released.	6. Date of Release.
1849: By the head assistant magistrate. 1.	First quarter - No. 39.	1. Naranadoss, moonsiff and caradar. 2. Toty Chinna, yellagah. 3. Neescutty, mooneegah. 4. Toty Teroomulgan. 5. Toty Colundyan. 6. Mahomed Emam Tanarad.	- - With having arrested one Lutchmammal, the prosecutor's wife, on an accusation of theft, and beaten and annoyed her, and thereby caused her to throw herself into a well, by which she was drowned, and with having appropriated her jewels, valued at 100 rupees.	- - Released for want of proof.	- - 20 January 1849.
By the head assistant magistrate. 2.	First quarter - No. 39.	1. Ibram, peon - - 2. Sauboomeah. 3. Palanee, duffadar.	- - With having pinioned the prosecutors, and ill-treated them, to extort a bribe.	- Ditto - - -	- - 20 February 1849.
By the head assistant magistrate. 3.	First quarter - No. 126.	1. Palany, duffadar - 2. Ibram Saib, peon. 3. Sauboomeah.	- - With having ill-treated the prosecutors to extort a bribe.	- Ditto - - -	7 March.
By the head assistant magistrate. 4.	First quarter - No. 127.	1. Palany, duffadar - 2. Ibram Saib, peon. 3. Sauboomeah.	- - With having beaten and annoyed the prosecutor, &c., to extort a bribe of 10 rupees, &c.	- Ditto - - -	- Ditto.
By the head assistant magistrate. 5.	Second quarter - No. 47.	Thoumagounden, moonsiff.	- - With having illegally tied the prosecutor with ropes, and ill-treated him.	- Ditto - - -	24 April.

(*continued*)

1. By whom disposed of.	2. Number of the Quarterly Calendars.	3. Names of the Prisoners.	4. CHARGE.	5. Released.	6. Date of Release.
1849:					
By the head assistant magistrate. 6.	Second quarter - No. 167.	1. Canakoo Iyepen - 2. Chinnien. 3. Shagharry Iyen. 4. Ramagounden, moonsiff. 5. Baulgaun. 6. Ponnun.	- - With having pinioned and beaten the prosecutor, to confess a charge of cattle stealing, and with having extorted from him a bribe of 49½ rupees.	- - Released for want of proof.	24 June 1849.
By the head assistant magistrate. 7.	Third quarter - No. 17.	1. Vencatagounden, moonsiff. 2. Sobgounden. 3. Chinnun.	- - With having accused the prosecutor of theft, and illegally beaten and ill-treated him, to extort a bribe of six rupees.	- Ditto - - -	5 July 1849.
1851:					
By the head assistant magistrate. 8.	First quarter - No. 16.	1. Sillar Saib, duffadar - 2. Moonian, toty.	- - With having ill-treated the prosecutors on a charge of theft, and extorted a bribe from them.	- Ditto - - -	- - 30 January 1851.
By the magistrate - 9.	Second quarter - No. 35.	Suncanen, curnum - -	- - With having maliciously accused certain persons of highway robbery, and confined them, and with having extorted a bribe of two rupees from them.	- Ditto - - -	29 May 1851.
By the assistant magistrate. 10.	Fourth quarter - No. 151.	Ranojee Row, peon -	- - With having pinioned the prosecutors and ill-treated them, and extorted a bribe of 42 rupees from them.	- Ditto - - -	- - 25 October 1851.
By the assistant magistrate. 11.	Fourth quarter - No. 154.	1. Muston Cawn, peon - 2. Ranijee, ditto.	- - With having illegally arrested and bound the prosecutor's father, Budragounden, and others, to extort a bribe from them.	- Ditto - - -	- - 25 October 1851.
By the assistant magistrate. 12.	Fourth quarter - No. 155.	1. Marruppagounden, caradar. 2. Veerasawmy, peon. 3. Mooneyan, toty. 4. Roman, toty. 5. Gooroonaden.	- - With having taken one Pariannun, son of the prosecutrix, on a charge of theft, and beaten him, and thereby caused his death, and with having extorted a bribe of 21 rupees from the prosecutrix.	- Ditto - - -	- - 25 October 1851.
By the assistant magistrate. 13.	Fourth quarter - No. 160.	1. Semboosing, duffadar - 2. Alagherry Naik, ditto.	- - The first with having beaten and ill-treated, and confined the prosecutors, and the second with having extorted a bribe of two rupees from them for their release.	- Ditto - - -	- - 7 November 1851.
By the assistant magistrate. 14.	Fourth quarter - No. 162.	Vencatasoobien, moonsiff	- - With having falsely accused one Thathie *alias* Mohomedgan, of theft, seized and pinioned him, and forcibly taken from him five rupees.	- Ditto - - -	- - 11 November 1851.
1852:					
By the joint magistrate, Razeepoor, &c., talooks. 15.	First quarter - No. 26.	1. Ramagounden, moonsiff. 2. Vyapoory, talyaree.	- - With having illegally pinioned the prosecutrix and others, and ill-treated them, to extort a bribe from them.	- - These individuals, having been already suspended from office, which, being considered sufficient punishment, they were therefore released.	9 March 1852.
By the magistrate - 16.	Second quarter - No. 52.	Ajmodeen - - -	- - With having, at about seven o'clock a. m. (precise date unknown), in March 1852, at the instigation of the village moonsiff, tied and beaten the prosecutor in his field, in the village of Toorkumpolliem, talook Ahtoor, and with having received a bribe of 12 rupees for his release.	- - Released for want of proof.	5 June 1852.
By the joint magistrate, S. D. 17.	Second quarter - No. 56.	1. Collyagounden, moonsiff. 2. Cooppasheegounden, moonsiff.	- - With having illegally bound the prosecutors with ropes, and beaten them, to extort a bribe from them.	- - The parties were released, although the charge was proved, as they were removed from their office, which is considered to be a sufficient punishment.	—

1. By whom disposed of.	2. Number of the Quarterly Calendars.	3. Names of the Prisoners.	4. CHARGE.	5. Released.	6. Date of Release.
1852: By the joint magistrate, S. D. 18.	Third quarter - No. 98.	Rajagounden, moonsiff -	- - With having illegally confined and ill-treated certain parties, on a charge of cattle stealing.	- - The case was not fully proved, but however, the prisoner was suspended from his office for a period of three months.	- - 12 August 1852.
By the joint magistrate, Salem town. 19.	Third quarter - No. 121.	1. Chinnasawmy Naik, acting police ameen. 2. Soondram Pillay, royasem.	- - The first defendant having illegally accused the prosecutor of having stolen a horse, the property of one Cauder Saib, and extorted from him a bribe of ten rupees; and the second defendant for having procured false witnesses to maintain the charge.	- - Released for want of proof.	- - 17 August 1852.
1853: By the joint magistrate, S. D. 20.	Third quarter - No. 57.	1. Modeen Saib, tana peon. 2. Teroovengacharry, moonsiff.	- - With having unlawfully made a search in the houses of the prosecutor and others, tied, beaten, and confined them, and extorted a sum of four rupees for his release.	- Ditto - - -	12 July 1853.
By the joint magistrate, S. D. 21.	Third quarter - No. 66.	1. Chinnadoo Pillay, moonsiff. 2. Moottoosawmy Pillay, curnom. 3. Sooboo Pillay, curnom.	- - With having apprehended the prosecutor on a charge of theft, and beaten and ill-treated him, and having taken four rupees from him for his release.	- - Though the charge was proved against the first prisoner, he was not punished, as he was removed from his office, which was considered sufficient for his offence. The second and third were released for want of proof.	- - 8 September 1853.
By the joint magistrate, S. D. 22.	Fourth quarter - No. 104.	Iyamootto Odian, moonsiff.	- - With having brought a charge of theft against the prosecutor, and illegally confined him in the stocks and ill-treated him.	- - Released for want of proof.	- - 17 December 1853.
1848: Head assistant magistrate. 23.	First quarter - No. 71.	1. Kistnojee, duffadar - 2. Mooneegan, toty.	- - For having confined the complainant in the stocks on a charge of theft, and otherwise ill-treated him.	- Ditto - - -	- - 4 February 1848.
Assistant magistrate 24.	Fourth quarter - No. 77.	Cooppagounden, village moonsiff.	- - For having beat the prosecutor with a slipper when he was taken up on a charge of theft, and received a bribe of four rupees from him.	- Ditto - - -	- - 8 November 1848.
1849: By the head of police of Razeepoor. 25.	- - -	1. Ungappagounden, moonsiff. 2. Moothereddy, monigar.	- - With having falsely accused the prosecutrix of theft, and confined her in the village choultry and beaten her.	- - Not inquired into for having complained after one year elapsed.	—
1853: By the head of police of Salem. 26.	- - -	1. Narrainsing, carcoon - 2. Narranien, peon 3. Colundygounden.	- - With having accused the prosecutor of house-breaking and theft, beaten and ill-treated him, to make him confess the same.	- - Released for want of proof.	23 June 1853.
1848: By the head of police of Kistnagherry. 27.	- - -	1. Nunjoonda Chetty, moonsiff. 2. Peroomaundagounden. 3. Nunjiahgounden. 4. Colundiagounden. 5. Chinnappen, toty. 6. Nus, curnum. 7. Savood Moonien.	- - With having beaten the prosecutrix with their hands and sticks, to make her confess the crime charged against her of having caused abortion in another.	Not proved - -	11 August 1848.

Salem, Magistrate's Office, on Circuit, Moonchavady, 17 February 1855.

H. A. Brett, Magistrate.

No. 1.—Calendar of Persons Punished by the Joint Magistrate on Charges of Cruelties resorted to by the Native Revenue Officers, &c., on Account of the Revenue Balance, from 1st August 1847 to 31st July 1854, in the Four Talooks forming the Sub-Division in the District of *Salem*.

Number.	Talook.	Name of the Defendants.	CRIME.	Sentence.
			Abuse of Authority.	
1	Nameul - - -	1. Eroolauny Gownden, manigar. 2. Colundacurpa Gounden, moonsiff. 3. Chinnan Tundulgar.	- - The first and second defendants with having asked the prosecutor a sum of 4 rupees above the assessment due by him, and when he refused to pay the amount, ordered the third prisoner to beat him. The third prisoner is charged with having beaten him to compel the payment of the amount demanded by the first and second prisoners.	- - Sentenced, the first and second prisoners to pay each a fine of 4 rupees, commutable to 15 days' imprisonment, and the third to pay a fine of 2 rupees, commutable to 5 days' imprisonment, under clause 2, section 3, Regulation III. of 1819. 10th August 1853.
			Assault.	
2	Puramutty - -	Ramyreddy, moottadar, of Keerumboor.	- - With having got one Coravuttum and others to lay hold of the prosecutor's topknot, and to beat him with a shoe on account of arrears of revenue due by him.	- - Sentenced to pay a fine of 5 rupees, commutable to 10 days' imprisonment, under section 32, Regulation IX. of 1816. 9th May 1854.

(True extract,)

(signed) *J. W. Cherry*,
Joint Magistrate.

23 March 1855.

No. 2.—Calendar of Persons disposed of by the Joint Magistrate on Charges of Cruelties resorted to by the Native Revenue Officers, &c., on Account of the Revenue Balance, from 1st August 1847 to 31st July 1854, in the Four Talooks forming the Sub-Division in the District of *Salem*.

Number.	Talook.	Name of the Defendants.	CRIME.	Released, why.
			Abuse of Authority.	
1	Paramutty - -	1. Calygounden, monigar - 2. Esoorien, curnum. 3. Govinda Row, tahsildar of Puramutty.	- - The first and second defendants with having applied a "kitty" or wooden press to the hands of the prosecutor, and beaten him for the payment of his house tax, and the third with having confined him in his cutcherry for some days.	- - Dismisssed for want of proof, 22d April 1851.
			Murder.	
2	Sinkerrydroog - -	1. Timmy Naicken, duffadar - 2. Ellachy Gounden, monigar. 3. Ungun Omadwar, peon.	- - Charged with having beaten one Moosoorun for the payment of a revenue balance due by him, by the effects of which violence he died after a few days.	- - Committed to the court on the 26th June 1852, and released by the session court.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. W. Cherry*,
Joint Magistrate.

23 March 1855.

No. 3.—Calendar of Persons Punished by the Joint Magistrate, in which Native Police Officers have been charged with extorting Confessions from Prisoners, from 1st August 1847 to 31st July 1854, in the Four Talooks forming the Sub-Division in the District of *Salem*.

1. No.	2. Number of the Quarterly Calendars.	3. Names of the Prisoners.	4. CHARGE.	5. Sentence.	6. Date of Sentence.
	1851:		*Abuse of Authority.*		
1	3d Quarter, No. 17 -	1. Peddareddy, moonsiff - 2. Comarun, toty.	- - Charged with having unlawfully beaten the prosecutors, and confined them in custody to compel them to confess a charge of theft.	- Sentenced, the first prisoner to pay a fine 25 rupees, commutable to one month's imprisonment, and the second to pay a fine of 5 rupees or to be imprisoned for 10 days, under clause 2, section 3, Regulation III of 1819.	11 July 1852.
	1853:		*Abuse of Authority.*		
2	1st Quarter, No. 4 -	- - Cooppachy Gounden, moonsiff.	- - With having tied the arms of the prosecutors, who were apprehended on a charge of theft, so as to bring their elbows in contact behind their backs.	- - Sentenced to pay a fine of 2 rupees, or in default to be imprisoned for 10 days under the above Regulation.	25 March 1853.

(True extract.)
(signed) *J. W. Cherry*,
Joint Magistrate.

23 March 1855.

No. 4.—Calendar of Persons Released by the Joint Magistrate for want of Proof, in which Native Police Officers have been charged with attempting to extort Confessions from the Prisoners, from 1st August 1847 to 31st July 1854, in the Four Talooks forming the Sub-Division in the Zillah of *Salem*.

1. No.	2. Number of the Quarterly Calendar.	3. Names of the Prisoners.	4. CHARGE.	5. Released.	6. Date of Release.
	1851:		*Misdemeanor.*		
1	2d Quarter, No. 3 -	Uttyuppen, monigar, and 5 others.	- - With having illegally confined the prosecutor and beaten him, to confess a crime of theft.	Dismissed for want of proof -	26 April 1851.
	1852:		*Abuse of Authority.*		
2	2d Quarter - -	1. Cottya Gounden, moonsiff. 2. Cooppachy Gounden, moonsiff.	- - With having illegally bound the prosecutors with ropes, and beaten them, to extort a bribe from them.	- - The parties were released, although the charge was proved; they were removed from their office, which is considered to be a sufficient punishment.	10 April 1852.
			Abuse of Authority.		
3	3d Quarter, No. 35 -	Runga Gounden, moonsiff	- - With having illegally confined and ill-used certain parties on a charge of cattle stealing.	- - The case was not fully proved, but however the prisoner was suspended from office for a period of three months.	12 Aug. 1852.
	1853:		*Murder.*		
4	2d Quarter, No. 19 -	Tagarajapilly, head of police of Senkerrydroog talook.	- - With having apprehended one Alaganynapilly (the father of the prosecutor) as having been concerned in a gang robbery, and during his confinement, beaten and ill treated him, from the effects of which violence, he died after a fortnight.	Dismissed for want of proof -	9 June 1853.
			Abuse of Authority.		
5	3d Quarter, No. 27 -	1. Modeen Sab, tanna peon. 2. Teeroovangadacharry, moonsiff.	- - With having unlawfully made a search in the houses of the prosecutor and others, and tied, beaten, and confined them, and extorted a sum of 4 rupees for their release.	Dismissed for want of proof -	12 July 1853.

(*continued*)

4.—Calendar of Persons released by the Joint Magistrate, &c.—*continued.*

1. No.	2. Number of the Quarterly Calendar.	3. Names of the Prisoners.	4. CHARGE.	5. Released.	6. Date of Release.
6	1853 : 3d Quarter, No. 36 -	1. Chennadoopilly, moonsiff. 2. Moothoosawmy Pillay, curnum. 3. Soobboopilly, curnum.	*Abuse of Authority.* - - With having apprehended the prosecutor on a charge of theft, beaten and ill-treated him, and with having taken 4 rupees from him for his release.	- - Though the charge was proved against the first prisoner, he was not punished, as he was removed from his office, which was considered sufficient for his offence. The second and third prisoners were released for want of proof.	8 Sept. 1853.
7	4th Quarter, No. 49	Iyamootto Odian, moonsiff.	*Abuse of Authority.* - - With having brought a charge of theft against the prosecutor, and illegally confined him in the stocks and ill-treated him.	Dismissed for want of proof -	17 Dec. 1852.

(True extract.)

23 March 1855.

(signed) *J. W. Cherry,*
Joint Magistrate.

No. 10.—South Arcot.

Memorandum, showing the Charges of Ill-treatment for Extorting Confessions or Discovering Stolen Property, preferred against Public Officers during the last Seven Years, in *South Arcot.*

General Number.	Diary Number.	Officers Accused.	Nature of Charge.	Sentence.	Date.	By whom Passed.
1852 40	- -	Syed Meer - - - Police Ameen.	- - Charged with having forced the complainant to give a deposition at an improper hour of the day, and placed him under the surveillance of the peons.	- - Dismissed for want of proof.	21st July 1852 -	- - Head Assistant Magistrate.
1854	- -	1. Narrainsawmy Naik - 2. Vencatachellum (Informant). 3. Mootoolinga Reddy of Tiroovaunnellore. 4. Jugganada Reddy. 5. Deloyet Govinda Naik.	- - Charged with having beaten complainant with slippers and put him in the stocks, to induce him to confess to having received stolen property from certain vagrants.	- ditto - -	11th March 1854 -	Joint Magistrate.
2	2	Venkatachellum and eight individuals (Informants, &c.)	- - Charged with having tied the complainant's hands behind his back, and flogged him with a plank and with slippers, to extort confession regarding stolen property.	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	- ditto.
3	3	Vustnama Naiken and Sooba Naik (Informants).	- - Charged with having tied up complainant to the beams of a house, and beaten him with a horsewhip, to force a confession of guilt.	- ditto - -	23d March 1854 -	- ditto.
4	4	Venkatarama Naik, &c.; four individuals, including a peon.	- - Charged with having slippered him, to induce a confession of robbery.	- ditto - -	13th March 1854 -	- ditto.
5	5	Soobba Naik, &c.; three individuals (Informants).	- - Charged with having beated complainant with a horsewhip and slippers, to force an admission of his having received stolen property.	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	- ditto.
8	5	Narrainsawmy Naik, peishcar	- - Charged with having beaten him with a view to induce him to admit having received stolen property.	- ditto - -	10th January 1854	- - Additional Joint Magistrate.

South Arcot, Magistrate's Office,
Cuddalore, 12 October 1854.

(signed) *A. Hall,*
Magistrate.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Cases in which Charges of Cruelty and Oppression, for the purpose of realising the Revenue, have been brought against Revenue Servants, during the past Seven Years.

No. of Cases.	Employment of the Parties accused.	Nature of the Charges.	How disposed of.
1	Talook Sheristadar Rethrow and 8 peons.	- - With having beaten and put complainant to the torture called anandal,* with a view of enforcing the payment of arrears of revenue.	- - Dismissed 16th December 1848 by the assistant magistrate.
1	Tahsildar Balakistnarow and 4 peons.	- Ditto ditto ditto -	- - Ditto 16 September 1849 by the head assistant magistrate.
1	Peshcar, Kistnamacharry and 2 peons.	- - With having pinched complainant on the thigh with the aid of sand, and put him to the torture called anandal, with a view of enforcing the payment of arrears of revenue.	- - The charge was proved before the assistant magistrate, who fined Kistnamacharry 4 rupees, and the two peons 2 rupees each, and in default of payment, 4 days' imprisonment. 18 December 1849.
1	Carcoon Ayah Viengar and 2 peons.	- - With having beaten and put complainant to the torture called anandal, in order to enforce the payment of arrears of revenue.	- - Dismissed 25th January 1851 by the assistant magistrate.
1	Peshcar Narrainsawmy Naick -	- - With having beaten and kept the complainant in custody for one night for arrears of revenue.	- - Ditto 12 July 1852 by the assistant magistrate.
1	Tahsildar Baboorow, 2 duffadars, and 2 peons.	- - With having beaten and severely ill-treated complainant with a view of enforcing the payment of arrears of revenue.	- - Ditto 6th Nov. 1852, by the magistrate who pronounced it as his opinion that the complaint was a fabrication.

South Arcot, Collector's Cutcherry, Cuddalore, 20 September 1854.

* Anandal.—A mode of inflicting pain by making a man stand with a rope or cloth passed round the neck and the big toe of the foot, by which the body is bent downwards, so as to cause the person great suffering.

No. 11.—TANJORE.

STATEMENT of the Cases of Torture disposed of in the Sub-division of *Tanjore* from the year 1847 to 1853.

NAMES.	CHARGE.	How disposed of.	By whom disposed of.
Plaintiff.	1847.		
Tungucheayee of Teroopanundal, in the Combaconum talook, *versus* 1. Vyapoory Naik, duffadar. 2. Peon Veeraragoo Naik. 3. Ditto Armoogum. 4. Visharippoo Caroottan. 5. Peon Moottoosawmy Naik. 6. Canaka Modaly. 7. Chinnappa Modaly. 8. Appawoo Naik. 9. Sabapathy Pillay.	- - The defendants are charged with having beaten the plaintiff, and squeezed her breast with an instrument called kitty, because she was suspected of having been concerned in a theft committed in the house of the 6th defendant.	- - 1st defendant fined 50 Rs. 5th ditto 20 ,, in default one month's imprisonment. 4th defendant fined 10 Rs. 9th ditto 20 ,, 8th ditto - - 5 ,, The other defendants are released.	- - By Mr. Bishop.
Seenoopadiachee of Authoor, in the Coottalum talook, *versus* 1. Gopalakistnien, village moonsiff. 2. Periapiel Puttykar.	- - The defendants are charged with having beaten the plaintiff, and forcibly taken the sum of Rs. 4. 8. on the pretext that he gave a leaden rupee as part price of a bullock.	- - Defendants were committed to court by the head of police of Coottalum and there released.	—
Sabapathy Iyen, servant in the Chayavanum pagoda, in the Sheally talook, *versus* 1. Appapillay Puttamanigar, of Malayoorcoody pady. 2. Soobaroyen Taliar. 3. Caby Markavulcan.	- - The defendants are charged with having bound the arms of the plaintiff, beaten, and extorted from him the sum of 8 rupees, in order to make him confess to a theft committed in the above pagoda.	- - Charge dismissed 15th September 1847.	- - By Mr. Ellis.

STATEMENT of the Cases of Torture in the Subdivision of *Tanjore*, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES.	CHARGE.	How disposed of.	By whom disposed of.
Nattarasarowthen Putta Maneyagar of Talookavelundanconden, in the Combaconum talook, *versus* Teroovengadathiengar, peshcar of Solapoorum Pooroovoo.	-- The defendant is charged with having beaten the plaintiff, and having appropriated to himself the sum of four rupees out of the money which he paid to the defendant for his kist.	-- The defendant was committed to the court, and there imprisoned for two weeks, and further ordered to pay a fine of seven rupees; in default, to be imprisoned for two weeks.	—
	1849.		
Mootoopadiachy - - - - *versus* Kristnapillay Peshkar.	-- The defendant is charged with having caused the prosecutor to be severely beaten for not showing the defendants and witnesses for another complaint made by the prosecutor.	Fined ten rupees - - -	By Mr. Clarke.
	1850.		
Moothoosawmy Pillay - - - *versus* 1. Rungien Roysem of Coottalum talook. 2. Soobbapillay, sebbundy peon. 3. Veerappa Naik, ditto. 4. Porpathem Vishripoo. 5. Vencatacharloo.	-- The defendants are charged with having bound the arms and beaten the brother of the prosecutor so severely that he died of it.	-- First defendant was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months, and further to pay a fine of fifty rupees; in default of payment, to be imprisoned for a like period. The others are sentenced to four months' imprisonment. 23d March 1850.	By Mr. Goodwyn.
	1851.		
Carooppen - - - - - *versus* 1. Cooppanian. 2. Soobramania Pillay. 3. Jagannada Naick, sibbundy peon. 4. Curnum Soobbien 5. Peshcar Kistnapillay. 6. Luchmana Sing, sibbundy peon.	-- The defendants are charged with having pinioned and beaten the prosecutor, and with having caused him to be beaten by the whip and tamarind twigs.	-- Fifth defendant is fined ten rupees; third and sixth defendants fined two rupees each. 28th April 1851.	—
	1852.		
Arnachella Chetty - - - *versus* Arnachella Naik.	-- The defendant is charged with having severely beaten the prosecutor, whereby three of his teeth were broken.	-- Fined five rupees, 11th April.	—
	1854.		
Shunmoogum - - - - - *versus* 1. Cundasawmy Chetty. 2. Vydelinga Chetty. 3. Chadyen. 4. Vishrippoo Valayoodum.	-- The prisoners are charged with having bound the arms of the complainant with coir rope, and with having suspended him thereby to a beam in the first prisoner's house. The prisoners are further charged with having injured and wounded the complainant, by pinching him, and by squeezing his fingers by means of an instrument called kitty.	-- The first, second, and third prisoners are sentenced to six months' imprisonment. 26th September 1854.	By Mr. Cadell.
Valumbal - - - - - *versus* 1. Oolaganada Tumbran. 2. Veerappa Naik. 3. Daivoroyen. 4. Veerapillay. 5. Veerasawmy Naik Metto, peon. 6. Moottoocomaren.	-- The second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth prisoners are charged with having bound the arms of the prosecutor with a coir rope, and with having injured and wounded her by squeezing her breast by means of an instrument called kitty. The first prisoner is charged with having directed the other prisoners to maltreat the prosecutrix, as stated in the first charge.	-- Committed to court 14th September 1854; first prisoner released. The second, third, and fourth prisoners to produce each two securities of fifty rupees each for good conduct and appearance when required within one year, or in default to be imprisoned for that period. Fifth and sixth prisoners released by the acting sub-judge. 17th October 1854.	—

Tanjore, Joint Magistrate's Office,
Mayaverum, 31 January 1855.

(signed)
Joint Magistrate.

H. Forbes, Esq., Collector and Magistrate.

Tanjore, 19 January 1855.

" 1848. A sibbendy peon was charged with extorting the kist by beating, and was fined one rupee.

" 1850. A vuttum curnum was charged with extorting the kist by beating, and the case was dismissed as false and malicious.

" 1850. A curnum was charged with causing a peon to beat a revenue defaulter, and was fined three rupees, the peon being also fined two rupees.

" 1850. A sibbendy peon was charged with beating a defaulter, and the charge was dismissed as not proved.

" 1851. A peshcar, a stalatoonat curnum, and a vuttum curnum, were charged with collecting the kist by beating and abuse, and the case was settled on razeenamah.

" 1852. A stalatoonat curnum, a vuttum curnum, and six peons, were charged with exacting the kist by beating and abuse, and the charge was dismissed as not proved.

" 1852. A duffadar was charged with beating a revenue defaulter, and the charge was dismissed as not proved.

" 1852. A vuttum curnum was charged with beating and abusing a revenue defaulter, and the charge was withdrawn, the complainant stating he had no witnesses who could support it.

" 1852. A sibbendy peon was charged with extorting the revenue by beating, and was fined eight annas.

" 1853. A vuttum curnum was charged with having abused a revenue defaulter, and was fined eight annas.

" 1847. A duffadar, three peons, and five other peons, were charged with having tortured a woman with a kitty, on suspicion of her having committed a theft, and five of them were fined from 5 to 50 rupees, the other four being acquitted.

" 1847. A puttamaneyagar, a talearee, and a cavilgar, were charged with having tied and beaten complainant, and extorted eight rupees from him, in an endeavour to make him confess a robbery, and the charge was, on inquiry, dismissed.

" 1847. A peon was charged with having tied and beaten two individuals, and extorted money from them, in an endeavour to make them confess a robbery.

" 1847. A head police officer was charged with having extracted a confession of murder by beating, and was suspended from office for four months, by order of the Board of Revenue.

" 1852. A sub-police officer and two peons were charged with having tied and beaten an individual to induce him to confess a burglary, and injured him so that death ensued; and the charge was dismissed as not proved.

" 1853. A puttamaneyagar was charged with having beaten an individual on the plea that he had been engaged in a robbery, and the charge was dismissed as not proved.

" 1853. A peon was charged with having beaten an individual with a slipper, to induce him to confess a theft, and was suspended from duty for one year.

" 1853. Three peons were charged with having abused and beaten an individual, and extorted money from him, on the plea that he was in possession of stolen property, and the case was dismissed as not proved."

No. 12.—Trichinopoly.

Extracts from the Register of Cases decided by the Magistracy in the Years 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852 and 1853.

Year.	Register No.	Name of the Prosecutor.	Names of the Prisoners.	CHARGE.	SENTENCE.	Date of Sentence.
1848	56	1. Ramasawmy Naick	1. Mooteal Reddy, moonsiff 2. Anugun.	*Abuse of Authority.* - - Charged with having suspended round the neck of prosecutor a quantity of mangoes and a slipper, with having pinioned and beaten him, maliciously charging him with having stolen the mangoes.	- - The first defendant puts the blame upon the second, who is a dependant of his. The charge is proved, and first defendant is sentenced to pay a fine of three rupees, or undergo 10 days' imprisonment. The second defendant is sentenced to pay a fine of two rupees, or undergo a week's imprisonment. Clause 2, section 3, Regulation III. of 1819. (signed) *A. Hathaway,* Head Assistant Magistrate.	11th September 1848.
1848	66	Kistniengar - -	1. Seeva Iyen, moonsiff court ghomastah. 2. Ramasawmy Padiachee, village moonsiff. 3. Vencatachellum Naik, peon. 4. Samoovien. 5. Rassool Saib. 6. Gooroovapa Naik. 7. Cadar.	*Abuse of Authority.* - - Charged with having, on the night of the 9th June 1848, or 29th Vyasee of Keelaga, tied up to a pillar and beaten prosecutor and his brother in the cutcherry chowdy.	- - The complainant summons five witnesses, four of whom depose to the first and second defendants tying up complainant and his brother to posts in the cutcherry chowdy, and then beating them, aided in the latter by the other defendants. The evidence of the first witness contradicts that of the second, in that first witness says, they were kept in chowdy all the time from 8 a.m., and then beaten; whereas the second states that they were kept together in one chowdy till 11 p.m., when they were taken into another totally distinct, and beaten. The first witness states in his first deposition, that on his arrival at the chowdy six others were there; in a second deposition he states there were only four. The second witness varies in a second deposition from what he stated in the first. The third witness states that he was present in the chowdy, but saw no beating. The fourth and fifth witnesses depose to coming to the chowdy at night, and finding the complainant and his brother bound to posts, the defendants beating them. Their statements are somewhat vague as to the parties beating them. On a careful examination of the above evidence, and considering that complainant and all his witnesses, of whom the fifth is his brother, were confined in the chowdy on suspicion of having committed a robbery the previous night, and that the character of complainant is bad; also, that there is no ostensible reason put forth for this ill-treatment (as not one of the witnesses deposes to the parties being called upon to confess), while, on the other hand, defendants urge good reasons for complainant entertaining a grudge against them, the head assistant magistrate dismisses the case. (signed) *A. Hathaway,* Head Assistant Magistrate.	31st October 1848.

420.	1848	24	„	Chinnapadiachy - -	*Abuse of Authority.* - - The prisoner, a village moonsiff, is charged with having, on the 22d and 23d March 1848, beaten the prosecutors so as to cause slight hurts on their persons, for the purpose of extorting confessions from them, to the effect that they committed the crime with which they are charged in another case.	- - Sentenced to pay a fine of 10 rupees; in default of payment to be imprisoned for one month in gaol.	- - 20th April 1848.—The prisoner was subquently, by an ex. from s. c., dated 25th April 1848, dismissed from the office of village moonsiff.
	1849	22	Coollen - - -	1. Appoo Nayanan, moonsiff. 2. Ramasawmy Nayanan. 3. Arnachellon Nayanam.	*Abuse of Authority.* - - The second prisoner is charged with having, on the 22d October 1848, or 8th Arpisi of Keelaga, at about noon, entered the house of prosecutor, and after tying a rope round his neck, with having dragged him outside, when the first, third, and fourth prisoners kicked and ill-treated him.	- - The prosecutor, who is a vetty, states that the second prisoner, who is son of first prisoner, came to his house, and tying a rope round his neck, pulled him outside, when, with the assistance of third prisoner, also a son of first prisoner, he took him to the cattle pen of first prisoner, and tying his hands, hung him up to a post, and beat him severely, the first prisoner, who is the moonsiff, taking an active part in his ill-treatment. First witness (curnom) deposes to seeing prosecutor being dragged along and subsequently ill-used, as above; that sixth witness released him. Second, third, and fourth witnesses (brothers of first witness) depose as above, but somewhat confusedly. Fifth witness (wife of prosecutor) confirms this statement. Sixth witness (the master of prosecutor) deposes to seeing them tied up, and releasing them. The evidence, though seemingly strong, falls to pieces when examined into. It would appear that the prosecutor was a year before the servant of the first prisoner, but is now a servant of the sixth witness, between whom and first prisoner exists strong enmity; that on this date prosecutor had been brought up before the moonsiff, on a charge of stealing grain, and the head of police reports having fined first and second witnesses for assaulting the sons of first prisoner when they went to bring the prosecutor before the moonsiff. The second, third, and fourth witnesses are sons of first witness, the fifth is prosecutor's wife, sixth witness is prosecutor's master, and one at avowed enmity with first prisoner. The report of this case sent by the curnom (the first witness) to the head of police is so fierce an exaggeration of the complaint given in by the prosecutor, that it stamps the whole affair as one of enmity; he describes the wounds received by prosecutor to be so severe that it would be dangerous for him to move, while the head of police, who proceeded there immediately, reports he could discover no trace of wounds. The first prisoner is an old man, the third a boy, while prosecutor and the witnesses are all strong men. The head assistant magistrate is unable to give any credence to the evidence. The case is dismissed. (signed) *A. Hathaway*, Head Assistant Magistrate.	—

EXTRACTS from the Register of Cases decided by the Magistracy, &c.—*continued.*

Year.	Register No.	Name of the Prosecutor.	Names of the Prisoners.	CHARGE.	SENTENCE.	Date of Sentence.
1849	22	"	1. Murdanoigom Pillay - 2. Iyahsawmy, peon. 3. Parianen, cavulgar.	- - Charged with having pinioned and beaten certain persons who were charged with being concerned in the robbery committed in the house of one Ganya Pillay, for the purpose of obtaining confession.	- - First and second prisoners fined each in the sum of two rupees, and the 3d in the sum of one rupee. (signed) By *E. Maltby*, Magistrate.	29th August 1849.
				Abuse of Authority.		
1849	127	1. Gopaloo - - 2. Samy Nadun.	1. Vencatasawmy Naik (marramut ameen). 2. Dawsery. 3. Chinnen. 4. Soobben. 5. Soondrum Pillay.	- - The first prisoner, who is a marramut ameen, is charged with having, on the morning of the 8th November 1849, caused his peons to bring to his own house the two prosecutors, and with having then and there (aided by the second, third, fourth, and fifth prisoners) tied their hands with ropes, and suspended them to a beam, until they mutually confessed, the first that he had stolen a jewel from first prisoner's house, and had given it to second prisoner; the second that he had received it.	- - The charge of ill-treatment is proved against the prisoners. The prosecutors bore the plain marks of the cords on their arms when they reached the Hoozoor, and the police ameen's report, taken on the very day, attests their wounded state. In their evidence, as received by the police ameen, they tell plainly the same story, but depose that there were no witnesses at the time, and that no one saw them directly afterwards. This part of their deposition the prosecutors repudiate. The depositions forwarded by the police ameen wear an appearance of doubt. The prosecutors by their own statement, and that of the police ameen's own peons, and indeed the admission of the police ameen, show that they never intended of themselves to go to the police ameen's cutcherry, but were obliged to go by his peons, and that instead of pointing out witnesses to the summoning peon, they proceeded to the Huzzoor as they had at first intended. The police ameen states that he gave a warrant for the apprehension of the prisoners; holding his cutcherry in the same place, he should have ascertained at once whether the maistry, the principal offender, was in his house or not; on being called upon to report upon this point, he replies that he does not know whether he was there or not. The first prisoner produces three witnesses to prove that on the day named he was absent in a neighbouring village examining the works, but their evidence is of no weight. The other prisoners are also reported as having absconded. The first prisoner is sentenced to pay a fine of eight rupees, or to be imprisoned in gaol for 15 days. (signed) *A. Hathaway*, Head Assistant Magistrate.	—

420. 1850	41	1. Comara Pillay, village curnom.	1. Vencatasooverien, naut curnom. 2. Ramian, village moonsiff.	*Abuse of Authority.* - - Charged with having, on the 25th January, or the 14th Tye of Soumeah, sent up the mother of prosecutor to the talook on a false charge of having earth salt in her possession.	- - The prosecutor states that he had reported to the Hoozoor that the moonsiff, curnom, and puttadars, had fraudulently enjoyed village maniems; an order was sent to examine the land. That he and another naut curnum examined the land; that the moonsiffs and puttadars petitioned that another naut curnum should be sent; the first prisoner was accordingly sent by the tahsildar, who, measuring the land, requested him to sign the account he prepared; that he refused to sign it as it was contrary to his own accounts. Hence the prisoners bore a grudge against him; that one morning he went to another village to be present at some funeral ceremonies, to which place his old mother was to follow him, but she did not come; sometime afterwards the vungarom moonsiff and puttadar (2d and 3d witnesses) coming to the same house, told him that the first and second prisoners had seized his mother near a tank in the Eachencudoo village, as two other women, Vulleeammay and Ammanee, were going along with her, and, on a charge of having earth salt, had confined her in the choultry; that they forced the old woman to confess, and tore up a confession previously made by the other two women; that going to his own village he found Vulleeammay, who, on being questioned, told him that she was going with a pot of earth salt, and that the mother was near; that the second prisoner caught the old woman, and giving her (Vullyama) an anna, let her go, and that she was forwarded three days after to the talook. The evidence proves that Vulleeammay was the culprit, and that the prisoners forced the mother to say she was carrying it. The woman is very old. The moonsiff had no business to try a case in a village not under him. The fact of the salt, which was first seen in a new chatty, now appearing in an old one, is not satisfactorily accounted for. The first and second prisoners are ordered to pay a fine of five rupees each, or to be imprisoned for 15 days. Clause 2, section 3, Regulation III. of 1819. The other two women, Vulleeammay and Ammany, cannot be found. (signed) *A. Hathaway,* Head Assistant Magistrate.	23d March 1850.

EXTRACTS from the Register of Cases decided by the Magistracy, &c.—*continued.*

Year.	Register No.	Name of the Prosecutor.	Names of the Prisoners.	CHARGE.	SENTENCE.	Date of Sentence.
				Theft and Abuse of Authority.		
1851	33	Savee Moottoo Moottrien.	1. Moottoo Comara Umbalacuren. 2. Samoo Naick, peon. 3. Nonjum Tundul Caren.	- - The prisoners are charged with having, at about 20 days ago, searched the house of the prosecutor during his absence, on the plea that he committed theft, and pinioned and beaten him; also with having stolen therefrom ready money to the amount of nine rupees.	- - The witnesses called for the prosecutor all say they know nothing about the matter, and, from the proceedings, it appears the complaint is false, the prosecutor is therefore fined the sum of five rupees; in default, to be confined in the zillah gaol for the space of 10 days. Section 35, Regulation IX. of 1816. (signed) *H. G. Smith,* Head Assistant Magistrate.	29th October 1851.
				Maltreatment.		
1852	17	1. Carmangoody Narayan.	1. Mootteal Naik - - 2. Baul Naik, police peon.	- - Charged with having maltreated the complainant whilst in their custody.	- - The complainant can produce no witnesses; he exhibited some sores, which he said were caused by the ill-usage he had received, but they appeared to the assistant magistrate, and to others in the office, to be nothing more than common boils. He appeared to be unable to straighten his left arm, which he also ascribes to the maltreatment he had received. The prisoners deny the charge *in toto*, and their depositions were given in a most straightforward manner. The first prisoner deposes that when the complainant was confined in the choultry, he asked him what was the matter with his arm, and his reply was that it was naturally bent. The case is dismissed for want of proof. (signed) *H. E. Sullivan,* Assistant Magistrate.	3d September 1852.
				Abuse of Authority.		
1852	18	Shalamben - -	1. Mooteal Naiken - - 2. Vencatachella Naiken, police peon.	- - The prosecutor charges the two defendants with torturing him by tying beetles on to his navel, and beating him, whilst in their custody. He moreover deposes that he gave the first defendant rupees *Rs.* 3. 4. to take care of for him, which money he cannot get back.	- - The prosecutor deposes that on the 22d of the month Adi, corresponding to the 4th of August, the two defendants tortured and ill-treated him in the manner described in the charge. He then goes on to state that about 10 days ago (about the 15th of August), whilst in the Lalgoody police cutcherry, he gave the first defendant rupeees *Rs.* 3. 4. to take care of for him. It is scarcely credible that he should have chosen one of the men who had so infamously tortured him to take care of his money for him.	3d September 1852.

					The first witness corroborates the statement of the prosecutor pretty accurately as far as this, viz., that he saw the prosecutor give rupees *Rs.* 3. 4. in charge to the first prisoner; touching the maltreatmen the deposes nothing; but as both witnesses and prosecutor are confined in the same gaol, and were apprehended for the same offence, it is highly probable that the parties have been in communication with each other, and have trumped up the complaint. The second witness states that he saw the prosecutor give rupees *Rs.* 3. 4. in charge to first prisoner on the 17th day of Adi, corresponding to July 30th, whereas, the prosecutor states that the transaction took place about 16 days prior to the date of his giving his deposition, *i. e.*, about the middle of August. With regard to the charge of maltreatment he deposes nothing. The case is dismissed. (signed) *H. E. Sullivan,* Assistant Magistrate.	
				Abuse of Authority.		
P P 1852	38	Carooppa Moodelly -	1. Reddy Vencatasawmy, police peon. 2. Chinna Ramasamy, sibbendy peon. 3. Jemboolingom Oomedwar, peon. 4. Ramen.	- - Charged with having, on the night of the 28th and 29th July, maltreated the prosecutor by beating and putting him into the stocks, and snatched from his person jewels valued at six rupees, while the prosecutor was under the custody of the prisoner on a charge of theft.	- - The evidence to support the charge of maltreatment and theft is too discrepant to believe, and I can't find that the defendant took more precaution than is usually necessary to secure this prisoner, the case is therefore dismissed. (signed) *H. G. Smith,* Head Assistant Magistrate.	2d September 1852.
1853	,,	,,	1. Seenoovien, village moonsiff of Mahadanapoorom. 2. Rungapa Naiken. 3. Rasalingom Cavulgar.	- - Charged with having pinioned and beaten the complainant for the purpose of making him confess the charge of theft.	- - Case dismissed - - - - - - - - - - - - By *H. G. Smith,* Head Assistant Magistrate. *J. Bird,* Magistrate.	21st January 1853.

Copies from Register of Cases decided by the Magistracy in the Years 1848, 1849 and 1853.

Year.	Number of the Calendar.	Names of the Prosecutor.	Names of the Prisoners.	CHARGE.	SENTENCE.	Date of Sentence.
				Abuse of Authority.		
1848	14	Chinnapen - -	1. Vencata Chalum Herugarny, peon. 2. Mohideen Saib, tahsildar of Laulgoody.	- - The first prisoner is charged with having kept the complainant in custody for 12 days, and with having beaten and otherwise maltreated him for refusing to pay an overcharge of peerwah. The second (the tahsildar) is charged with ordering the peon to act in this manner.	- - There is not sufficient evidence to bring the charge home against the tahsildar, who however is ordered to abstain from the too universal practice of ordering harsh measures to compel payment due from reluctant ryots, and to enjoin on all his peons the relinquishment of such practices. Two witnesses depose to ill-treatment on the part of the peon, who is fined one rupee and a half, and admonished to act differently for the future. (signed) *A. Hathaway,* Head Assistant Magistrate.	21 March 1848.
				Abuse of Authority.		
1848	43	Shunmoogum Pillay	Kistna Row, police ameen of Woodipolliem.	- - In causing the complainant to be beaten with a view to make him pay the balance of his kist.	- - Charge dismissed as not proven - - - - - (signed) *A. Hathaway,* Head Assistant Magistrate.	9 August 1848.
				Abuse of Authority.		
1849	„	Chinnien - -	1. Nullamaikum, peon, of Toorure talook. 2. Narraina Naiken. 3. Moottooramen.	- - For having beat the prosecutor with a cord and ill-treated him on account of Circar kist.	- - The prisoners each fined in the sum of one rupee - By *A. Hathaway,* Head Assistant Magistrate.	29 July 1849.
				Abuse of Authority.		
1853	„	Ragooviengar -	1. Vencatarama Naick - - 2. Madar, talook peon.	- - For having beaten and ill-treated the prosecutor on account of Circar kist.	- - Dismissed for want of proof - - - - - By *H. G. Smith,* Head Assistant Magistrate.	26 October 1853.

Trichinopoly District, Perambalore, Collector's Circuit Cutcherry, 16 October 1854.

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. Bird,*
Collector.

No. 13.—Malabar.

Statement drawn up from the Criminal Records of *South Malabar*, from 1834 to 1854, both Years inclusive.

1845.—Two Cases.

No. 1. First prisoner sentenced to three years, 2d prisoner two years, 3d and 4th prisoners one year each hard labour in irons. No. 2. First prisoner's punishment left to his superior (the magistrate); 2d prisoner released.

1846.—One Case.

1st, 2d and 7th prisoners six months' each, and 1st and 7th prisoners, in addition, 200 rupees fine each; in default, six months' additional imprisonment with hard labour in irons: 3d and 4th prisoners one month's imprisonment and 10 rupees fine each; in default, two months' additional imprisonment: 5th and 6th prisoners released.

1849.—Two Cases.

In one the prisoners were released; in the other, one prisoner held to security for his good behaviour.

1853.—One Case.

Prisoners released.

(signed) *G. A. Harris,*
Civil and Session Judge.

No. 14.—Coimbatore.

Statement of Cases of Ill-treatment Examined and Punished by the Magistracy in the District of *Coimbatore*, from 1847 to 1853 inclusive.

Year.	No.	Name and Official Designation.	CHARGE.	Result of Investigation.	By whom Examined.
1847	12	1. Chinnapien 2. Mahomed Cassim. 3. Nabby Saib, peons.	Abuse of authority in having ill-treated one Bavasaib, inhabitant of Ootacamund.	Proved; each fined 10 rupees.	Joint magistrate of Ootacamund.
1847	9	Rackanagounden, monigar	Ill-treated and extorted 50 rupees from the plaintiff.	Proved; fined 50 rupees	M. J. Walhouse, esq., assistant magistrate.
1848	10	Subbarow, tahsildar of Andiorr	Caused the complainant to be maltreated for the recovery of kists due to Government.	Proved; fined 10 rupees	Ditto ditto.
1848	1	Ramagounden, monigar	Charged with having extorted from the prosecutor 20 rupees.	Proved; fined 35 rupees	Ditto ditto.
1848	5	Custory Rungon, moniagar's goomastah.	Charged with having pinioned, ill-treated, and extorted from prosecutor *Rs.* 4. 12., accusing him of having purchased stolen property.	Proved; fined 9½ rupees	Joint magistrate of Caroor.
1848	33	Nunjagounden, monigar, and three others.	Ill-treated the prosecutor and taking away 50 rupees he had in his house.	Proved; and fined 10 rupees.	M. J. Walhouse, esq., assistant magistrate.
1848	31	1. Cawderkhan, duffadar 2. Nunjon, peon.	Charged with having extorted 25 rupees from certain travellers.	Proved; and each fined 20 rupees.	C. F. Chamier, esq., assistant magistrate.
1849	12	1. Venceatien, monigar 2. Moottoo Naik, peon. 3. Soobbun, tundulcar. 4. Sinnan } Toties. 5. Cattan }	Ill-treated the prosecutor for the exaction of public revenue.	Proved; 1st, 2d and 3d defendants fined each 4 rupees, 4th and 5th, 2 rupees each.	M. J. Walhouse, esq., assistant magistrate.
1849	26	Tungamoottoogounden, monigar.	Charged with extortion, in having levied an illegal fine of eight rupees.	Proved; fined 12 rupees	C. F. Chamier, esq., assistant magistrate.

Statement of Cases of Ill-treatment Examined and Punished by the Magistracy in *Coimbatore*, &c.—*continued*.

Year.	No.	Name and Official Designation.	CHARGE.	Result of Investigation.	By whom Examined.
1849	30	Mahomed Cassim, peon - -	- - Ill-treated and extorted 5 rupees from the prosecutor, on the ground that he was in illicit possession of liquor.	Proved; fined 7 rupees -	- - C. F. Chamier, esq., assistant magistrate.
1849	32	Ramagounden, monigar, and 2 others.	- - Ill-treated the prosecutor, falsely accusing him of theft.	- - The 1st prisoner fined 5 rupees, the 2d 4 rupees, the 3d 3 rupees.	Ditto - - ditto.
1849	41	Comarasawmygounden, monigar.	- - Ill-treated and extorted from the plaintiff 4 rupees, on the pretext that his cattle had been grazing in the field of the 1st defendant.	Proved; fined 7 rupees -	Ditto - - ditto.
1851	6	Settygounden, monigar - -	- - Unlawfully extorted 10 rupees from the complainant.	Proved; fined 20 rupees -	- - M. J. Walhouse, esq., acting head assistant magistrate.
1851	1	Unga Rout, peon - - -	- - Extorted 2 rupees from the complainant, falsely charging her with wounding her daughter.	Proved; fined 7 rupees -	- - E. B. Thomas, esq., acting magistrate.
1851	27	Comarasawmy Moodely, moonsiff's monigar.	- - Ill-treated and exacted from the complainants 12 rupees.	- - Ill-treatment proved, and fined 10 rupees.	- - M. J. Walhouse, esq., acting head assistant magistrate.
1852	21	1. Chinna Moottoo,* tavun monigar. 2. Permall, tundulcar. 3. Sangalay, taliary.	- - Unlawfully confined, ill-treated, and forced the complainant to pay 3 rupees.	Proved; fined 4 rupees -	- - J. G. Thompson, esq., assistant magistrate.
1852	29	Nunjapun, monigar - -	- - Extorted 2 rupees from complainant, falsely accusing him of theft.	Proved; fined 4 rupees -	Ditto - - ditto.
1852	55	Soobbramanien, moonsiff's monigar.	- - Unlawfully detained and exacted ¼ rupee from the complainant.	Proved; fined 2 rupees -	- - M. J. Walhouse, esq., head assistant magistrate.
1852	61	1. Narrain Row, police ameen 2. Sidden, peon.	- - Caused the complainant to be beaten with a leather whip, by the 2d defendant.	- - Proved; the 1st fined 5 rupees, the 2d 1 rupee.	Ditto - - ditto.
1852	64	Poottagounden, monigar, and 4 others.	- - Ill-treated the complainant, and wounded him with a bill-hook.	- - Assault proved; the 1st fined 15 rupees, the 2d 10 rupees, the 3d, 4th and 5th respectively, 7 rupees.	Ditto - - ditto.
1852	66	Rungagounden, monigar -	- - Ill-treated and extorted 15 rupees from complainant, on a charge of his having injured his horse.	Proved; fined 20 rupees -	- - J. G. Thompson, esq., assistant magistrate.
1852	93	Marappagounden, moonsiff's monigar.	- - Unlawfully confined and exacted 5 rupees from complainant.	Proved; fined 15 rupees -	- - M. J. Walhouse, esq., head assistant magistrate.
1852	51	Bodenaiken, moonsiff's monigar.	- - Unlawfully confined the complainant, and exacted from him 5 rupees.	Proved; fined 10 rupees -	Ditto - - ditto.
1853	28	1. Moottooselligounden, moonsiff's monigar. 2. Bassoova Naik, peon.	- - Exacted certain money from the complainants, threatening to make a false charge against them.	- - Proved; 1st defendant fined 35 rupees, the 2d 4 rupees.	Ditto - - ditto.
1853	76	1. Linganien, moonsiff's monigar. 2. Perrsa, peon.	- - Charged with having extorted 7 rupees, and beaten the plaintiffs on their way to the talook cutcherry.	- - Proved; the 1st fined 10, the 2d 5 rupees.	- - J. G. Thompson, esq., assistant magistrate.
1853	78	Palanygounden, village moonsiff, and 5 taliaries.	- - Ill-treated and extorted 6 rupees from the plaintiff, charging him with having received stolen property	- - Proved; the 1st defendant fined 10 rupees, and the others fined at 2 rupees each.	- - C. N. Pochin, esq., assistant magistrate.
1853	84	1. Ramagounden, monigar - 2. Punditton, taliar. 3. Nunjon, ditto.	- - Ill-treated and confined the prosecutor for not paying 30 rupees which was demanded of him to acquit him of a false charge of theft.	- - Proved; the 1st defendant fined 10 rupees, 2d and 3d, 2 rupees each.	Ditto - - ditto.
1853	82	1. Daligounden, moonsiff's monigar. 2. Ramasawmy, another village monigar. 3. Maroothandy.	- - Ill-treated the complainant, and hand-cuffed him.	- - The 1st defendant is fined 6 rupees, 2d and 3d, 3 rupees each.	- - C. N. Pochin, esq., assistant magistrate.
1853	90	Coopanagounden, moonsiff's monigar.	- - Extorted 10 rupees from the plaintiff, who was charged with an assault and wounding.	Proved; fined 10 rupees -	Ditto - - ditto.
1853	91	Coundagounden, moonsiff's monigar.	- - Ill-treated and put in stocks the complainant, accusing him of theft.	Proved; fined 3 rupees -	- - E. B. Thomas, esq., magistrate.
1853	136	1. Carooppagounden, monigar 2. Oorooman.	- - Ill-treated and hand-cuffed the plaintiff.	- - The 1st defendant fined 10 rupees, the 2d, 3 rupees.	- - C. N. Pochin, esq., assistant magistrate.

* The 1st defendant is fined 12 rupees in addition, under section 2, Act XVI. of 1850.

Coimbatore, 18 December 1854. (signed) *E. B. Thomas*, Collector.

No. 15.—Madura.

Statement of Torture Cases, &c. from 1848 to 1854.

Year.	Register Number.	NAMES of the PROSECUTOR.	NAMES of the DEFENDANTS.	CRIME.	Authorities.	SENTENCE.
1848 -	45	- - - - - -	1. Alegerysawmy, naik police duffadar. 2. Beam Kawn, police peon. 3. Cawder, batcha. 4. Dewancawn.	- - Seizing the prosecutor, tying his hair to the lock of the second prisoner and beating him, tying his hair also to the tail of a donkey; placing bones and other disgusting things round his neck, and parading him through the street of the village Thenkaray.	Joint magistrate -	- - The first prisoner fined 7 rupees, the second prisoner 5 rupees, the third and fourth prisoners 3 rupees each, commutable to 15 days' imprisonment in the Madura gaol, under section 32, Regulation IX. of 1816.
1848 -	22	- - Mathanoor of Tonypully in Tirpattoor.	1. Thond Row, police ameen. 2. Shemaganum, peon. 3. Karooppen, peon. 4. Nagappen, peon. 5. Ramasawny Masalchy. 6. Paryanum, bandy driver of police ameen.	- - Charged, the first with extorting a bribe to the amount of 50 rupees, and causing prosecutor and others to be beaten and assaulted in various ways by the remaining five defendants. Defendants two to six with assault and battery by order of the first.	- - Head assistant magistrate.	- - The first prisoner suspended for 6 months, and the second, third, and fourth prisoners fined 5 rupees each, or in default to be imprisoned 15 days. The fifth and sixth, not Circar servants, the same. Section 32, Regulation IX. of 1816.
1848 -	23	- - Audymoottoo of Sholungoody.	Ditto - - - -	- - Charged, the first defendant with extorting a bribe to the amount of 30 rupees, and causing prosecutor and others to be assaulted in various ways by the other four defendants who are charged with the assault in question.	- Ditto - - -	- - For sentence see preceding case, No. 22.
1849 -	8	- - Thamrandy of Kamanumputty.	1. Vencataswarien Nataumy, of Covil putty. 2. Kristnien, kurnum. 3. Sooba, naik. 4. Valayandy.	- - With having beaten and ill-used the prosecutor for the purpose of extorting information relative to a robbery in the house of the zilladar of Nuttum.	Magistrate - -	Not proved.
1849 -	25	Pareacurpun - - -	1. Vencatasawmy, naik police duffadar of Shevagungah.	- - Charged with abuse of authority and extortion in having unnecessarily caused iron handcuffs to be put on prosecutor and two others, and subsequently demanding and obtaining a sum of 12 annas as bribe to cause their being taken off.	- - Head assistant magistrate.	- - Fined 25 rupees; in default to be imprisoned for one month, under Regulation III. of 1819, and also reduced to the grade of a magistrate peon.
1850 -	55	- - - - - -	Pareathumbee - - Rajoothum. Nattamgar.	- - Striking and otherwise ill-treating the prosecutor	Joint magistrate -	Not proved.

(continued)

STATEMENT of Torture Cases &c. from 1848 to 1854—*continued.*

Year.	Register Number.	NAMES of the PROSECUTOR.	NAMES of the DEFENDANTS.	CRIME.	Authorities.	SENTENCE.
1851 -	6	Meenatchee - - -	- - Rungiah Naik, police peon.	- - Charged with abuse of authority, in that he, being police peon, did in the night take Meenachee, the prisoner in No. 36 on the calendar of the sessions court of Madura, who was in his custody, to the house of prosecutor in that case for the purpose of illegally obtaining from her a confession, or procuring other evidence, whereby she might be committed of the crime of theft and possessing stolen property laid to her charge.	Magistrate - -	- - Defendant dismissed; also fined 5 rupees or to be imprisoned for one week under clause 2, section 3, Regulation III. of 1819. The Foujdaree Udalut decided that this offence did not amount to abuse of authority, and remitted the fine.
1851 -	13	Chinnapundarem - -	1. Moottiapillay, curnum 2. Audy Cone. 3. Litchmasera. 4. Audyacherry. 5. Shengun. 6. Chinnoinen.	- - Defendants are charged with having beaten and ill-treated the prosecutor to induce him to confess a theft of 42 rupees, with which he was charged by sixth defendant.	- - Head assistant magistrate.	Not proved.
1852 -	1	Assanoo Ebooraze - -	1. Audymoolum, mettoo peon. 2. Chinnathumby, salt peon.	- - Charged with having beaten the prosecutor and extorted from him 2 annas and 6 pice for the benefit of the first prisoner.	Magistrate - -	Not proved.
1852 -	21	Allagun - - -	1. Allageyachokupkappa-numbalum, moonsiff. 2. Chinnathumby, salt peon.	- - Charged with having put the prosecutor's father and uncle in the stocks, and endeavoured to extort from them the sum of 17¼ rupees.	- - Head assistant magistrate.	- Ditto.
1852 -	47	- - Vellamarooden, of Yariyoor.	1. Vellamarooden, village moonsiff. 2. Chinnacarooppen.	- - First prisoner was charged with having illegally detained and confined the prosecutor and extorted from him the sum of 3¼ rupees. Second prisoner with having beaten the prosecutor by order of the first prisoner.	- Ditto - - -	- - The first defendant was fined 15 rupees; in default to be imprisoned for one month, under clause 2, sec. 3, Regulation III. of 1849. The second defendant was acquitted.

420. 1854 -	3	Vencatapathy Chetty -	1. Caseenadarow, police ameen. 2. Rungun, peon. 3. Ramalingum, peon. 4. Nelamagum, peon. 5. Huckberley, peon.	-- First defendant charged with having caused to be beaten the prosecutor, and the second, third, fourth, and fifth defendants with having beaten the prosecutor with their hands.	Magistrate - -	-- First defendant was fined 15 rupees under clause 2, section 3, Regulation III. of 1819; and the defendants two to five were acquitted with a warning. The first defendant was removed from his situation, but declared not ineligible for other employment not of a police nature, as he was guilty of a simple assault only, and was provoked. The case had none of the features of the torture.
1854 -	7	Government - - -	1. Rungia Naiken, mettoo peon. 2. Oocooroone Ravathen Nattamgar. 3. Pitchamootoo Comelgar. 4. Sooboopillay, curnum.	-- Charged with having ill-treated three persons in the Tenkary talook, for the purpose of extorting a confession from them.	Magistrate - -	-- Committed to the Criminal Court, and No. 1 there sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The other prisoners were acquitted.
1854 -	8	Audyappah Pillay - -	1. Ramachundra Row, police ameen of Parthybanoor.	-- Charged with having extorted the sum of 40 rupees from the prosecutor and others, by confining them in his cutcherry, under the pretext of a revenue balance being due by them to the zemindar of Shevagungah.	Magistrate - -	Not proved.
P P 4 1854 -	10	Government - - -	1. Soobien, tahsildar of Madacolum. 2. Mootoovien, zilladar of Sholavendhan. 3. Richoovien, maneyagar	-- Charged with having wilfully and illegally beat and caused to be beaten with sticks, one Soodapillay, of Carooputty, in consequence of which beating he died on the night or day following.	Magistrate - -	-- The case was committed to the Criminal Court, where it was thrown out.
1854 -	41	Overeddy - - -	1. Soobien, tahsildar of Madecoolum.	-- Charged with having caused the prosecutor to be beaten by his peons for refusing to pay a fine of 3 rupees imposed on him.	-- Head assistant magistrate.	Not proved.
1854 -	59	- - - - -	1. Ollagun, police peon - 2. Tandabooman, revenue peon.	-- Charged with having assaulted and ill-treated the prosecutor, by beating him on his back, and tying his head to his knees by a wisp of grass, to collect kist under order of the tahsildar of Tandecomboo.	Joint magistrate -	-- The defendants were fined 2 rupees each, in default 15 days' imprisonment, under section 32, Regulation IX. of 1816.
1854 -	45	- - - - -	1. Soobbien, head of police of Iyampilly. 2. Tamynadun, cutwal. 3. Mahommud Saib, peon. 4. Mahommud Shah, revenue peon.	-- Charged with having ill-used and ill-treated the prosecutor by pulling out the hair in his lip on one side, and carrying him through the town and exposing his face to the gaze of the crowd.	- Ditto - - -	Not proved.

(continued)

STATEMENT of Torture Cases, &c., from 1848 to 1854—*continued.*

Year.	Register Number.	NAMES of the PROSECUTOR.	NAMES of the DEFENDANTS.	CRIME.	Authorities.	SENTENCE.
1854 -	60	- - - - -	1. Narrayana Naick, mettoo peon. 2. Rammayen. 3. Rungapah Naick.	- - Charged with having seized one Tavythanen, tied his hands behind him, drawn him up to the ceiling of the house of the second prisoner, and slapped his face and knocked out a tooth.	Joint magistrate -	- - Dismissed as a false and litigious complaint, and the prosecutor sentenced to pay a fine of 5 rupees.
1854 -	102	- - - - -	1. Mootoocomaroopillay, nottamgar. 2. Peer Mahommud.	- - Charged with having made the prosecutor stoop, placed stones on the back, and tied his neck down to the toes with a creeper, with a view of extorting from him an illegal impost.	- Ditto - - -	- - The first prisoner was fined 50 rupees, and the second 10 rupees; in default, 30 days' imprisonment, under section 32, Regulation IX. of 1816.
1854 -	143	- - - - -	1. Termul Naick Gomasta, nattamgar.	- - Charged with having forced the prosecutrix into a stooping position by ordering her neck to be tied to her toes by a creeper, to extort kist in advance.	- Ditto - - -	- - The prisoner was fined 10 rupees; in default to be confined for 30 days, under section 3, Regulation III. of 1819.
1854 -	132	- - - - -	1. Chinnapetty, nattamgar 2. Mundamoottoopillay, nattamgar. 3. Allagamanandy, nattamgar. 4. Tullyamagalen, toty, and three others.	- - Charged with having tied the prosecutor's hands behind him and ill-treated him for an alleged theft.	- Ditto - - -	Not proved.
1854 -	136	- - - - -	1. Moottoocomarapillay, nattamgar. 2. Ebram Saib. 3. Tinmoy Naick.	- - Charged with having kept the prosecutor in a stooping position for collecting an alleged balance of kist.	- Ditto - - -	- Ditto.
1854 -	141	- - - - -	1. Chinnapetty Chetty, nattamgar. 2. Soobboo Modaly, curnum. 3. Verathanen, &c., and four others.	- - Charged with having tied the prosecutor by his heels to a tamarind tree and ill-treated him, to extort a confession of theft.	- Ditto - - -	- Ditto.

Madras, 2 February 1855.

(signed) *R. D. Parker*, Magistrate.

A STATEMENT of Cases of Torture to collect Revenue, received from 1847 to 1854 inclusive, by the Joint Magistrate or Sub-Collector of *Madura* and his Subordinate Officers, viz., Police Officers and Tahsildars.

Number of Case.	Names of Complainants.	Names of Prisoners.	CHARGE.	SENTENCE.
			Before Joint Magistrate in Ayen Talooks.	
Joint Magistrate's Register, No. 45 of 1848.	Seenia Pillay of Tenkarai.	1. Alughiry Samy Naick, police duffadar. 2. Beerankhan, police peon. 3. Kahdur Pacha. 4. Devankhan. 5. Soobba Naicken.	- - With having tied the prosecutor's lock of hair to the tail of a donkey, hung bones around his neck, and beaten him.	- - The first prisoner is fined seven rupees. The second prisoner is fined five rupees. The third and fourth prisoner each three rupees. As no offence was proved against the fifth, he was released. 6 October 1848.
62 of 1853 - -	Parena Cownden -	1. Gopala Tatacherry, nattamgar. 2. Balagoorcovapa Naick, peon. 3. Chinna Cownden, nattamgar.	- - With having beaten the prosecutor, and threatened to place him in stocks, on his refusal to pay tax.	- - Dismissed as false, and the prosecutor warned against preferring such vexatious complaints. 2 December 1853.
59 of 1854 - -	Mungaputty Naick -	1. Alagur, a peon - - 2. Sundabommen, a peon. 3. Lutchumanen. 4. Paravasoo Naick. (The two last are substituted peons.)	- - With having beaten the prosecutor, tied his neck to his toes by a wreath of straw, to extort tax which he asserted was due by another.	- - The two first prisoners are fined each two rupees, and the others released, as no offence was made out against them. 8 July 1854.
143 of 1854 - -	A. - - - - - Alagummal.	Terumal Naick Gomasta nattamgar.	- - With having kept the prosecutor in a stooping position.	Fined 10 rupees. 26 December 1854.
			Before Joint Magistrate in Jarry Zemindaries.	
32 of 1848 - -	Krishnen Chetty -	Nullatamby Pillay - -	- - With having abused and kicked the prosecutor on his denying any arrears being due.	Fined a half rupee. The single kick appears to have been provoked by the offensive language used by the prosecutor towards the prisoner, when called on for his kist. 4 August 1848.
135 of 1854 - -	A. - - - - - Rama Cownden.	1. Mootoocoomar Pillay, curnum. 2. Curpanen. 3. Dosen.	- - With having caused the prosecutor to stoop.	Dismissed as false. 8 December 1854.
			Before Police Officers in Ayen Villages.	
Talook Register, No. 125 of 1850.	Nully, a female - -	1. Palanyandy, monegar nattamgar. 2. Soobbien. 3. Cundavalen. 4. Mootoovaden. 5. Aroomoogum. 6. Poosary.	- - With having beaten with slippers, confined in stocks, and ill-treated.	Dismissed as false. 16 August 1850. By police ameen of Ayempully.
185 of 1853 - -	Veerasamy Naicken -	1. Pitchavien, zillahdar - 2. Valuppa Naick, nattamgar. 3. Curnum. 4. Chinnan.	- - With having made the prosecutor to stoop, tied his neck to a post with a rumal, and ill-treated.	Dismissed for want of proof. 23 September 1853. By head assistant of police of Ayempully.
185 of 1853 - -	Annasamy Sastry of Battagoontah.	Nunnoo, a police peon -	With having beaten and abused -	Dismissed for want of proof. 17 March 1852. By the head of police of Nellacottah.

STATEMENT of Cases of Torture to collect Revenue, received from 1847 to 1854 inclusive, &c —*continued.*

Number of Case.	Names of Complainants.	Names of Prisoners.	CHARGE.	SENTENCE.
			Before Police Officers in Jarry Zemindaries.	
185 of 1853 - -	Ramasamy Naick of Silwarputty.	Cunnivaddy, zemindar -	- - With having kept the prosecutor in confinement, and ill-treated him.	Dismissed as ungrounded. 10 May 1847. By the police officer of Nellacottah.
185 of 1853 - -	Coomaravaloo Pillay -	1. Vencatachellam Iyengar, monigar of Mr. Fondclar, renter of Ammanaikenoor. 2. Mundien.	- - With having caused the prosecutor to stoop, hung a string of bones around his neck, and beaten him.	Dismissed as not proved. 27 February 1851. By the police officer of Nellacottah.
185 of 1853 - -	Poosamalai Pillay -	1. Seetaram Naick, a peon of the above renter. 2. Imamsah. 3. Vencatachellum, tundal. 4. Cooppan Madary. 5. Mootoocurpa Pillay, nattamgar.	- - With causing prosecutor to stoop, and beaten him.	- - Dismissed, the charge not being borne out by evidence. 28 November 1854. By the head of police of Nellacottah.
185 of 1853 - -	Alagamanady, &c. -	Aroochena Pillay, a servant of a renter in Cunnivady, and 12 others.	With having abused and beaten -	- - The charge being proved, the first and second prisoners were each fined three rupees; the third, two rupees; the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh prisoners, each one rupee; and the prisoners from eighth to thirteenth, each half a rupee. 14 February 1852. By the head of police of Nellacottah.
185 of 1853 - -	Ramasamy Pillay -	Aroonachellum Pillay, a servant of the above renter, and two others.	- ditto - - - - - -	Dismissed for want of proof. 17 March 1852. By the head of police of Nellacottah.
185 of 1853 - -	Vencatachellum Pillay	1. Soobben, toty - - 2. Alagan.	- - With having beaten and ill-treated, under the orders of the Ammanaiekenoor renter.	- - Committed to the sub-court, and dismissed by that tribunal. 23 October 1854. By the head of police of Nellacottah.
			Before the Tahsildar of Nellacottah in Jarry Zemindaries.	
185 of 1853 - -	Alagherrysamy Naicken	Mr. E. F. de Fondclar, renter of Amma Naickenoor.	- - With having caused the prosecutor to be pushed and ill-treated for collecting rent in excess.	No proof. 4 June 1852.
185 of 1853 - -	Sunjeevy Monigar -	- Ditto - - -	- - With having ordered the complainant to be stooped in the sun, and subjected to disgrace for collection of excess of tax.	- - The allegations of the complainant were supported by witnesses, but no notice was taken of it by the acting sub-collector, to whom a reference was made on the subject. 6 June 1853.

Dindigul,
5 February 1855.

(signed) *T. Clarke,*
Sub-Collector.

A STATEMENT

A STATEMENT of Complaints preferred from 1847 to the Joint Magistrate, of Torture having been resorted to, to extort Confession of Theft. Appendix (H.)

Number of the Register.	NAMES of PARTIES.	CHARGE.	SENTENCE.
6 of 1849 -	Serumalappa Moodelly - - *versus* 1. Jagana Rao, head of police. 2. Coomaravaloo Pillay, sub police officer. 3. Soobba Rayen, nattamgar. 4. Mahomed Sah Metto, peon. 5. Malayandy, taliar. 6. Aroonaghery. 7. Villian. 8. Coomaren. 9. Soobbein, police roysom. 10. Palaneyandy. 11. Ram Raja, peon. 12. Alagerysamy Naick. 13. Soobben. 14. Anganen. 15. Mootoosawmy.	- - With having bound the prosecutor's hands to his back, tied all his fingers together with a thin string, pouring water thereon, applied chilly powder to his eyes, and beaten him with cudgels to extort a confession that he had committed theft.	- - The first prisoner was fined 50 rupees. The ninth prisoner was fined 15 rupees. The second prisoner was fined 15 rupees. The fourth and 11th prisoners, each 5 rupees. The third prisoner 15 rupees, under Regulation IX. of 1819; 19th June 1849. The second prisoner was further suspended for four months, and the two peons, for three months each. The other prisoners are released.
7 of 1849 -	Tomby Chetty - - - - *versus* 1. Mahamed Sah Metto, peon. 2. Coomaravaloo Pillay, sub police officer. 3. Soobbaroyen, nattamgar. 4. Kara Malayandy. 5. Coomaren. 6. Soobben, royasom. 7. Ram Raja, peon. 8. Anganen, taliar.	- - With having beaten and ill-treated the prosecutor to confess that he had received stolen property.	- - *Vide* case No. 6 of 1849.
25 of 1853 -	Cooppa Camen - - - - *versus* Veerasamy Naick, Dindigul cutwal.	- - With having ill-treated the prosecutor and another by hanging them by the arms to a beam, and beaten with a mallet, &c., and put fire to his moustaches on a suspicion of the prosecutor having stolen two bullocks.	- - Dismissed for want of proof, 1st September 1853.
49 of 1853 -	Pereagooroova Boyen - - *versus* Alagappen Ambalajar, nattamgar.	- - With having hung a young boy of eight years old to a beam, by his hands, and beaten him with a view to extort confession of theft.	- - Dismissed as false and malicious, 25th November 1853.
10 of 1854 -	Palaneyandy - - - - *versus* 1. Aroonagherry, peon. 2. Soobba Naicken, peon. 3. Soondrum Pilly, nattamgar. 4. Syed Neera Rowten, nattamgar. 5. Alagherry Samy Naick, police daffadar.	- - With having hung the prosecutor by the arm to the branches of a tree, and beaten him to extort confession of theft.	- - Dismissed as unproved, 17th February 1854.

(E. E.)

Dindigul, 5 February 1855.

(signed) *T. Clarke*, Joint Magistrate.

No. 16.—Tinnevelly.

Statement, showing the Number of Cases in which the Native Public Servants were accused of having used Violence in collecting Revenue, or for the purpose of extorting Confessions from the Ryots during the last Seven Years, and the manner in which they were Disposed of by the Heads of Police in the District of *Tinnevelly*.

NUMBER of the CASES.	NAMES of the PROSECUTORS.	NAMES of the DEFENDANTS.	ABSTRACT of the CHARGE.	DISPOSAL of the CASE.
In the year 1853 - - - (No number.)	Cooluntha Vailoo Moodelly -	1. Asadkhan Peon - - 2. Batta Peon.	Vidoogramum Talook - - - - - - - With having beaten the prosecutor with slippers, and required him to pay kist.	- - The complaint was dismissed on razeenamah of the plaintiff on the 16th October 1854.
In the year 1849 - - - (No number.)	Ramasawmy Nadan - -	1. Appoovier, police ameen, of Padookapah. 2. Ramachendra Row, talook goomastah.	Punjamahl Talook - - - - - - - With having beaten the prosecutor with hands and "colda," and made him to stoop down, and thus troubled him to pay the kist.	- - As the charge was not proved, the complaint was dismissed agreeably to the magistrate's order, No. 70, of 1849.
No. 23 of 1847 - - -	Oomayoroobagum - - -	Peramanayagum Pillay, peshcar of Calacaud, and others.	Naugoonary Talook - - - - - - - The prosecutor complained that the peshcar ordered the peons to beat him, to tie bullock bones on his neck, and to put him in stocks, and thus required him to pay money.	Case dismissed as unproved.
No. 69 of 1848 - - -	Velleakoan of Ooppathoor -	1. Permal Naiken, davustarum peon, of Ramaiswarem. 2. Vencatarama Naiken. 3. Caroopen, a chuckly of Ooppathoor. 4. Ramanada Pillay Maniem.	Sauttoor Talook - - - - - - - The first three defendants were charged with having, at the instigation of the fourth defendant, beaten the prosecutor with slippers, and troubled him to pay teerwah for the land which was registered in his name, but cultivated and enjoyed by his brother's wife.	- - The charge was dismissed as unproved on the 26th August 1848.

Tinnevelly, 16 December 1854.

(signed) *C. J. Bird,*
Magistrate.

EXTRACT from the Register of Cases disposed of by the Magistrate during the Year 1853.

No.	Name of the Prosecutor.	Name of the Defendants.	Name of the Witnesses.	DATE OF Charge.	DATE OF Apprehension.	DATE OF Arrival.	CRIME OR CHARGE.	DISPOSAL OF THE CASE.
No. 4	Coomarasamy Num bean.	1. Condasamy Pillay, trustee of Auttoor Pagoda, and 2. Manecava Sagam Pillay Not Curnom, of Vellore.	- - Soobramaneya Pillay, and 17 others.	14th March	- - First on the 29th, and second on the 30th March.	- -	- - Assault and torturing. The prisoners are charged with having, at about noon on the 16th Mausey (or 25th February last), caused the son of the prosecutor, named Andeappah Numbian, a youth of about 12 years of age, and three other persons, to undergo an ordeal, by dipping their fingers in boiling ghee, before the temple of Lodalamaudasawmy, at Auroomoogamungalum, in Streevygoontom talook, for the purpose of trying whether they were concerned in a robbery which took place some time ago in the Autoor pagoda, in Punjamahl talook. The first prisoner is also charged with having, on 18th and 19th Mausey (or 27th and 28th February last), bound both the prosecutor and his son to trees on the river bank at Autoor, and ill-treated them, in order to extort from them restitution of the jewels they were believed to have stolen from the above-mentioned pagoda.	- - The evidence in this case is unsatisfactory. The prosecutor has apparently procured friends to depose to the facts stated in his complaint. On the other hand, there is strong ground to believe that something of the kind complained of by prosecutor was done to him and his son by or at the instigation of the first prisoner, who is dhurmakurta of the Autoor pagoda, from which valuable jewels were stolen some time ago, and that, in consequence of the apparent cause there really is to suspect prosecutor and his son of being concerned in the robbery, those who were present when the assault and torture were committed, do not choose to give evidence on their behalf. The reasons for supposing that prosecutor's complaint is in the main true, are, first, he bore marks of having been strongly tied with ropes. The tahsildar, who made an inquiry on this subject, stated that the marks were not what prosecutor said they were, but had been made by caustic applications. It is likely the marks were kept sore by some such applications, but to the magistrate they seemed by position and form too correctly to represent the lines left by ropes used to bind the arms tightly behind the back to be altogether forgeries. Secondly, his son, and one other of the Pagoda Numbian (who, in consequence of his father being the holder of the key of the jewel-room, also lay under suspicion), showed scars on their fingers like those of a severe scald. Thirdly, during the interval between the robbery in the pagoda, which took place in January, and the arrival of the magistrate at Trichendoor early in March, several complaints were received by post from prosecutor, concerning the kind of ill-treatment laid in his charge, for which there would have been no occasion had coercive measures not been adopted by the durmacurta to make him re-produce the stolen property. Under the above considerations, the magistrate deems it requisite to call upon the first prisoner, under clause 1, section 4, Regulation II. of 1822, to give security for his future good behaviour and appearance when required, within six months, in two sureties of 50 rupees each. The second prisoner is released in consequence of the defects of the evidence. The magistrate regrets to be obliged to remark, that the head of police of Punjamahl talook has been very remiss in dealing with this case. When the robbery was reported to him, and he went to the spot to inquire about it, he recorded in his diary that the Pagoda Numbian should be responsible, and make good the loss, and then, when information reached him of unauthorised endeavours being made to extort restitution, he seems to have used no exertions to prevent them. For this reason, and for other instances of tortuous conduct, it is thought necessary to remove him to another talook. The Mettoo peon of Auttoor, and the turfdar, who must also have known the real circumstances of the case, but have not reported them, and have given unsatisfactory depositions in the matter, will also be removed, and employed in the Salt Department.

(True extract.)

Trichendoor, 7 April 1853,

(signed) *C. J. Bird,*
Magistrate.

ABSTRACT TRANSLATIONS of URZEES, addressed by the undermentioned Individuals, in reply to Orders issued to them on the subject of the Extracts from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 9th and 19th September 1854, respectively.

Number.	NAMES.	ABSTRACT TRANSLATION OF URZEES.
1 2 3 4	Soobramanea Iyen, of Cadaya Nellore. Letchoomana Pillay, of Streevygoontum. Madarhassainkhan Saib. Sattheavageesmara Butten.	- - These people state that they have neither seen nor heard of the use of instruments of torture, either in the collection of revenue or for extorting confession from the defendants in police cases.
5 6	Dalavoy Teroomalyuppa Moodeliar. Soobramaneya Pillay, village moonsiff of Elunjee, in Tencausey talook.	- - These people state that the Government dues are usually collected by the meerasdars and curnoms, and the arrears, if any, are collected by taking the ryots, by whom they may be due, before the talooks, where, in certain cases, threatening of ill-treatment is made for collecting the arrears, but no property is zufted, nor any actual violence resorted to, for the purpose. They further state, that they have not heard of the instruments of torture having been applied by the native police officials for extorting confessions from the defendants in police cases.
7	Meeranjeemeah, of Panagoody -	- - This man states, that he has not heard of the native police officers having used instruments of torture for extorting confession from the defendant in police cases, or of the ryots being taken to the talooks, and subjected to violence and torture in the manner described in the Minutes of Consultation referred to in the order, but that he has heard that the meerassedars, peons, and head cavalgars cause the ryots, who fall in arrears, and who fail to pay their lawful dues, to be beaten by the cavalgars, and if this means fails of success, they put the defaulters in the custody of cavalgars, and thus prevent them from attending to their private affairs till they discharge their dues.
8	Thumboonarana Streenavassa Iyengar, of Alwar Tinnevelly, in Streevygoontum talook.	- - This man, while denying any knowledge of the use of torture in the collection of revenue, and in the inquiry of police cases, states, that in Fusly 1258, when Ramien was tahsildar of Streevygoontum talook, he, under the pretext of having received order from the Huzzoor, collected from certain ryots the amount remitted on account of drought and short produce, by beating, grossly abusing, and keeping them in custody.
9	Narayanatheetchadur, of Streevygoontum.	- - States, that when Babajee Row and Ramier were tahsildars of Streevygoontum talook, the former used violence towards one Annavien, of Aroomoogamungalum, and the latter towards the meerasedar Chinnavencata Narainengar, and that he has heard of no other instances of the use of torture by the native public servants.
10	Theetharappa Moodelier, of Streevillypoottoor.	- - States that he heard that, some years ago, when there was considerable balance outstanding against certain ryots, they were subjected to some of the tortures specified in the proclamation, but that he has neither known nor heard of the use of violence by the native officials within the last few years. He further states, that he has not heard of the Europeans in authority having connived at any such violent acts.
11	Yegna Narayana Somasian, of Shermadavy.	- - States that he was told, that the tortures described in the proclamation were being practised when the provisions made against them in the Regulations were unknown; that he has not heard of the existence of any such violences now, but that in Fusly 1262, when extensive failure of crops occurred, he was told by certain ryots that Circar servants sent peons and made use of violence in collecting arrears; but that he himself was a defaulter, that he was subjected to no violence, but that the arrears due by him were, according to Regulations, collected by distraint of property after the commencement of the next Fusly.
12	Sevaramier, of Culladacoorchy, in Bremmadasum talook.	- - States, that the tortures of the description given in the proclamation, which were being practised formerly, were gradually put a stop to. But that the tahsildars are still in the habit of abusing, beating, and confining the indigent ryots; that such ill-treatment being confined to insignificant ryots, he is not able to name any of them, and that he has not heard of the ill-treatment of defendants in police cases.
13 14	Sungandooveer - - - - Petha Butter, both of Shenkeminorcov l talook.	- - These persons say, that people do not hesitate to pay their lawful dues, but when their lands are highly assessed they fall in arrears, which are collected by maltreating the defaulters. They further state, that they have not heard of the use of violence for extorting confession from the defendants in police cases, during the last seven years.

Tinnevelly, 16 December 1854.

(signed) *C. J. Bird,*
Magistrate.

REGISTER of Cases disposed of by the Joint Magistrate during the Month of August 1854.

Number.	Name of the Complainants.	Name of the Defendants.	DATE OF Charge.	DATE OF Apprehension.	DATE OF Arrival.	CHARGE.	Names of the Witnesses.	SENTENCE.
10.	1. Calastry Iyen - 2. Nainah Iyen, and 3. Andynarayana Pillay.	1. Anvoodynayagom Pillay, tahsildar of Sunkeranyar Covil talook. 2. Moottoosamy, a talook peon. 3. Moottoosamy, ditto. 4. Paramaseven, ditto, and 5. Magalingam, ditto.	10 Aug. 1854	- - -	29 Aug. 1854	- - Abuse of authority; charged with having, on Monday, 10th Audy, or 24th July 1854, at different hours from 10 a.m. till the evening, beaten the prosecutors on their legs and backs with whips and hands, by order of the tahsildar.	Not Curnom - - - 1. Auroomugum Pillay. 2. Nattamy Cundasamy Moodely, and 3. Samynada Pillay.	- - The defendants deny the charge, and the tahsildar to whom the complaint was transmitted totally denied the occurrence of the circumstances stated by the complainant. The three complainants appeared before the joint magistrate with marks of whips on their feet; and the dresser attached to the Sub-Collector's office has deposed on solemn affirmation that the marks could have been caused by nothing else than a whip, and that the blows must have been, as far as he could judge, inflicted 10 or 12 days before he first saw the marks. The complainants state that they were beaten on the 10th Audy (24th July), and that they were kept in confinement till the 23d Audy (6th August). They presented their complaint to the joint magistrate on the 10th August. Although this detention has not been proved, it might have occurred, and would, together with the desire of showing the evidence that the marks afforded to the joint magistrate, account for the complainants not having sent a complaint by vakeel. Complaints by tappal are not received. In a case like the present, where the conduct of the highest officer in the talook is in question, the nature of the evidence cannot be expected as satisfactory as in cases of a different description. The complainants have only adduced three witnesses, but they state that the facts were known to very many people, who, however, would not depose against the tahsildar. To have named such witnesses would have been to have weakened their case, by the denial that those witnesses would have given to any knowledge of the facts, which, from their nature, must have been notorious. Under these circumstances, the joint magistrate considers that the statement of one complainant must be taken as an evidence for the other two. These depositions, taken in conjunction with the marks, the undeniable evidence of violence, and the evidence of two of the three witnesses adduced, form, in the opinion of the joint magistrate, sufficient grounds on which to convict the peons of the grave offence laid to their charge. The evidence against the tahsildar the joint magistrate does not consider conclusive. The charge having been proved against the peons, they are sentenced to pay each a fine of 15 rupees, or in default to be imprisoned one month, under clause 2, section 3, Regulation III. of 1819. The charge against the tahsildar has not been proved.

(signed) *C. Whittingham,*
Joint Magistrate.

30 August 1854.

(True copy.)

(signed) *F. S. Child,*
In charge, Joint Magistrate's Office.

EXTRACT from the Register of Cases disposed of by the Head Assistant Magistrate during the Year 1848.

Number.	NAME of the PROSECUTOR.	NAME of the DEFENDANTS.	NAME of the WITNESSES.	DATE OF			CRIME or CHARGE.	DISPOSAL of the CASE.
				Charge.	Apprehension.	Arrival.		
6	Shodalamaden -	1. Daramaparoomall Pillay, and 2. Soobramaneya Pillay	Narasinga Row - - Nagien Chetty. Ramasawmy Nadan. Samydasa Nadan. Pundarum Mokunden. Soobien, and Teroovangadanada Moodelly.	23 January 1848	24 January 1848	24 January 1848	- - Charged with having beaten the prosecutor on the night of the 24th November, in the talook cutcherry, Tinnevelly, in order to force the prosecutor to pay certain kist money.	- - The prosecutor delayed for a whole month to make the above complaint, although he had plenty of opportunity of doing so in that time, either in the magistrate's or in the head assistant magistrate's office. Nor did he (the prosecutor) of himself make this complaint; but it has been gone into because the assault was stated to have occurred in a complaint which was given by the whole villagers to the acting collector. The evidence of the eye witnesses is exceedingly improbable. The prisoners deny; case dismissed. 25th January 1848.

(True extract.)

(signed) *C. J. Bird,*
Magistrate.

Appendix (I.)

Circular Order of Foujdaree Udawlut, 124 para., 1822.

"The records of the proceedings in this case, and in others which have been referred for the final judgment of the Foujdaree Udawlut, by the acting judge on circuit, holding the second sessions of gaol delivery, 1821, at Bellary, fully establish the prevalence of a practice among the head officers of police in that zillah, of entering in their reports, furnished to the criminal judge, under the provisions of clause 27, Regulation XI. of 1816, false dates of the prisoner's apprehension.

"It appears, moreover, in the present case, by the report of Soobarow, tahsildar of the talook of Aunthapoor, that from 21st January 1821, the date of the examination of the first three prisoners, they were detained by him until 13th February, awaiting the appearance of the remaining prisoner.

"From several trials referred to the Foujdaree Udawlut, as well as the quarterly reports received from the criminal judge, it appears that delays of weeks, and even months, between the alleged date of the apprehension of prisoners and their arrival at the zillah station are of common occurrence.

"The falsification of dates, indeed, puts it out of the power of the Court to ascertain to what precise extent the provision contained in clause 4, section 27, Regulation XI, of 1816, which declares that detention of a prisoner shall in all possible cases be limited to forty-eight (48) hours, is ordinarily violated by the police officers in the zillah of Bellary. The Court of Foujdaree Udawlut have, however, on former occasions directed the magistrate to point out to those officers the inadequacy of the cause assigned by Soobarow, the tahsildar in this case, for detaining the prisoners already in custody; and while they deem it necessary on the present occasion to direct that the magistrate do warn the several district police officers under his authority of exemplary punishment on any future occasion, wherein it may be found that their reports have exhibited false dates of the apprehension of prisoners, the Court desire that the magistrate will strenuously enjoin the observance of the above provision of the Regulations enacted for their guidance, apprising them that the reasons ordinarily assigned for the detention of persons in custody, such as the time occupied in search of stolen property, the illness of witnesses, or non-apprehension of other suspected persons, will not be admitted as valid ground for its infringement, but that on such occasions the prisoners should be forwarded with the evidence obtained, and the deficiencies supplied as soon as possible."

Circular Order of Foujdaree Udawlut, 29 April 1822.

"The Court of Foujdaree Udawlut have had occasion frequently to remark on the illegal detention of prisoners by the officers of police, and instances have of late been brought to their notice of the postponement of the prisoner's examination for several days after his apprehension.

"The attention of the criminal judges and magistrates should be particularly directed to the correction of irregularities so pernicious, and every instance of detention beyond the period allowed by the Regulations, which may not be satisfactorily accounted for, should be punished."

Circular Order of Foujdaree Udawlut, 22 December 1823.

"The endeavours of the Court of Foujdaree Udawlut have long been fruitlessly directed to the enforcement of the provision contained in section 27, Regulation XI. of 1816, which requires that prisoners shall be forwarded by the heads of district police to the Criminal Judge 'within 48 hours if possible.' The practice which the Court regret to find still universally prevalent, of detaining persons in custody for weeks, and even months, before their transmission to the criminal court, offers opportunity which might not otherwise be found of resorting to abuses of authority, and the Court of Foujdaree Udawlut do not see any probability of an amelioration of the conduct of the police officers in these respects, unless the exertions of the magistrates are more strenuously directed to the enforcement of the provisions of the law, and abuses of authority, when discovered, are invariably visited with adequate punishment."

Appendix (I.)

CIRCULAR ORDER, Foujdaree Udawlut, 9 April 1846.

"As under the existing rules the record in police proceedings generally exhibits the date of the original charge or information preferred against an accused party, it has been represented to the Court of Foujdaree Udawlut that judicial functionaries in the provinces are unable always to determine whether any unnecessary delay has taken place before the police in their conduct of the preliminary inquiries.

"The Court of Foujdaree Udawlut accordingly resolve to direct that in future the several officers of police shall add to the record of cases transmitted to the magistracy or to the criminal court, a statement of the hour on which the charge or information was preferred to them."

CIRCULAR ORDER, Foujdaree Udawlut, 21 December 1853.

"THE Court of Foujdaree Udawlut resolve to direct that the rule laid down in the Circular Order of the Foujdaree Udawlut under date the 9th April 1846, No. 180, whereby all native officers of police are required to add to the record of cases transmitted to the magistracy or to the criminal court, a statement of the hour in which the charge or information made against an accused party was referred to them, be observed in future by the village moonsiffs."